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THE HIGH SCHOOL

ENGLISH WORD-BOOK:

A MANUAL OF

ORTHOEPY, SYNONYMY, AND DERIVATION.

ΒŸ

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AND

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Authorized by the Education Bepartment of Ontario.

TORONTO:

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED, 9 FRONT STREET WEST. 1887. Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, by The Coff, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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PREFACE.

THE design of this work, which is largely a compilation, is to furnish the pupil with material to enable him to extend his vocabulary, to appreciate the nice distinctions in the use of words, and to acquire some degree of proficiency in the correct spelling, syllabication, pronunciation, and general use of his mother-tongue.

- (1) The section on ORTHOEPY, which is preceded by a series of explanatory rules for the class-room, gives the pronunciation, according to the best and most accepted authorities, of some four thousand words in more or less general use. The orthoepical notation followed is that of Stormonth, which, it is believed, will be found at once simple and effective. The same authority's pronunciation has also, in the main, been adopted, as that which has not only the approval of the Department of Education for Ontario, but is sanctioned by the present usage of cultivated society. compilers, however, have not slavishly followed Stormonth, preferring, in disputed cases, to give the alternative pronunciation where such is allowed by good and competent authority. they have differed from Stormonth, their preference, it is proper to state, has been given to English rather than to American lexicographers: in all cases they have striven to avoid pedantry on the one hand and undue license on the other. They have also eschewed all orthographical innovations, save such as have the sanction of recognized English authority. In the list of words apt to be mispronounced will be found a few proper names and the most commonly used Latin and French words and phrases.
- (2) In the section on SYNONOMY, the compilers have endeavoured to supply a much-needed manual of English Synonyms and Antonyms, such as would be useful in the schools in enabling the pupil to acquire a knowledge of the most commonly used synonymous words in the English language, with illustrations of their usage, and some idea of their various shades of meaning. The importance of this section, in supplying an aid in the cultivation of correctness and precision in English composition and in our every-day speech, will hardly be questioned.

iv PREFACE.

In the preparation of this department of the book the authors have availed themselves of the labours of Crabb, whose work on "English Synonyms Explained," despite its rather prosy reflections and much that is now obsolete, is a great storehouse of illustration. They are also somewhat indebted to Archbishop Whately, and particularly to Archdeacon C. J. Smith, M.A., whose "Synonyms Discriminated," (London: George Bell & Sons), the compilers would earnestly recommend to the attention of the profession. For many of the definitions and illustrations in this department of their work the authors are under obligations, in addition to Stormonth and the "Imperial Dictionary," to "The Encyclopædic Dictionary," (London: Cassell), a work which teachers and trustees should see finds a place in every school library.

(3) Section three is devoted to DERIVATIVES and WORD-FORMATIONS. In this section the comparative method, at once the only scientific and the most labour-saving one, has been followed. It is surely time that students of Etymology should not look upon the correspondence of Anglo-Saxon with Latin and Greek words as anything strange or exceptional. The original identity of these languages can be realized only by constant comparison.

The material for this section has, in the main, been either drawn from or tested by Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary." In a few instances the compilers have ventured to dissent from the decisions of this eminent authority, chiefly where these conflict with the evidently sound conclusions of recent German philologists. But, as has been said, Professor Skeat, in the main, has been followed, and no English master can afford to be without his work: whoever trusts for derivation to the dictionaries in ordinary use will lean on a broken reed. For some valuable hints on arrangement the authors are indebted to Prof. McElroy's excellent little work, "Essential Lessons in English Etymology," which teachers will find it profitable to consult. It should need no apology that in an "English Word-Book" the Anglo-Saxon element of the language is taken as the starting-point for all comparisons.

THE AUTHORS.

THE

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH WORD-BOOK.

I.—ORTHOEPY.

1. ORTHOEPY, literally, "right speaking," depends mainly upon correctness in articulation, or the uttering of the sounds that make up words, and in accent, or the laying special stress upon a particular syllable.

I.—SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

- 2. To practise articulation intelligently, we should know something of the means by which speech is produced. We all know that the lungs act much like a pair of bellows, forcing the breath up through the wind-pipe. Now at the upper end of the wind-pipe is a kind of box, the larynx, commonly called "Adam's apple," which contains two cavities. These are separated by a pair of membranes, which in speaking can be tightened so as to leave only a narrow slit between them. When this happens, the breath as it passes up sets these membranes, the vocal chords, as they are called, vibrating like the strings of a harp, being itself made sonorous, and, if the tightening lasts long enough, distinctly musical. The breath thus made sonorous is called "voice."
- 3. After leaving the larynx, the breath (or the voice) passes through the pharynx, a continuation upwards of the esophagus, or gullet, behind the mouth and the nose. The pharynx is swelled out by the breath, when checked for a moment, and gives force to the bursting forth of the breath that follows, producing the sound.

T is vibra ion 'he pupil can feel by putting his finger on his "Adam's apple" while sounding vowels or b, g, d, z, and other voiced consonants, whereas it is not felt is tounding p, d, t, s, etc.

- 4. The breath not made sonorous by vibration of the vocal chords, if allowed to escape unchecked, produces the aspirate h; "voice," or sonorous breath, unchecked but only moulded by the various shapes the mouth while open can take, according to the position of the tongue and lips, gives such sounds as ah, eh, oh, ee, which are called *vowels*. These are true musical sounds.
- 5. Either "breath" or "voice" can be squeezed through narrow passages formed by bringing two parts of the mouth (tongue, teeth, lips &c.) near each other, so as to produce such sounds as s, sh, th (of thin), f—all formed by "breath", or z zh, th (of the), v—formed by voice. These are called "spirants."
- 6. Finally, by placing the tongue firmly against some part of the palate or by closing the lips, we can quite stop the breath—or voice—which, when allowed to break forth strongly, produces such sounds as k, t, p, g, d, b, ng, n, m, which are appropriately called "stops." "Stops" and "spirants" together make up the consonants, so called because it was once wrongly supposed that they can be sounded only with vowels, i.e. the sounds made by the voice unobstructed in any way.
- 7. As Orthoepy has in practice to take the written word as its starting-point, we shall now consider the various characters that make up the Alphabet, noting what sound, or sounds, each represents. We begin with the consonants, and with those that indicate "stops." These are b, d, g, formed by "voice" and therefore said to be "voiced" and p, t, k, formed by breath and therefore called "voiceless" or, by some, "whispers."
- 8. These are formed by the sudden breaking forth of voice—or breath; b and p, after it has been stopped by closing the lips; d and t, after a stoppage by the tip of the tongue and the hard palate; g and k, after a stoppage by the root of the tongue raised so as to touch the soft palate. B and p are therefore called labials, or lip-sounds; d and t, linguals or tongue-sounds; g, and k, (not so appropriately) gutturals, literally throat-sounds.
- 9. We must notice that g sometimes, as in gem, is sounded like d-zh, which sound is often indicated by j, and will always be so in this book when words are re-spelled. The corresponding voiceless group (really t-sh) is usually represented by ch. Further, ti before a vowel indicate the sound usually indicated

by sh, which combination, as representing a simple sound, is called a digraph.

- 10. M, n, and the digraph ng, are used to indicate the sounds produced when, the organs being in the positions for b, d, and g, respectively, the breath is allowed to pass through the nose. They are therefore called nasals ("nose-sounds.")
- 11. **F**, and ∇ , represent the voiceless and the voiced spirant, sounded by forcing the breath between the upper teeth and the under lip. The sound of **f**, and (in nephew and Stephen) of ∇ , are sometimes represented by **ph**. **H**, as already seen, stands for the aspirate, or sound produced by letting the breath pass forth unchecked. Sometimes **h** is "silent," *i. e.* represents no sound whatever, as in heir, honor, hour, honest, thyme, and always after **r**, as in rhetoric.
- 12. J, we have seen, represents the union of the two sounds, d and **zh**, the latter representing the sound of **z**, in azure. L, stands for the sound made by placing the tip of the tongue against the palate and letting the "voice" come over the sides of the tongue. It is commonly "silent" before **f**, **v**, **k**, **m**, as in calf, salve, chalk, palm (kâf, sâv, chawk, pâm).
- 13. R represents two sounds, according as it stands before a vowel or not. Before a vowel it is said to be "trilled" the breath being forced over the upturned tip of the tongue, so as to produce a little shaking. When not before a vowel, it is really an imperfect vowel or "glide," often affecting the sound of the preceding vowel. Thus a, and o, have other sounds in fair and fore than in fame and foam.
- 14. S properly represents the hiss caused by the breath rubbing against the surface of the tongue, as in the word hiss. It is used, however, also to represent the sound properly denoted by sh, i.e. that formed by the breath rubbing against the edges and tip of the tongue. Z, properly marks the voiced spirant corresponding to s; but s, often represents this sound and also, as in pleasure, the voiced spirant corresponding to sh, sometimes marked by z, but in our re-spelling always zh.
- 15. W marks the sound produced by squeezing the voice between the lips brought near together.* The corresponding voiceless spirant is denoted by wh.

^{*}The tongue too is drawn back to near the g-position so that the sound is what Bell calls "mixed." The Sound whis now simple, though once complex and marked by hw.

16. Y stands for the spirant produced by squeezing the voice between the surface of the tongue and the palate.

W and y are nearly akin to vowels, as we see by pronouncing oo-et, ee-et first slowly, then rapidly, when we get the sounds wet and yet.

- 17. The digraph th is used to represent two simple sounds formed by making the breath or the voice rub against the edges of the tongue, its tip being placed against the upper teeth. The voiced form will in re-spelling be denoted by th.
- 18. We have now to consider the vowel signs a, e, i, o, u; and here a difficulty occurs.

We have seen that vowels are only voice (sonorous breath) moulded by the various shapes that the mouth takes. Now as either the back or the front of the tongue, or both at once, can take a low, a high, or a middle position, each producing a different sound, and as the lips instead of being in their natural position may be rounded, or pursed up, so as to modify any one of these sounds, the number of possible vowel-sounds to be represented by these five signs is very great. In English we have at least the following thirteen vowels:

A as in an are sounded with the back of the tongue low.

```
Unnus nn medium-high.
*Annuan | nn medium-high.
Ennuell nn medium-high.
Annuale nn medium-high.
*Innuill nn nn medium-high.
*Innuill nn nn nn medium-high.
*Innuill nn nn nn nn medium-high.
*Innuill nn nn nn nn medium-high.
```

And with the lips rounded:

```
*O as in on AW " " awe } sounded with the back of the tongue low.

O " " go " " move } " " " medium-high.

O " " move } " " high.
```

19. Besides these there are the sound of ay (yes) and of oy,

^{*} The difference between these and the other vowels formed with the same positions of the organs is that the voice-channel is wider, either the pharynx being more expanded, or (as Sweet thinks) the tongue not being so much arched along its axis. In either case the vowel sounds of an, ill, on, good, and also of ah, and err, are appropriately called "wide vowels." To these we might add a, as in ask, but ortheopists differ as to its nature, some thinking it identical with a, in an.

and ow, in boy and cow. These are clearly compounds,* their first elements being respectively \hat{a}, aw, \hat{a}, and their second sounds somewhat like those of ee and oo. These latter sounds are however not true vowels, the mouth in sounding them not having a fixed shape but passing quickly from one position to another. They may therefore, like the r not before a vowel, be called "glides."

- 20. Ay, oy, and ow, are called diphthongs. The sound ay is so often represented by i, that we shall follow the general usage and represent it by $\bar{1}$. We shall also use the sign \bar{u} to indicate the sound of you; but it must be remembered that both $\bar{1}$ and \bar{u} are used to indicate compound sounds.
 - 21. These vowel sounds are in this book denoted as follows:

```
a represents the sound of a in ah, are, alms.
ă,
                                   an, at.
        11
ã.
                                   fāme, pain.
ĕ
                                   end, ell.
                             e 11
ė
                                   err, her.
                                **
ē
                                   me, eel.
                                   ill, it,
                             i u
                               11
                                   all, awe.
aw
                                   not.
ŏ
                                   go.
ō
                                   do.
ô
                                   good.
ŏŏ
                            00 11
ŭ
                             u "
                                  us.
            the diphthong heard in I, high, ay.
ī
                               in boy, oil.
oy
                                   cow, out.
ow
              sound of y-u
                                " unit, you.
ũ
```

So that \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , indicate the name-sounds of these letters; \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} what are commonly called their short sounds; \hat{a} the sound of ah; \hat{o} the last sound of do.

When words are re-spelled, the digraphs sh, zh, th, th, will invariably indicate the sound heard in she, az-ure, thin, the. S will never be used to indicate any sound but that of s in see nor ch any but that of ch in each.

^{*}We see this by prolonging them, ay and oy giving rise to the sound ee-ee, and aw, to the sound oo-oo.

II.—EXERCISES ON ARTICULATION.

-â as in ah.

22. This is the fullest and purest of vowel-sounds. It is unfortunately, somewhat rare in our language, and therefore should be jealously preserved where it exists. In pronouncing the following words the tongue should be kept low in the mouth, and the sound somewhat prolonged. The lips should not be rounded, otherwise the common error of substituting aw for ah, will result:—

Alms, (not ămz), balm, calm, calf, psalm, half, salve (sav), can't, (not cănt,) aunt, (not ănt), spa, laugh, (not lăff), launch, draught, are, arm, art, mart, far, pass, past, vast, mast, rasp, (not răsp), bath, lath, aft, raft, waft.

Accented on the first syllable.

laundry, malmsey, (mâm'zē), bravo, Brahmin, master, pastor, drama, rather, raspberry, (râs'-bĕr ĭ), man-sard, (măn'-sârd,) rhubarb, (rô'-bârb), pariah, (pâ'-rǐ-â) Fahrenheit (fârn'-hīt)

Accented on the second syllable.

mirage, (mĭr-âzh') pălâver, piano, pacha, (pa-shâ'), pĕtârd, sonata.

Accented on the third syllable.

panorama, boulevard.

REMARKS.

- 1. In words ending in -and, accented on the final, many good speakers now give the a the sound a. This practice is gaining ground.
- 2. There is a class of monosyllables ending in -aff, -aff, -ass, -ast, -ask, -asp, with a few in -ance and -ant, to which many good speakers give the sound of â as, stâff, grâft; while others give that of ä, as, stăff, grăft. Probably the true sound is between these limits, differing from that of å merely by the

back of the tongue being raised to the position it has in sounding $\check{\mathbf{u}}$ as in us.

- N. B.—1. Pronounce clerk, hearth, sergeant, klark, harth, sar'-jent; not clerk, herth, serjent.
- 2. In ar, followed by any consonant but r, or ending a word accented on the last syllable, a has the sound of a as in ark, far, bazaar, but arrant, arid, beggar, (beg-ger). But after w, or qu, a is sounded aw, or o, as in water, quart. Al before m, v, or f, is sounded a, as in qualm, halve, calf, almond, (a'-mund).

2.—ă, as in an.

23. In pronouncing many of the following words the sound of \bar{a} , as in ale, must be specially guarded against.

Accented on the first syllable.

Bade, catch, (not kětch), sate (past of sit), acrid, arid, arrant, chalice (Is) davits, glămour, manor, navvy, pageant (păj-ent) parol*, pastern, pastil, pastime, paten, phalanx, raven (v), ravenous, ravin, satyr (săt'er), bass relief (băs'-rē-lēf'), fratricīde (-sīd), matricīde, marigōld, pacify, sacrament, sacrifice (-fīs), sacerdotal, sanable, sanitary (-eri), tapestry (tăp'-es-trī.)

Accented on the second syllable.

căbăl, cuirass (kwi-răs')

In the following, the sound of aw or o must be specially guarded against:—

swam, swag, swagger, alto, (contralto), falcate, quagmire, săltănt, altruism (ăl'-trô-Ism.)

Accented on the second syllable.

alternate (ăl'-ter-nāte), canal, quadrille (kădrīl' or quădrīl'); (so also in al'-ter-cā'-tion, defalca'-tion, accented on third syllable).

$3.-\bar{a}$, as in ale.

24. Aye (ever), plait, scathe, swathe, steak, azure (ā'-zhoor), bāthos, blatant, caliph (cā'-lif) calyx, chasten (chās'n), dadō, data, maelstrom (māl'-strōm), naked, pasty, nation (nā'-shǔn),

^{*} A law term, to be distinguished from the military term parole. † But the simple word past has an a as in ah.

sātrāp, vāgrānt, stratum, gainsaid (gān'-sād), wainscot, heinous, (hā'-nŭs,) alias (ā'-lī-as), caveat, dahlia (dā'lī-a), napery, phaeton (phā'-e-ton), plagiarise (plā'-jăr-īz), salient (sā'-lī-ĕnt), satiate (sā'-shĕ-āt), aviary.

Accented on the second syllable.

ârmāda, vĭrā'-gō, obey, obeisance (ō-bā'săns), cayenne (not kī-ăn).

Accented on the third syllable.

apparatus, desperado.

In unaccented syllables.

decāde, quadrāte, operāte.

In the following words, the sound of a should be guarded against:—Danish, flagrant, fragrant, gratis, nabob, patent, pathos, matron, patron-ess, patron-age, -ise, patriot, patriotic.

Note.—Before r \bar{a} , like most other vowels, is modified and has a somewhat more open sound. This appears in the pronunciation of such words as:

air, fare, ere, e'er, eyre, chār (to work by the day), caret, chary, garish, corsair, wherefore, area, aria (in music), malaria, aerolite (ā'rōlīt), aeronaut (ā'rō-naut),‡ rārefy, rārity.

è, as in err.

25. Berth, birth, chirp, dearth, dirge, dirk, earn, earth, fern, firm, germ (jerm), girl, girth, learn, mirth, myrrh (mer), search, serge, squirm, squirt, verge, irksome, myrtle, pearl, per'-cō-lāte, skirmish, sterling, courteous (kert'-yūs), courtesy (ker'-tĕ-sĭ or kert'-sĭ).

So generally in accented syllables when e, ea, i, or y, stands before untrilled r.

N. B.—O and u before untrilled r, and in unaccented syllables, other vowels sometimes have a sound somewhat like that of u in gun, as work, burden, surge, zephyr, martyr, sojourn.

The same is true of birch, bird, dirt, fir, first, firth, sir, stir.

This sound is not heard before rr as squirrel, stirrup, not squerrel, sterrup.

^{*}The exact nature of the difference is disputed. Bell says that a not before r is really a diphthong ending in an "00" sound, which is absent before r. Ellis says that this "00" sound is a vulgarism.

[†]If a special symbol were required the best would be ô, i. c., Continental e. †But à rate.

4.-ĕ, as in ell.

26. Clench, deaf, get, said, says, (sez), steppe(step).

(Do not say def, git.)

Accented on the first syllable.

any, many, bury, clem'ent, decade (děk'-ād), febrile (-īl), febrifuge (-rī-fūj) fecund, gerund, legate (-āt) legend, messieurs (měs'yerz), petal, prelate, prelude, Rhenish, shekel, sterile (-ĭl), tepid, zealot, zealous (-ŭs), zephyr, bestial, desuetude (děs'wētūd), des'ultory, (děs'ŭlterī) derelict, egotism, equable, equerry, leg'islature, nepotism, prebendary (-erī), sesame (sěs'-ă-mē), engine.

Accented on the second syllable.

again (not ă-gān'), against, burlesque (ber-lesk') depot (dĕ-pō'), decrepit, enfeoff (-fef'), grotesque (-esk), indelible, lieutenant (lĕf-tĕn-'ănt), polemic, strategic (stră-tĕj'-ĭk).

In unaccented syllables.

pěnult', ěconom'ical, ěcumenical, eleemosynary (ěl'ě-moz'-în-eri), ěquivōcal, ěquiv'ōcate, mălěfactor.

N. B—Avoid the sound of I for & in final syllables as instid, bedstid, for instead, bedstead, also of -mant for -ment as element.

5.—ē, as in me, eel.

27. Beard (not bārd), bleat, been (not bĭn, nor ben), bleat, creek, (not crick) frieze, lief (not lēv), quay (kē), seine, sheik, weir, clique, (klēk, not klick), pique, Sikh (sēk) suite (swēt).

Accented on the first syllable.

(Avoid the sound of ĕ in met for the accented syllable.)

demŏn, eagre (ēger), epoch (ē'-pŏk), leisure, (lē'-zhoor), lever, piquant (pē-kǎnt), seamstress, secant, senile (sē'-nīl), sequĕl, seton, treacle (trē-kl), venoŭs, weregil'd (wēr'gīld), werewolf, clerestory (klēr'storī) de-vi-ous, equinox. feasible (fē'zībl), lenient, phœnix, prēdī ăl, pres-cience, prē-shī-ens,) rē-quī-em, ve-ni-al, hæmatite (hē'-mă-tīt), but hæmorrhage (hĕm'-or-rāj).

Accented on the second syllable.

brevier, chagrin (shă-grēn'), critique (krĭ-tēk'), cuisine (kwĭ-zēn'), fatigue, oblique, pĕlisse, tureen, unique, valise (-lēs'). allegro, amenable, beleaguer, diæresis, Hellenic, hyæna, pyæmia.

Accented on the third syllable.

mandarin, palanquin (păl'-ăng-kēn'), indefeasible(-fēz'ibl,) sacrilegious (-lē'-jus not -lī jus).

In unaccented syllables.

æsthetics (ēz-thěť-Iks) ēquation, ēvangelical, gēnealogy.

Note. The digraphs æ, œ, (except in oboe, ō'bŏy), have the sound of ē as in Cæsar, phœnix, onomatopæia (ŏn'ŏmătōpē'-ya), except in asafœtida (-fĕt'-ĭ-dă), hæmorrhage.

VI.—ĭ, as in ill.

28. Glimpse (glimps), glyph, rinse (rĭns), sieve (sĭv).

Accented on the first syllable.

busy, cynic (sĭn'-ic), livelong, lyric, pretty, squirrel, steelyards, (stil'-yârdz) stirrup, syringe (sĭr'-inj), syrup, tribune, vicar, women (wĭm-en), dynasty, dynamite, lĭn-ĕ-ă-ment, literature (lĭt'-er-ă-tūre) Michaelmas (Mĭkĕlmăs), miniature (mĭnĭtūr), minotaur, mystĕr-y, virulent (vĭr'-oo-lĕnt).

Accented on the second syllable.

bedizen (bĕ-dĭzn), īdyllic (ī-dĭl'-īk) ĭn-im-i-cal, officinal (ŏffis'-ĭnăl),

In unaccented syllables.

alkali, circuit, counterfeit, didactic, dynam'ics (dI-nām'-Iks,) finance, fiord, forfeit, miasma, obsequies (ŏb'-sĕ-kwIz), parliament (pār'-līmĕnt) res-pite (rĕs'-pīt), simultaneous (-yūs).

Also the ending -ain as in certain (ser'-tĭn), curtain (ker'-tĭn), but bargain (-ĕn).

VII.—aw, as in all, awe.

29. Balk (bawk), calk (kawk), wasp, wrath, wroth, caldron, falchion (fawl'-shun), falcon (faw'-kn) palter, palirey (pawl'-fri), palsy(-zi), stalwart (stawl'-wert, not stol), thraldom.

daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, gauntlet, staunch, * taunt, vaunt, auction (awk'-shun), faucet (not fosset), saunter, caught, bought, brought, awful (not offul), awkward (-werd).

born, cord (not cord), corn, acorn, lord, thorn, form (so reform, perform, uniform, but former).

Accented on the second syllable.

adorn, because (bě-kawz', not be-kŭz'), forlorn.

The sound aw is simple though represented by a digraph.

VIII.—ŏ, as in on.

30. Cost, gorge, loll, shone (not shon), troth, was, chaps, (=jaws).

Doric, Georgics (Jör-jiks), gorgeous, horrid, hostage, laurel, ordeal, sorry, sort, nom'inative, carol, orthoepy (ör-thö'-ĕ pi).

It is affected to say "Gawd" for God.

In the following avoid the sound of o in old.

forehead, (för'.ed) forty, fortnight, holocaust, homage, jocund, knowledge (nöl'.ej), monad, nonage, rollocks, roster, solstice (söl'.stĭs), sombre, extol, loll.

cochineal, dolorous, molecule (mŏl'-ĕ-kūl), monody, monologue (mŏn'-ō-lŏg), orotund, porcelain (pŏrs'-lān), probity, sorcerer, solecism, portent (pŏr'-tĕnt), portend (pŏr-tĕnd').

In the following avoid the sound of ŭ.

bomb, comrade, donkey, grovel(gröv'-1), hovel (höv-ĕl), hover, sovereign (söv'-ĕr-ĭn), yonder, parasŏl, ballot, sermon, baron.

31. The sound of o before f, th, or s in the same syllable and in -ough (-of), though generally denoted by o, is by many good speakers pronounced somewhat, though not quite, like aw, as in broth, soft, cross, cough.

$IX.-\bar{o}$, as in go.

32. Brooch, goal (not gool), groat, gross, scroll, sloth, yolk (yōk), bowsprit (bō'sprit), homely, ogle (ōgl), ogre (ōger) only (not ŭnly), onyx, phonic, tophet, trophy.

coterie(-ri), potable, vocable, nomenclature, Bowie knife (bo'ē).

Accented on the second syllable.

opponent, patrol, provocative, revolt.

In unaccented syllables.

bellow, borough (bŭr'-ō), gallows (-lōz), hollow, obey, omi' tallow, thrëshōld, thorough (thŭr'ō), in'-dō-lĕnt.

N.B.—Zō-ŏl'-ŏ-gy (not zoo-ŏl'ō-gy).

33. Some good orthoepists assert that \eth in the above words is really a diphthong, ending in the glide answering to $\overline{\mathbf{w}}$. This, however, is disputed. All agree that the pure o-sound is heard before \mathbf{r} , as in ore, oral, Porte, pour, forge, corps (kor), horde, original, oriental, deportment, torn (but shorn).

Oral is often incorrectly pronounced oral.

X.-ô, as in move.

34. Booth, food, room, pool, too, halloo, (hā-lô'), tattoo (tă-tô').

So generally 00 in monosyllables, except in good, hood, stood, wood, soot, and before k as in book.

bourn (bôrn, not bōrn), brougham (brôam), ghoul (gôl), gourd, route (not rowt), tour (not towr), tournament, caoutchouc (kô'-chŏŏk), gourmand, amour (ĕ-môr'), manœuvre (mă-nô'-vr), recoup (-kôp'), surtout (ser-tô'), ormolu (ŏr'-mŏl-ô).

blue, clew, flew, flue, Jew, juice, jujube (jô'-jŏŏb), brew, bruit, crew, rude, ruse, rheum, sew-age, *sewer (sô-er), sure, suzerain (sô'-zĕ-rān), slew, accoutre, allude (-lôd'), allure (-lôr), recruit (rĕ-krôt').

In unaccented syllables.

bouquet (bô'-kāy, not bō'-kay), croupier (krô-pēr'.)

35. After r, l, ch, j, and the sound of sh, in the same syllable, long u is without the y-sound that generally precedes it; as lucid, glue, (glo, not glu,) rue, rheumatic (rô-). But after l, some good speakers give a faint sound of y before u.

XI.—oo, as in book.

36. Bull, bush, could, full, pull, put, soot (not sut), bosom (boo'-zum), bullion, bulwark, courier (not currier), cushion, pulpit (not pulpit), pudding, bivouac (bīv'-ŏŏ-āk), courant (koo-rănt'), guano, (goo-â'-nō or gwâ-.)

This is really a simple sound, though often represented by the digraphs oo, ou.

XII.—ŭ, as in gun.

37. Combat, comely (kŭm'-lĭ), compass, covenant, covey (kuv'-l), doth, does (dŭz), dromedary (drŭm'-ĕ-dër-l), luseious

^{*} Sewer, a taster at a royal court, is pronounced su-er.

(lush'-us), monetary (mun'-e-ter-I), mongrel (mung'-grel), monkey, none, nothing (nuthing, not nothing), nuptials, somersault, supple, also -monger (as in scandal-monger), discom'fit.

In unaccented syllables.

bombast (bŭm-băst'), bombazin (bŭm-bă-zēn'), column köl'ŭm, not köl-yŭm or -yūm).

XIII.-ī. as in fine.

38. Ay or aye (= yes), bayou (bī-ô), height (hīt, not hīth), geyser (gī'-zer).

bicycle (bī'-sīk-l), bison (bī'-zŏn), cynosure (sī'-nō-zhoor), idŏl, idyll (ī'-dīl), isolate, litotes (lī'-tō-tēz), *lived (in low-lived, etc.), nihilist (not nĭhilist), scion (sī-ŏn), sinecure (sī'-nĕ-kūr), siphon, sī'-phuncle, siren, tryst, violent (vī'-ō-lĕnt, not voy-lŭnt).

Accented on the second syllable.

albino, annihilate, canine, demise(·mīz'), environ, ōpine, declivous (but dĕ-clīv'-ſ-ty), vertĭ'-go.

bronchītis (so other medical terms in -itis, as meningītis).

Accented on the third syllable.

elegiac (ĕl-ĕ-jī'ăk), matutinal (măt-ū-tī'-năl).

In unaccented syllables.

alibī, andirons (ănd'-īrnz), encyclopædia (ĕn-sī-), līcentiate, sacrifice (săk'-rī-fīs), satire (săt'-īr).

The sound ī is really a diphthong.

XIV.—oy, as in boy.

39. Avoid the sound of 1.

Boil, goitre (goyt'-r), hoist, hoyden, quoit (not kwāt), quoin (koyn), dacoit (dăk'-oyt), oboe (ō'-boy).

Accented on the second syllable.

adroit, employ'-ee, turquoise (ter-köyz' or -kwoyz'), avoirdupois (**z-ver'-dū-poyz').

[·] Here lived is from life, not from live.

40. N.B—oi has the sound of waw in pătois (păt'-waw) měmoir, soir'ee (swaw'-rā), escritoire (ĕs'-krĭ-twawr'). But connoiseur is sounded kŏn-nĭs-ser'.

XV.—ow, as in owl.

41. Browse, blowze, giaour (jowr or gē owr'), grouts, pouch, carouse, MacLeod (ma-klowd').

acoustics, (ă-kow'-stîks), but often pronounced ă-kô'-stîks, even by cultivated speakers.

XVI.— \tilde{u} , as in tune.

42. In pronouncing the following words, care should be taken to sound a distinct y before the u, saying "dyuty," "nyuter," not "dooty," "nooter.

Beauty, buhl (būl), curule (kū'-rool), culinary (kū'-lǐn-erī), dew, due, duty, gnu (nū), new, nuisance, peculiar, pugilist (pū'-jīl-īst), puisne (pū'-nĕ), queue (kū), sue (sū), suit, tūbūlar (-byu-).

Accented on the second syllable.

astute, consume, presume (pre-zūm'), denude, pursuit. N.B.—Pharmaceutical is pronounced far'-mă-sū'-tī-kăl.

In unaccented syllables.

erudite, querulous, soluble, salūtary (but salute, -lôt), mantua (-tū), municipal, occupy, petulant, peculate.

43. After a short syllable, unaccented u, even after r and l, sometimes has the sound yu, as in erudite, etc.

XVII.—Unaccented Vowels.

44. The best rule that can be given for the pronunciation of vowels in unaccented syllables is to pronounce them as nearly like their sounds in accented syllables as we can without affectation or laying undue stress upon them. Exceptions will be pointed out farther on.

o generally has its long sound, as borrow (bor'-ro), unless a consonant in the same syllable follows.

XVIII.—Endings.

45. -ace, -ade, -age, -ate -ave, generally have the sound of a in ale somewhat shortened, as populace, reprobate; but

in dissyllables this inclines to the sound of ă, as in palace, decade (děk'-ād), octave.

But in carriage and marriage, -iage is pronounced -ij.

ain is sounded like In, as mountain, fountain, not mount'n, fount'n, still less moun'n, foun'n. But bargain (-ĕn.)

al should retain the distinct sound of ă. Thus radicăl should be distinguished in pronunciation from radicle, (răd'-īkl).

-ar generally has the sound er, as vicar (vik'-er), so -ard and -ward as standard(erd), backward (-werd). But lazar (la'-zar).

el retains the sound ĕ, except in a few words like snivel, swivel (swivl), grovel, hovel, mantel.

en generally drops the e sound, as in often (ofn), glisten (glisn).

Weapon, basin are wepn, basn. So too beacon, beckon, blazon, button, glutton, pardon, etc.

ial and ian are sounded -ĭal and ĭ-an.

But social (sō'-shăl).

ier is generally but one syllable, as glazier, courtier (glazher, körtyer).

ice, ide, ile, ine, are generally sounded with i.

Common exceptions—

- (i.) cyananide, sulphide, oxide.
- (ii.) infantile, juvenile, senile, versatile, hostile, Gentile, mercantile, reptile; also imbecile(-sēl').
- (iii.) Aldine, canine (kă-nīn'), equine, fēlīne, leonine, carbine, libertine, chlorine, Byzantine, quǐnīne, saline, divine, Capitoline, Saturnine.
- (iv.) benzine, marine, submarine, Ghibelline, gaberdine, guillotine, ravine, in which ine is pronounced $\bar{e}n'$.

ise or ize has ī.

franchise or ise, but its compounds -ise.

ite generally has \overline{i} , but exquisite, favourite, infinite, preterite, (-It).

le is really a digraph for l, thus ample, readable, are pronounced ampl, rēd'ābl.

XIX.—Prefixes.

46. Bī, bīn, Trī, except in Trinity, trimeter, trigonometry, trilogy, Tripoli, trisyllable, trivial.

Dĕ, generally, but dēfile, dētail, dēviate, dēvious, dēmarcation.

De, meaning to undo, as in decompound, depopulate, is sounded dē.

The s after do is sounded z, except in desist and persist.

Dĭ (asunder), except in dīlate, dīvers, and a few rare words.

dī, too, in unaccented syllables, except in a few rare words.

Dis is not pronounced diz, except in disaster, discern, discase, dismal, dissolve.

Ex before the accented syllable, beginning with a vowel or h, has the sound of egz, as in exhaust.

Excep. exhume, exuberant, exude, and a few rare words.

Măl, not "mawl", as maltreat (măl-trēt').

Prē before a vowel or an unaccented syllable.

Excep. preface, prelate, premiss, presage, present, precipice, predicate, prejudice, preposition.

Pre before an accented syllable.

Excep. preform, precontract, prerequisite, prefigure, and a few technical words.

 $Pr\breve{o}$ when accented, $pr\bar{o}$ when unaccented, as pröduce and prō-duce'.

Excep. procreate, prolate, prolix, programme, protest, profile, proletarian.

Rĕ before a vowel, or when the word as a whole means to do again what the latter part denotes; e.g., rēcount, to count again; rēcount, to tell; rēcreate, to create anew; rēcreate, to refresh.

Also in re'flux, recoup.

Excep. rějoin, reform, regenerate, renew, review.

N.B.—After re, s represents the sound z, as in reside (rezīd'), so resign (rezīn'), to give up; resign, to sign again.

But research, resource, resurgent, resuscitate, have the sound of s.

First Elements of certain Compounds.

Bīo, chiro (kīro), pālæo, phōn, phōto, prōto, quāsi, chrono, děca, děci, meso (mězo), philo, tětra.

XX.—Exercise on Unaccented Syllables.

47. 1. Pronounce the following sets of words so as to distinguish the vowels in their unaccented syllable:—

Bridăl, bridle (brīdl); Britain, Briton; carăt, carrot; caster, castor; censer, censor; concert, consort; council, counsel; cymbal, symbol; ferrule (fer'-el), ferule(-ūl); gamble, gambol; idle, idol, idyll; manner, manor; medăl, meddle(-dl); metăl, mettle (-tl); missal, missile, missel*; ottâr,† otter; profit, prophet; rabbet, rabbit; treatise, treaties; vial, viol; deviser, divisor; accept, except; accede, exceed; immanent, imminent; impassable, impassible; insolation, insulation.

2. Pronounce the following words so as to shew the difference between the second vowels in each pair:—

History, mystery; Italy, Sicily; bailable, fallible; model, noddle; company, mutiny; termagant, elegant; reticence, innocence.

XXI.—Sounds represented by the Consonant-Signs.

48. G before e, i, y, represents the sound of j.

Exceptions: gear, geese, gewgaw, geyser, gibber-ish, gibbose, giddy, give (and its derivatives), gig, gild, gilt, gills, gimbals or gimmals, gimlet, gimp, gingham, gird, -le and girth, girl, gizzard, begin.

The g retains its sound also in dingy (ding-gy, a small boat), gill (a mountain stream), and in the Hebrew gehenna and gemara.

In gendarme (zhân-dârm'), mirage, prestige, genre, rouge (rôzh), and some other words borrowed from the French, g represents the sound zh.

Magyar is sounded Mădyar.

49. N before the sound of g or k represents the sound generally denoted by ng, as in anchor, conch (konk); but not

^{3 *} Another name for mistletoe.

in the case of the prefixes con-, in-, syn-, un-, except in concord (kong'-kawrd), concourse, concubine, congress, conquer.

In many words that contain ng the g begins a syllable, as in fin-ger, clan-gor (klăng'-ger), conger, and in such words as longer.

- N.B. English should be pronounced ing'-glish not ing'-lish. Length and strength are often mispronounced lenth, strenth.
- 50. S should have its own sound in the following words in which many wrongly give it the sound z: desist, persist, (but resist, -zist), concise, precise, presentiment, rinse, dose. Also in the prefixes dis- and trans- (but transit) as dislike, not diz, and in the ending -sive, as decisive (dĕ-sī'-sīv), but delusive (-zīv), conclusive. See 46, N.B., under re-
- S is rightly pronounced like z before m (except in dis, mis, and trans), as *chasm* (kăsm). Also in desert, gooseberry, gāseous, greasy, Jesuit, mistletoe, preside, president, rase, vase (vâz or vāz), benison (bĕn'-I-zn), venison (vĕn'-zn), dessert, possess, atc.
- S has the sound sh very often before unaccented i, as in Persian, transient, scansion; and sometimes before ū, as tissue, sure; also in nausea, nauseous (-shǐa, -shǐus).
- 51. S has the sound of zh (i.) in -sion after a vowel, (ii.) sometimes before \bar{u} ; also in ambrosia, artesian, Elysian, closure, osier.
 - 52. S has the sound gz in auxiliary, anxiety, luxuriant, -ous.

XXII.—Digraphs.

- 53. Ch represents the sound of k in
- (i.) Arch- followed by a vowel, as in architect (ar'-ki-tekt), architrave, anarchy, except in arch-ed, -ing, archer-y.
- (ii.) Initial brach-, chalc-, chl, chr, chor (except chore), troch-, chil- (-thousand), cheir or chir (= hand).
- (iii.) The following words, with their derivatives, Chaldee, chalybeate, chameleon, chamomile, chaos, character, charta, (but not chart, charter), chelonian, chemic, -ist, chimera, choir, choler,-a, chyle, chyme, anchor, anchoret, bronchītis, anarchy, colchicum, conch, distich, echo, hypochondria, inchoate, ma-

chination, monarch, orchid, orchestra, tetrarch, Mocha, Chersonese, strychnine, melancholy.

Generally in words from Greek, chiefly scientific terms.

Also in a few Italian words as chiaro-oscuro, Machiavelian.

Ch represents the sound of sh after l and n, except in milch; also in chagrin (-grēn'), chaise, chamade, chamois (sham'-wâ), champagne, champaign, champerty (-pâr-ti), chandelier, chaperon, charade (-râd'), charivari, charlatan, chasseurs (-érs'), chemise (-mēz'), chevron, chicane, chivalry.

Generally in words lately borrowed from French.

54. Gh initial always stands for g.

Its many sounds at the end of a syllable occur only in familiar words, so that there is no danger of mispronunciation, except in *Edinburgh* (-būrō), *hough* (hōk), *sough* (sūf) and *slough* (slūf, but slow,* not slō nor slū, when it means a bog).

55. Ph represents the sound of f, except in nephew and Stephen (nev'-ū and Ste'-ven), and in diphthong, tripthong, naphtha, where it has the sound of p; diphtheria (either difor dip-).

In phthisic (tĭz'-ĭk), phthisis (thī'-sis), ph is silent.

56. Th represents the sound of t in asthma, isthmus, Thames, thyme.

It should be pronounced as in the in the following words: booth, with, bequeath.

Also before e mute, as in seethe, lithe, blithe, loathe, and in the following plurals baths, paths, laths, truths, youths, oaths, sheaths, wreaths.

57. Unaccented ce, ci, ti before al, an, on, ous, ent, ence represent the sound sh, as in ocean, optician, tertian, partial, herbaceous, spacious, conscience. Before -ation cishould be pronounced shi, not si, as pronunciation.

So, too, nuncio (nun'-shǐ-ō), but halcyon (hǎl'-sǐ-ŏn).

58. Sc before e or i has the sound of s, except in sceptic, scirrhous (skěp'tĭc, skĭr'-rŭs).

^{*} Here, as always in re-spelled words, ow is sounded as in owl.

Sch has the sound of sh in schist, schedule, of sk in scheme, school, schooner, scholastic, scholium, scholar.

Schism is pronounced sizm.

XXIII.—Exercise on Silent Letters.

59. B, dumb, thumb, subtle (but sŭb'-tile). So always after m.*

C, Czar, (but Czekh, Chěk), victuals (vĭť-lz), scene.

D, handkerchief (hăn'-ker-chif, not hang-), Wednesday (wens-dā).

G, gnat, coigne, sign, poignant, imbroglio (ĭm-brōl'-yō), seraglio(-răl'yō), diaphragm(-frăm), paradigm(-dĭm), apothegm (ăp'-ō-thĕm), phlegm (flĕm).

H, heir, honor, honest, hostler, hour, exhaust.

In herb, hospital, humble, the present usage is to pronounce the h.

L, almond, alms (âmz), calm, falcon, halm (hawm), holm (hōm or hŏlm), cul de-sac (cŏŏ-dĕ-săk).

L is generally silent before f, k and m, but not in tălc.

M, mnemonics (nē-mon'-ĭks).

N. damn, damning, condemn-ing, hymn-ing, contemn-er.

N is silent after m in the same syllable. It is sounded before other affixes than -ing, -ed and er, as in dam-nable, condem-nation, hym-nal.

P (ph), contempt, pneumatics, pneumonia, psalm, ptarmigan, psychology, pseud- (as in *pseudonym*).

S, demesne (dĕ-mēn'), isle, aisle.

T, often (ŏf'n), soften (sŏf'n), mortgāge, apostle, epistle, wrestle, forecastle (fōk'-sl), mistletoe (miz'-l-tō), chasten, fasten, glisten, chestnut, Christmas, boatswain (bōsn), ballet (băl'-lā), haricot.

T is generally silent in the endings stle, sten, as in jostle, moisten, (jos'-l, moys'-n), christen (kris'-n).

W, answer, boatswain (bō'sn), cockswain (kŏk'-sn).

W is also silent in -wich after l, m, n, r.

The letters italicised in the following words must be pronounced:—Arctic, Antarctic, government, breadth, width, handsome, cognisance, incognito, recognise, cârtridge, pârtridge, asthma (ăstma), isthmus (Ist-mus).

^{*} Present English usage omits b even in succumb.

XXIV.—Accent.

60. The following words are accented on the last syllable:-

Aděpt, ădůlt, ălcōve, ălly (ăl-lī'), awry (ă-rī'), basalt (-sault'), bombast (bǔm-băst'), burlesque (ber-lesk'), cement, charade (shă-râd'), cōquet (kō-kĕt'), dis-cōurse, ŏccúlt', prētence', (but prē'-text), rēcĕss', rōbŭst', tĭrāde, commandant', complaisant' (kŏm-plā-zănt'), confidănt', imbecile (-sēl'), recitative (-ēv), Capuchin (-shēn'), bombasin, ambergris (-grēs'), chagrĭn, mandarin, palanquin, routine.

N.B.—Bureau, an ordinary piece of furniture, we must, on this side of the Atlantic, call bū'-rō; in the sense of a department of government, we should pronounce it bū-rō'. In all cases we must say dĕ-pō' (or dĕp'-ō), not the vulgar dĕ'-po.

- 61. The following words are accented on the penult:—
- (i.) Often incorrectly accented on the final.

Adverse, brevet, brigand, complex, construe, misconstrue, harass, levee, mattress, mohair.

(ii.) Often incorrectly accented on the antepenult.

anchōvy, calisthĕnics, coadjūtor, congēner, fărrāgō, hŏrīzon, illīcit, intrĕpid, plebeian (plĕ-bē'-ăn), pyrītēs(-ēz), quandary (kwŏn-dā'-rē), sequestrate, stalactītes (-tīts), stalagmite, subjected, vagāry (vă-gā'-rǐ), vertīgo, vĭrāgō, canorous, decorous, sonorous.

emetic, fanatic, caloric, panegyric, and most words in -ic.

Cyclopean, Augean,	11	11	-ean.
Colosseum, lyceum, museum,	11	11	-eum.
albūmen, bitūmen,	11	11	-umen.

panacea, hymeneal; aspīrant, condolence, coquetry, inquiry, precedence (from aspire', condole', and other words accented on the final), clandestine, compensate, confiscate, contemplate, expurgate, exculpate, illustrate.

The words in this last group have two or more consonants after the last word but one:

Present English usage allows the pronunciations obligā'-tory, orthō'-ĕpy (-pi); which are certainly much easier than ob'-ligatory and or'-thoepy.

62. Accented on the antepenult, often incorrectly accented on the penult:

Area, armistice, blasphemy, conversant, contrary, camel'-opard, chastisement, centrifugal, centripetal, cerebral, clematis, deficit, discipline, exorcise, exquisite, gon'dolă, im'-pious, industry, obdurate, orchestra, puissant, subaltern, superfluous, vehement; also allo'-pathy and other words in -pathy,* telegraphy, alveolar, variola, gladiolus (and other words in ēolar and īola).

Other words accented on the antepenult are: abstractly, deflagrate, des'-uētūde, demoni' acal, manī'-acal, discrepancy, fortnightly, illative, metamor'-phoses, parīetal, Philistines, perfunc'-tory, polygamy, receptacle, photographer, phōnŏtypy, sardonyx, univocal.

Accented on the pre-antepenult, or fourth syllable from the end:

†Accessory (-eif), aggrandizement, allegörist, antepenult, approbative, caricature, celibacy, circumjacent, combativeness, comparable, (but -par'-ative), contūmacy, contūmely, corŏllary, desultory, diligently, (in-)disputable, formIdable, fragmentary, incomparable, interested, lamentable, labŏratory, peregrinate, peremptory, refragable, rem'-ĕdiless, remēdiable, repertory, rec'ognizable, supererogatory, ūsurpatory, (ūzerp'-ăt-eri), vět'-erinary (-eri).

XXV.—Varying Accent.

63. The following words are accented on the last syllable when they are verbs, on the first when they are nouns or adjectives:

Absent, abstract, accent, affix, collect, comment, compact, compound, compress, concert, concrete, conduct, confines, conflict, consort, contest, contract, contrast, converse, convert, convict, convoy, decrease, descant, desert, detail, digest, discount, escort, essay, exile, texport, extract, ferment, frequent, import, incense, increase, insult, interdict, object, overcharge, overthrow, perfume, permit, pervert, placard, prefix, produce, progress, rebel, record, refuse (ref'-use and re-fuz'), surname, survey, torment, transfer, transport.

^{*} But not in -păthic, which accentuate the penult as hydropăthic.

[†] ary, ory, are both sounded eri.

[‡] Exile, noun, is pronounced egz'-ile or eks'-il; verb, egz'-il or eg-zīl'.

Perfume " per-fum or per'-fum' " per-fum'.

- 64. So miscon'-duct (n.), misconduct' (v.), precon'-tract (n.), precontract' (v.), at'-tribute(n.), attrib'-ute (v.). En'-trance (n.) and entrance' (v.) are totally different words coming respectively from enter and trance.
- 65. Sometimes other distinctions are expressed by difference of accent, as:

Ar'-sĕnic (n.), arsĕn'-ic (adj.); ex'-pert (n.), expert' (adj.); consum'-mate (adj.), con'-summate (v.); Au'-gust (n.), august', (adj.); min'-ute (n.), minute' (adj.); prĕc'-ĕdent (n.), precē'-dent (adj.); gal'-lant (brave); gallant' (polite); invăl'-id (not binding), invalid (-lēd'), (disabled); su'-pine (a kind of verbal noun), supīne' (indifferent).

66. On the other hand, very many have the same accent, no matter what part of speech they may be, as:

Address, alternate, assent, cement,* discourse, effect, employ, perfect, preface, prostrate, purport, purpose.

67. Such differences are sometimes expressed by difference of pronunciation, as in *ab-use'*, which as a verb is pronounced \(^1\)-b\vec{u}z'.

So grease, close, diffuse, which as verbs give s the sound of z. Cleanly, adj., is sounded klěn'-lĭ; adv., klěn'-lĭ.

Beloved, learned, sound the e of ed as adjectives, but not as verbs or participles.

- 68. Conjure (kŏn-jôr'), entreat; (kŭn-j'er"), to juggle; courtesy (kertĕsĭ), politeness; (kert'-sĭ) a bow; hīnder (a.), hīnder (v.); mow (mŏw), a loft; mow (mōw), to cut with a sythe; rāven, a bird; răven, to devour; housewife (howswīf), a mistress of a house; (hŭzīf), a case for needles; mall (mawl), a hammer; (mĕl), a walk.
- 69. The following spellings represent each, not two pronunciations of the same word, but two distinct words:

Troll, to roll; troll, a fabulous being; lēasing (lēsing), letting for hire; (lēzing), lying; gout (gowt), a disease (gô), taste; lower, (lōer), make low; low-er, to darken; won't, will not; (wunt), accustomed; pē'-riodic, belonging to a period; per'-todic, a composition of iodine; salve (sâv), an ointment; (sălv), to save from loss; poll, ordinary degree at Cambridge; poll, head, to vote.

^{*} Cem'-ent is obsolete.

XXVI.—Misleading Analogy.

70. We generally find that in groups of related words the accent remains on the same element, e. g., delud'e, delus'-ion, delus'-ive; and also that that main element has the same sound in all. This is not so in the following instances; hence the analogy (or likeness) is misleading:

assign (-sīn'), assignee (ăs'-ĭn-ē) | mātron, -al, -ise; mătrimony consign', con'signee blasphēme, blas'-phemy and consist', consistory (-eri) decli' vous, decliv-ity def'-in-ite, definition define, (-ĭsh'-un), defin'-itĭve drâma, měľ-ōdrămă flora, -al, -iferous, florid, flor-Iform, -Ist, -i-culture frater'-nal, frăt'-ernīse fört, -let, fort-alice, förtress, fort-ify four, forty, fortnight front, (frunt), so front -let -age, frontier, -ispiece (-pēs) gēn'-us, gĕneral gas, gasometer; gaseous (ga'zēŭs) grātis, grătū'-itous grāteful, grăt'-itude, -ify, -ulate hēath, hēathen, hĕather hēro, hēro'-īc, hĕroĭne, -ism hīnd, hīnder, hĭnder, hĭndrance hygiene (hī'-jēn or hī'-jĭ-ēn), hygienic (hī-jĭ-ĕn'-ĭk) låth (pl., låthz), läthe lenient, -iency, lenity luxury (x = ks), luxuriant (gz),-ate, -ous maintāin, maintěnance mānĭac, mănī'-ăcal

mī'-croscope, microscopic, micros'-copy mīme, mīměť-ic, mĭmic, -ry, mimetic mode, mod-al, -ish; modest, möderate, etc. nātion, nătional* obscēne, -ly, obscĕnity† oppugn (-pūn'), oppug-nancy palm (pâm), păl'm-ate, păl'mary phlegm (flĕm), phlĕg-măt'-ic pīous, Im'-pious, but impīetv precede, prec'-edent (n.)prīme, primitive, prim'er or prīmer realīse, realīsā'-tion remedy, remē'-diable restōre, -ation, restorative sātiate (sā'-shē-āte), -able, sătī'-ĕty social (sō'-shăl), society solemn (sŏl'-ĕm), sŏ-lem'-ni-ty, -nĭse sphere (sfēr), spher-ic, -ical, -icity, -oid squalid (skwŏl'-ĭd), squalor (skwā-lėr or skwŏ'-lėr) staunch (stawnsh), stănchion (-shun) sublime, sublim-ity, -ate, -ise suit (sūt), suite (sweet)

^{*} So, too, ration-al, Spanish.

t So, too, serëne, serën-'ity, sërë'-nade.

swath (swoth), swathe, swathing | transit (-sit), but transition, tel'-egraph, tel'-egraph'-ic, -ist, teleg'-raphy telephone, telephon'-ic, teleph'-

önist

telescope, telescop'-ic, teles'copy | zēal, zealot (zĕl'-ŭt), zĕalous

(trăn-zish'-ŭn). type, -ology, -ography, typify. vivid, vīv-ācious, -acity, -arium, vīviparous

71. N.B.—Words ending in -isive, with the preceding syllable, are often mispronounced, owing to the analogy of the corresponding -sion, e. g., decisive, decision (-zhun); so incisive, incision (-zhun), diffusive, -sion. So many names of sciences end in -ology that sometimes mineralogy and genealogy are wrongly called minerology, etc.

XXVII.—Review Exercise..

72. Common faults in pronunciation.*

1. Mispronouncing the accented vowels:

Because, was; cătch, căn, găther; get, kettle; plāit, heinous (ā not ē); been, clique, creek, sleek (ē not i); since, spirit, steady; sarsaparilla, sauce, saucy, sausage (not sas-); only, goal; cord, forty (not for-); Russian, Prussian, gums, supp e (not oo); bronchitis (-kītis); superer'-ogation.

2. Substituting the sound of I or u for that of e in the terminations of such words as:

Bedstěad, ailment, honest.

3. Substituting the sound of ŭ for ō in unaccented syllables, as:

Oblige, provide, potato, position, society, tobacco; bellow, hollow, thorough, borough; innocent.

4. Omitting vowels in unaccented syllables:

Agĕd, blessĕd, learnĕd, bĕlieve (not blev), boistĕrous, compăny, desperate, every, history, memory, mystery, nominative, several, favorite, victory (-er-), library, participle, real, really (not rel-y), diamond, geography, antip'-odes (-ez), manes (-ez), extempore.

5. Omitting consonants:

^{*}The teacher should make the class pronounce the words in this exercise, he watching for the errors likely to be committed. In some parts of the Province additional exercises may be needed, varying according to the nationality of the first settlers, nearness to the United States, etc.

Arctic, February, breadth, width, partridge, cartridge, facts, posts, grandmother, sends, handsome, recognise, cognizance.

- 6. Omitting the y of ū after d, n, t, as in duke, neuter, Tuesday.
 - 7. Mispronouncing consonants:

Covetous (not -chŭs), decrep'-it (not -id), drought, height (not -th), Indian (not -jŭn), idiot (not -jŭt) partner, Protestant, presumptuous (not -shŭs), stupendous, tremendous (not -jŭs).

Some put w for wh, sr for shr, -in for -ing. Dis- and mis- are often wrongly sounded diz- and miz-.

8. Wrongly inserting vowels or consonants:

Alpaca, casualty, elm, helm, massacring, mischievous (not chēvyŭs), baptism, spasm, attack (not -takt), drown, once, sudden, across (not -crost).

9. Transposing sounds:

Brethren, children (not -ern).

- 10. Pronouncing according to the spelling:
- (a) Courteous, courtesy (kér- not kör-), e'er and ere (ār), főrehead (főr'.ĕd), knowledge, none, nothing, evil (ēvl), dévil (děvl), route (rôt), tour (tôr), joŭst, nephew (-vū not -fū).
- (b) Often (ŏfn), soften, apostle, epistle, fasten, chasten (chāsn), Wednesday (wensdā), towards (tōrdz).
 - 11. Following a misleading analogy (see § 70):

Zōŏlogy (not zoo-), Danish; neuralgia (vulgarly -alojy), forty (vulgarly fōrty).

12. Accentuating the wrong vowel:

Ally, depot, complaisant, discourse, occult, recess (which accent the final syllable); assets, construed, decorons, extirpate, harass, idea, inquiry, panacea, plebeian, precedence (which accent the penult); centrifugal, conversant, deficit, homocopathy, vehement (which accent the antepenult); contumely, indisputable, irrevocable (which accent the pre-antepenult. For other examples, see § 60-2.

N.B.—It is wrong to sound too fully the endings -ary and -ory, as in mercenary and observatory (-eri, not -āry, nor -ōry).

LIST OF WORDS LIABLE TO BE MISPRONOUNCED.

[N.B.—Vowels left unmarked have the "short" sound, as in an, ell, ill, on, us, y having that of i in ill.]

A.

abatis, ăb'-ă-tis or ăb'-ă-tē. abatoir, ăb'-ăt-wâr. abbreviate, ăb-brē'-vĭ-āt. abdomen, ăb-dō'-mĕn. ablution, ab-16'-shun. aborigines, ăb'-ō-rĭj'-ĭ-nēz. ab'-sent, (adj.). absent' (v.) absolutory, ăb-sŏl'-ū-ter-ĭ. absolve, ăb-zŏlv'. absorb, ăb-sŏrb' (not -zŏrb'). abstemious, ăb-stē'-mi-ŭs. abstract' (v.) ab'-stract (adj.). ab'-stractness. abstract'-ly. abuse, $\check{\mathbf{a}}$ -būs' (n.); $\check{\mathbf{a}}$ -būz' (v). accent. ăk'-sĕnt (n.); sent'(v.). accept, ak-sept' (often confounded with except'). access, ăk-sĕs' or ăk'-sĕs. accessible, ăk-sĕs'-sĭ-bl. accessory or accessary, ăk'-sĕs-ser-ĭ.

acclimate, ăk-klī'-māt. acclimatise, ăk-klī'-mă-tīz'. acclivity, ăk-klĭv'-ĭ-tĭ. accompanist, ăk-kŭm'-pănĭst. accomplice, ăk-kom'-plis. accomplish, ăk-kŏm'-plĭsh (not -kum-). accord, ăk-kawrd'. accost, ăk-kŏst' (not -kawst'). accoucheur (Fr.), ăk'-koosher'. accoutre, ăk-kô'-ter. accurate, ăk'-kū-rāt (not ăkker-ĭt). See § 43. acknowledge, ăk-nŏl'-ĕj. acme, ăk'-mē. acoustics, ă-kow'-stiks. acri, ăk'-krĭ; acro, ăk'-krō* (prefixes). acumen, ă-kū'-mĕn. adamant, ăd'-ă-mănt. ad'-amante'-an. adduce, ăd-dūs (not -doos). adept, a-dept'.

* ăcrō unless a consonant in the same syllable follows.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

ad'-versely. advertisement, ăd-ver'-tĭzměnt. advertise, ăd'-ver-tīz. Æneid ē-nē'-ĭd. Æneas, ē·nē'-ăs. Æolian, ē-ō'-lĭ-ăn. Æolic, ē-ŏl'-ĭk. aerate, ā'er-āt. aerial, ā-ē'-11-ăl. aerie, or eyry, ē'rī. aerify, ār'-ĭ-fī. aeriform, ār'-ĭ-fawrm. aerolite, ār'-ō-līt. aeronaut, ār'-ō-nawt. æsthetics, ēz-thĕt'-ĭks. affix, $\check{a}f'$ -fiks (n.); $\check{a}f$ -fiks' (v.)affront, af-frunt' (n. and v.) again, ă-gĕn'. against, ă-genst'. aggrandise, ăg'-grăn-dīz'. aggrandisement, ag'-grandīz'-mĕnt. agile, ăj'-ĭl. See § 43. aide-de-camp, ād'-dĕ-kŏng. alabaster, ăl'-ă-băs'-ter. albino, ăl-bī'-nō. albumen, ăl-bū'-mĕn.

adipose, ăd'-ĭ-pōs (not -pōz).

adverse, ăd'-vers (not -vers').

adobe, Span., ă-dō'-bā.

adult, ă-dult' (not ăd'-).

Adonis, ă-dō'nĭs.

Aldine, ăl'-din. algebra, ăl'-jĕ-bră. alias, ā'-lǐ-ăs. alibi, ăl'-ĭ-bī. alien, āl'-yĕn. alienate, āl'-yĕn-āt (not ålēn'-I-āt). alkali, ăl'-kă-lī. alkaline, ăl'-kă-lĭn. allegiance, ăl-lē'-jáns. ăl'-lĕ-gŏr'-ĭ allegory, (nut -gō-rĭ). allegro, ăl-lē'-grō. allopathy, ăl-lop'-ă-thi, but al'-lopath'-ic. ally, ăl-lī', (not ăl'-lī). almond, â'-mund. alms, âmz. almoner, ăl'.mon-er. alpaca, ăl-păk'-ă, (not ăl'-ăpăk-ă). Alpine, al'-pin (not -pin). altercation, ăl'-ter-kā'-shun (not awl-). alternate, ăl-ter-'-nāt or al'ter-nāt (not awl-). alternative, ăl-ter'-nă-tiv. al'-terna'-tion. alto, ăl'-tō. alto-relievo, ăl'-tō-ıĭ-!ē'-vō. altruism, ăl'-trô-ĭzm. altruistic, ăl'-trô-ĭs-tĭk. alumnus, ă-lăm-'năs; pl. alumni, ă-lum'-nī.

amateur, ăm'-ă-ter or -tūr (not -tūr', -toor, nor -chūr). ambrosia, ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ă. amenable, ă-mē'-nă-bl (not ă-měn'-). amend, ă-mongd'. amenity, a-men'-i-ti. amnestv, ăm'-nĕs-tĭ. amphiscii, ăm-físh-ĭ-ī. anæmia, ăn-ē'-mǐ-ă. anæmic, ăn-ē'-mik. anæsthetic. ăn'-ēs-thet'-īk. analogue, ăn' ă-lōg. analogy, a nal'-ō-ji. ancestral, ăn-sĕs'-trăl. ancestry, ăn'-sĕs-trĭ. anchovy, ăn-chō'-vi. Andean, ăn-dē'-ăn. anemone, ă-něm'-ō-ně. anile, ăn'-īl. anility, ăn-ĭl'-ĭ-tĭ. aniline, ăn'-ĭ-lĭn. ăn-ĭ-măl'-kūl animalcule. (not -kūl-ē.) anise, ăn-is. annihilate, ăn-nī'-hĭ-lāt. anni'-hila'-tion. anodvne, ăn'-ō-din. anomaly, a nom'-a-li. antarctic, ănt-ârk'-tîk. antepenult, ăn'-tĕ-pĕ-nŭlt' (not an-te-pe-nult). anti-, (prefix) (not ăn'-tī).

antipodes, ăn-tĭp'-ō-dēz. antistrophe, ăn-tĭs'-trŏ-fĕ. anxiety, ang-zī'-ĕ-tĭ. anxious, ăngk'-shus. aorist, ā-'-ŏ-rĭst. aperient, &-pēr'-ĭ-ĕnt. aplomb, ă-plom' or ă-plong'. apotheosis, ăp-ŏ-thē'-ō-sĭs. ăp'-pă-rā'-tŭs apparatus. (not -rä'-). apparent, ap-pa'-rent. apricot, ā'-prĭ-kŏt. a priori, ă'-prī.ōr'-ī. apropos, ăp'-rō-pō'. aquiline. ăk'-wĭ-lĭn. Arab, ăr' ab. Arabic, ăr'-ă-bĭk. Arabian, ă-rā'-bǐ-ăn. arch, (chief) arch; ark, before a vowel; arch, before a consonant. architect, âr'-kĭ-tĕkt. archives, âr'-kīvz. Archimedean. âr'-kĭ-mē'dē-ăn. Arctic. ark'-tik. Arcturus, ârk-tū'-rŭs. arduous, âr'-dū-ŭs. are, (v.) âr; a metric unit, ar. area, ã'-rĕ-ă. aria, a tune, ār'-ĭ-ă. Arian, ā'-ıĭ-ăn. arid, ăr'-ĭd.

āle, mē, fīle, note, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

aristocrat, ăr'-ĭs-tŏ-krăt or ăr-ĭs'-tŏ-krăt. **Armada, â**r-mā'-d**ă**. armistice, âr'-mĭs-tĭs. aroma, ă-rō'-mă. arquebuse, âr' kĕ booz. Fr. arrogant, ăr'-rō-gănt. arsenic, (n.) âr'-sĕ-nĭk; (adj.) âr'-sĕn'-ĭk. artesian, år-tē'-zhǐ-ăn. Arum, ā'-rum. Aryan, ăr'-ĭ-ăn, or ā'-rĭ-ăn. asafœtida, ăs'-ă-fĕt'-ĭ-dă. ascetic, ăs-sĕt'-ĭk. ascii, ăs'-ĭ-ī, or ăsk'-ĭ-ī. asphyxia, ăs-fik'-si-ă. aspirant, ăs-pī'-rănt. aspirate, ăs'-pi-rāt. assess, as-ses'. assets, as'-sets. assume, as sum'. assure, ă-shôr'. asthma, ăst'-mă. ate, at or et.

auction, awk'-shun. Augean, aw-jē'-ăn. auger and augur, aw'-ger. August, (n.) aw'-gŭst; (adj.) aw-gŭst'. aunt, ânt. aureola, aw-rē'-ŏ-lă. auricle, aw'-ıĭ-kl. auspice, aw'-spis; pl. auspices, aw'-spis-ez. auto-da-fe, Span., aw'-tōdă-fā'. auxiliary, awg-zil-'-ĭ-ă-ıĭ. avalanche, ăv'-ă-lănsh'. avant-courier, ă-vong'-kôr'ĭ-ā. avarice ăv'-ă-ıĭs. avenue. ăv'-ĕ-nū (not ăv'-ĕnoo). avoirdupois. ăv-er'-dūpoyz'. awkward, awk'-werd. awry, ă-ıī'. axiom, ăk'-sĭ-ŭm. ay or aye (yes), L aye (always), ā. azure, ä'-zhoor.

bade, băd (not bād). badinage, Fr., băd'-ĭ-nâzh. bagatelle, Fr., băg'.ă-těl'.

athenæum, ath'-e-ne'-um.

atoll, ăt'-ŏl.

atrophy, ăt'-rōf-ĭ. attribute, ăt'-trĭ-būt

ăt-trĭb'-ūt (v.).

B. | balk, bawk. | ballet, băl'-lā. | balm, bâm.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

(n.)

balsam, bawl'-săm. banquet, bang'-kwet (not băn-). See languid. baptism, bap'-tĭzm. barbarous, bâr'-bă-rŭs (not bâr-bā'-rĭ-ŭs). bargain, bâr'-gĕn. baron, băr'-on (not to be confounded with băr'-ren). barouche, bă-rôsh'. barrel, băr'-rĕl (not bârl). basilisk, băz'-ĭ-lĭsk. bass-relief, băs'-rē-lēf'. bath, bâth; pl. bâthz. bathos, bā'-thös. bayonet, bā'-ŏn-ĕt (not bā'nět). bayou, bī'-oo. bazaar, bă-zâr'. beard, berd (not bard). because, be-kawz' (not bekŏz'). bedizen, bĕ-dĭz'-n. Bedouin, bĕd'-oo-ĭn. been.* ben or bin. begone, be-gon' (not -gawn'). behalf, bĕ-hâf'. behemoth, bē'-liē-mōth. believe, bĕ-lēv' (not blēv). Bellerophon, běl-lěr'-ŏ-fŏn.

belles-lettres, Fr., běl-lěťbellows, běl'-loz or lus.beloved (adj.), be-luv'-ed; part. bĕ-lùvď'. benzine, bĕn'-zēn. bequeath, be-kweth'. besom, be'-zum. bestial, best'-yal (not best'-). betroth, be-troth' (not be--tröth'). bewray, bĕ-rā'. bezique, Fr., bā-zēk'. bi, bī, rarely bĭ. bibliography, bĭb'-lĭ-ög'-răfĭ. bicycle, bī'-sĭk-l. bifurcate, bī-fer'-kāt. bijou, bē-zhô'. binomial, bī-nō/-mǐ-ăl. biography, bī-ŏg'-ră-fĭ. bison, bī'-zŏn. bitumen, bĭ-tū'-mĕn. bivouac, biv'-oo-ak. blaspheme, blas-fem', but blas'-phe-mous. blatant, blā'-tănt. blessed (adj.), bless'-ed; part. blëst. blithe, blith. bohea, bō-hē'.

^{*&}quot;Been, with the sound; of e as in mete, which, I repeat, is the pronunciation I have heard from all the well-bred and well-educated Englishmen that I have met."—RICHAED GRANT WHITE.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

boys'-ter-ŭs boisterous. (not boys'-trus). bomb, bom, (not bum). bombast, bum-bast'. bombazin, bŭm'-bă-zēn. bona fides, bō'-nă fī'-dēz. booth, bôth. bonhomie, Fr., bŏn'-ŏm-ē. borealis, bor'-ē-ā'-lis. bosom. booz'-ŭm. boudoir, Fr., bood'-war. boulevard, Fr., bool-vâr'. bouquet, Fr., bô'-kā. bourgeois (French middle classes), bôrzh-wâ'; (a kind of printing type), ber-joys'. bourgeon, Fr.. ber'-jon. bourn, bôrn. Bourse, bôrz. bow (n.), bō; (v.) bow. bow or bows (of a ship), bow, bowz. bowsprit, bō'-sprit. bravado, bra-va'-dō, butbrå'-vō. breeching, brich'-ing. brethren. br**ě**th'-rěn (not brěth'-ĕr-ĕn). brevet, brev'-et. breviary, brē'-vi-er-i.

brevity, brev'-I-ti.

brigand, brig'-and (not brigănd'). brigantine, brig'-an-tin. brimstone, brim' ston (not -stŭn). bromide, bro'-mid; brō'mine; bro-mite. bronchitis, brong-kī'-tis, brooch, broch (not brooch). broth, broth. brougham, brô'-ăm, bruit, brôt. brusque, broosk. Buddha, bood'-da. Buddhism, bood'-dizm. buffet, Fr. (a sideboard) boof' a. buhl, būl. bulletin, bool'-le-ten or tin. bullion, bool'-yun. bunion, bun'-yun. buoy, boy. buoyancy, boy'-ăn-sî. bureau, bū'-rō, or bū-rō'. (See page burlesque, ber-lesk'. business, bĭz'-nĕs. butcher, booch'-er (not bŭch-). Byzantine, bĭz- ăn'-tīn.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

C.

cabal, kă-băl'. cachinnation, kăk'-ĭn-nāshŭn. cadaverous, kă-dăv'-ėr-ŭs. cadence, kā'-dĕns. cadi, kā'-dĭ. Cadmean, kăd-mē'-ăn. cæsura, sĕ-zū'-ră. caisson, kās'-sŏn. calcine, kăl'-sīn. caldron or chaldron. kawl'-drŏn. calf, kâf. calibre, kăl'-ĭ-ber. caligraphy, kă lig'-ră-fi. caliph, kā'-lĭf or kă-lēf'. calisthenics.käl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭks. calm, kâm (not kăm). caloric, kăl-lŏr'-ĭk. calyx, kā'-lĭks; pl. calyxes. kā'-lĭk-sĕs, or calyces, kăl'ĭ-sēs. canine, kă-nīn'. canon or canyon, kăn'-yŏn. capitoline, kăp'-ĭ-tō-līn. Capuchin, kăp'-ū shēn. carbine or carabine, kâr'bīn *or* kâr'-ă-bīn. cardiac, kâr'-dĭ-ăk. caricature, kăr'-ĭ-kă-tūr'. Carlovingian, kâr'-lŏ-vĭn'jĭ-ăn. carmine, kâr'-mīn.

carotid, kă-rŏt'-ĭd. carte-blanche, Fr., kârtblăngsh. carte-de-visite, Fr., kârt'dĕ-vĭ-zēt′. castle, kăs'-sl. casualty, kăzh'-ū-ăl-tĭ (not -ăl'-ĭ-tĭ . casuist, kăzh'-ū-ĭst. catamaran, kăt/ă-mă-răn/. catch, kătch (not kětch). catchup or catsup, kătch'йр or kats'-йр. catechumen. kăt'-ĕ-kū'caustic, kaws'-tik. caveat, kā'-vĭ-ăt. caviare, kăv'-ĭ-âr (not -ă-rā). cayenne, kā-yĕn' or kā-ĕn'. célèbre, Fr. sā-lĕb'-r. celibacy, sĕl'-ĭ-bă-sĭ. cement, n. and v., se-ment'. centenary, sĕn'-tĕ-ner-ĭ, but centen'-nial. centrifugal, sĕn-trĭf'-ū-găl. centripetal, sĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tăl. cephalic, sē-făl'-ĭk. ceramic, sē-răm'-ĭk. cerebral, sĕr'-ĕ-brăl. certain, ser'-tin (not sert'-n). cerulean, sĕ-rô'-lĭ-ăn. chagrin, shă-grēn'. chaise, shāz.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

chalcedony, kăl-sĕd'-ŏ-nĭ. chamois, shăm'-wâ. char, (to blacken) châr; (to work by the day) chār. character, kăr'-ăk-ter (not kăr-ăk'-ter.) chasten, chās'-n. charivari, Fr., shâ'-rē-vâ'-rē. charlatan, shâr'-lă-tăn. Charon, kā'-rŏn. Charybdis, kā-rīb'-dīs. chastise, chăs-tīz'. chastisement, chăs'-tĭzměnt. chateau, shā-tō'. chef-d'-œuvre, Fr., shā-dô'chiaro-oscuro, kē-âr'-ō-ōskô'-rō. chicanery, shǐ-kā'-ner-ĭ. chignon, shin-yong'. chimera, kĭ-mē'-ră. chimerical, ki-mer'-i-kal. chirography, kī-rog'-ră-fi. chiropodist, kī-rŏp'-ō-dĭst. chivalry, shīv'-ăl-rī. chiv'alric. chiv'alrous. chloride, klō'-rĭd. chlorine, klō'rĭn. choleric, köl'-er-ĭk. chord, kawrd. christen, kris'-n. Christianity, kris'-ti-ăn'i-ti.

chronological, krŏn'-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl. chronology, krö-nöl/-ö-jĭ. cicatrice, sĭk'-ă-trĭs. cicerone, sĭs-ĕ-rō'-nĕ or chích'-ĕ-rō'-nĕ. circuitous, ser-kū'-ĭ-tŭs (not ser'-kĭ-tŭs). civil, sĭv'ıl. civilisation, siv'-ĭ-lī-zā'-shŭn. clandestine, klän-děs'-tin. cleanly, (adj.) klěn'-lǐ; (ad.) klēn'-lĭ. clematis, klem'-ă-tis. clerk, klark (not klerk). climacteric, klīm'-ăk-ter-ĭk, or kli-măk'-ter-ik. cloth, kloth (not klawth). coadjutor, kō-ăd-jô'-ter (not kō-ăd'-). coadjutant, kō-ăd'-jŭ-tănt. cochineal, kŏch'ĭ-nēl. codicil. kŏd'-ĭ-sĭl. cognisance, kög'-nī-zāns or kŏn'-nĭ-zăns. cognomen, kög-nö'-mën. colchicum, köl'-kĭ-kŭm. Coliseum, köl'-ī-sē'-ŭm. collusive, köl-lô'-sĭv. colporteur, köl'-pōr-tér'. column, köl'-ŭm (not -yoom, nor -yum). combat, kŭm'-bat. com/bative.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

congé, köng'-zhā.

com/batant. comedian, köm-ē'-dĭ-ăn. comedy, kom'-ĕ-dĭ. comely, kum'-li. commandant, kom'-mandănt". comment (n. and v.), kom'mënt. commissary, kom'-mis-ser-i. comparable, kom'-par-a-bl. compatible, kom-pat'-I-bl. compensate, kom-pen'-sat. com'pensa'tion. complaisance, -sant. kom'-plā-zans", -zant". comrade, kom-rād. concave, kon'-kav (not kŏng'-. concentrate, kön-sen'-trāt. conch, köngk. conchology, kon-kol'-o-ji. concord, kong'-kawrd. concor'dance, con-, (not cŏng-). condemning, kon-dem'-ing. condem'-nable, (-11ă-bl). condolence, kon-do'-lens. conduit, kon'-dit or kun'-dit. confidant, kon'-fi-dant". con'fidence. confiscate, kon-fis'-kāt. confront, kon-fi unt'.

confute, kon-fūt'.

congener, kön-jē/-ner. congenial, kon-je'-ni-al. congenital, kon-jen'-i-tal. conjugal, kon'-joo-gal. conjure, (to implore) konjôr'; (to juggle) kŭn'-jer. connoiseur, kon'-nis-ser". conscientious, kon'-shi-en'shĭis conservator. kŏn'-ser-vā'ter, but conser'-vative. consols, kon'-solz or konsolz'. consort, (n.) kŏn'-sŏrt; (v.)kön-sört'. construe, kon'-strô -strô'). consummate, (adj.) konsŭm'-māt; (v.) kon'-summāt. contemplate, kon-tem'plāt. contents, kon'-tents or kontĕnts'. contour, kön-tôr'. contumacy, kon'-tū-mā-sī. contumely, kön'-tū-měl-ĭ. conversazione. kŏn'-versăt'-zĭ-ō'-uā. conversant, kon'-ver-sant

(not kon-vers'-).

corrigible, kör'-rĭ-jĭ-bl.

corrugate, kor'-roo-gat.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

cost, köst (not kawst). costume, kös-tūm' or kös'tüm. coterie, kō'-ter-ē. coup, Fr. (a stroke) kô. coup-d'état, Fr., kô'-dā-tâ'. coupon, kô-pŏng. courier, koor'-ĭ-ėr. courteous, kert'-yus. courtesy, (politeness) kér'tě-si; (an act of reverence) kert'-si. courtier, kort'-yer. covetous. kŭv'-ĕ-tŭs (not -chŭs). cowardice, kow'-er-dis. coxwain, kŏk'-sn. creature, krē'-tūr (not -ter). credence, krē'-dĕns. credible, krĕd'-ĭ-bl. credulous, krěď-ū-lŭs. creek, krēk (not krīk). criterion, krī-tē'-rĭ-ŏn.

critique, kri-tēk'... croquet, krō'-kā (not krokā'). cucumber, kū'-kŭm-ber. cuirass, kwi-răs'. cuirassier. kwĭ-răs-sēr'. cuisine, kwĭ-zēn'. cul-de-sac, koo'-dĕ-săk'. culinary, kū'-lǐ-ner-ĭ. cupola, kū'-pŏ-lă. curator, kū-rā'-ter. curtsey, see courtesy. cyclopean, sī'-klō-pē'-ăn. cynosure, sī'-nō-zhôr. Cymry, kim'-ri. converse, (v.) kon-vers'; (n.)kŏn'-vers. coquetry, ko'-ket-ri. cordial, kŏr'-dĭ-ăl. cordurov, kor'-doo-rov". corollary, kör'-öl-ler-ĭ. coronal, kor'-o-năl or ko-rō'năl.

D.

dacoit, dăk'-oyt.
dado, dā'-dō.
daguerrotype, dă-gĕr'-ŏ-tīp.
dahlia, dā'-lĭ-ā.
damning, dăm'-ĭng.
Danish, dā'-nĭsh.
data, dā'-tă.
daub, dawb (not dŏb).

daunt, dawnt.
débris, dā-brē.
debut, dā-bô.
decade, dĕk'-ād.
decorous, dĕ-kō'-rŭs.
decrepit, dĕ-krĕp'-ĭt.
defalcation, dē'-fāl-kā'-shŭn.
deficit, dĕf'-ĭ-sĭt.

defile, dĕ-fīl' or dē'-. deflagrate, děf'-lă-grāt. deliquesce, dĕl'-ĭ-kwĕs. demarcation, dē'-mâr-kā'shiin. demesne, dĕ-mēn'. demise, dĕ-mīz'. demon, dē'-mŏn. demoniacal, děm'-ō-hī'-ăkăl. demonstrable. dĕ-mŏn′stră-bl. demonstrate, dĕ-mŏn'-strāt or dem'-on-strat. demonstrator. dĕm'-ŏnstrā"-ter. depot, de-po' or dep'- (not ₫ē′-po). dĕp'-rĭv-ā"deprivation, shŭn. derelict. děr'-ĕ-lĭkt. derisive, dĕ-rī'-sĭv. deshabile, dĕz'-ă-bēl. desiccate, des'-ĭk-kāt. dsperado, dĕs'-per-ā'-dō. despicable, děs'-pĭ-kă-bl. dessert, dez-zert'. destine, des'-tin. desuetude, dĕs'-wē-tūd. desultory, děs'-ŭl-tér-ĭ. \det ail, (v.) de-tal'; (n.) de'-tal.deu-, dū- (not dô-). devastate, dev'-as-tat.

devil, dev'-l (not dev'-il).

devoir, dev-wawr'. di, di, generally when before a consonant and unaccented. diæresis, dī-ē'-rĕ-sĭs. diamond, dī'-ā-mŭnd. diaphragm, dī'-ă-frăm. diastole, dī'-ăs'-tŏ-lē. diatribe, dī'-ă-trīb. dictate, (n. and v.) dĭk'-tāt (not dĭk-tāt'). didactic, dĭ-dăk'-tĭk. diffuse, (v.) dĭf-fūz'; (a.) dĭffūs'. diffusive, dĭf-fū'-sĭv. digest, (v.) dĭ-jĕst'; (n.) dī'jĕst. digression, dĭ-grĕsh'-ŭn. dilapidate, dĭ-lăp'-ĭ-dāt. dilate, dī-lāt'. dilemma, dĭ-lĕm'-mă. diluvial, dĭ-lô'-vĭ-ăl. dimension, dĭ-mĕn'-shŭn. diocesan, dī-ŏs'-ĕ-săn. diptheria, dĭf-thē'-rĭ-ă. dipthong, dip'- or dif'-thong. direct. dĭ-rĕkt'. dis-, (not diz-, except in the words specified below.) disaster, dĭz-ăs'-ter. discern dĭs-zern'. discrepancy, dis-crep'-an-si. disease, diz-ēz'.

dishabille, dĭs'-ă-bēl'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

dismal, dĭz'-măl. disputable, dĭs'-pū-tă-bl. disputant, dĭs'-pū-tănt. dissolve. diz-zŏlv'. distich, dĭs'-tĭk. divan, di-văn'. divers, dī'-verz. diverse, dī-vers' or dī'-. divulge, dĭ-vŭlj' (not dī-). docile, dos'-ĭl, or do'-sīl. does, (v.) dŭz. dolorous, dol'-o-rús. dominie, dom'-i-ni. donation, do-na'-shun. donative, don'-ă-tiv. donjon, dŏn'-jŏn. donkey, dong'-ke. dost, dŭst. doth, duth.

double entendre, Fr., dô'bl ĕn-tĕndr'. douceur, doo-ser'. douche, dôsh. draft, draft, drama, drâ'-mă. draught, draft. droll, dröl. dromedary, drum'-ĕ-der-ĭ. drought, drowt (not drowth). du-, dū- before a vowel, except in dŭc'-ăt, before a consonant followed by a vowel. dubious, dū'-bĭ-ŭs. ductile, dŭk'-tĭl. duty, dū'-tĭ (not dô'-tĭ). dvnamics, dĭ-năm'-ĭks. dynamite, dĭn'-ă-mīt. dynasty, dĭn'-ăs-tĭ.

early, er'-li (not ār' li).
easel, ē'-zl.
ebony, ĕb'-ŏn-ĭ.
ebriety, ĕ-brī'-ĭ-ti or ē-brī'ĭ-tĭ.
ebullition, ĕb'-ŭl-lish'-ŭn.
écarté, ā-kâr'-tā.
Ecce Homo, ĕk'-sĕ hō'-mō.
eccentric, ĕk-sĕn'-trĭk.
eccentric'ity, ĕk'-sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ.
echelon, ĕsh'-ĕ-lŏng.

eclogue, ĕk'-lŏq.
economical, ĕk'-ŏ-nŏm'-ĭ-kăl
(or ē'-kō-).
ecstasy, ĕk'-stă-sĭ.
ec'stat'-ic.
ecumenical, ĕk'-ū-mĕn'-ĭ-kăl.

edict, ē'-dĭkt. edify, ĕd'-ĭ-fī. edifice, ĕd'-ĭ-fĭs.

edible, ĕd' ĭ-bl.

éclat, Fr., ā-klâ'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

E.

edile, or ædile, ē'-dīl. educate, ĕd'-ū-kāt (not ĕd'-ĭkāt). e'er, ār. e'en, ēn. effete, ĕf-fēt'. effort, ĕf'-fŏrt (not -furt). effrontery, ĕf-frŭn'-ter-ĭ. effuse, ĕf-fūz'. effusive, ĕf-fū'-sĭv. eglantine, ĕg'-lăn-tīn. ego, ē'-gō. egoism, ē'-gō-ĭzm. egotism, ĕg'-ō-tĭzm. eg'-o-tist. egregious, ē- or ĕ'-grē'-jĭ-ŭs. either, ē'-ther or ī'-ther. eleemosynary, ĕl'-ĕ-mŏz'-ĭnėr-ĭ. elegy, ĕl'-ĕ-jĭ. elegiac, ĕl'-ĕ-jī'-ăk. elenchus, ē-lĕngk'-ŭs. elephantine, ĕi'-ĕ-făn' tĭn. Eleusinian, ĕl'-ū-sĭn'-ĭ-ăn. élève, Fr., ā-lāv'. eleven, ĕ-lĕv'-n (not lĕvn). eligible, ĕl'-ĭ-jĭ-bl. élite, Fr., ā-lēt'. elixir, ĕ-líks'-ér. Elizabethan, ē-lĭz'-ă-bēth'ăn. elm, ĕlm (not ĕl'-ŭm). elocution, ĕl'-ō-kū'-shŭn. éloge, Fr., ā-lōzh'.

eloquence, ĕl'-ō-kwĕns. elucidate. ĕ-lô'-sĭ-dāt. elude, ĕ-lôd'. elusive, ĕ-lô'-zĭv. Elysian, ĕ-lĭzh'-ĭ-ăn. Elysium, ĕ-lĭzh'-ĭ-ŭm. emaciate, ĕ-mā'-shĭ-āt. embalm, ĕm-bâm'. embrasure, ĕm-brā'-zhoor. embryo, ĕm'-brĭ-ō. emendation, ĕm'-ĕn-dā'shŭn. emeritus, ē-mer'-ĭ-tus. emetic, ĕ-mĕt'-ĭk. émeute, ã-mūt/. emir, ē'-mer. emissary, ĕm'-ĭs-ser-ĭ, emollient, ĕ-mŏl'-lĭ-ĕnt ĕ-mŏl'-yĕnt. emolument, ĕ- or ē-mŏl'-ūměnt. emotion, ĕ- or ē-mō'-shŭn. empiric, ĕm-pĭr'-ĭk. empyrean, ĕm'-pĭ-rē'-ăn. encore, âng'-kōr. encyclical, ĕu-sĭk'-lĭ-kăl. encyclopædia, ĕn-sī'-klōpē'-dĭ-ă. endemic, ĕn-dĕm'-ĭk. enervate, ĕn'-er-vāt or ĕner'-vāt.

enfranchise, ĕn-frăn'-chiz or

engine, ĕn'-jīn (not -jīn).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

enginery, ĕn'-jĭn-rĭ. English, ĭng'-glĭsh. enigma, ē- or ĕ-nĭg'-mă. en'-igmat'-ic. ennoble, ĕn-nō'-bl. ennui, Fr., ăn'-wē. ensemble, âng-sâm'-bl. enteric, ĕn-tĕr'-ĭk. enthusiasm, ĕn-thô/-zĭ-ăzm. entity, ĕn'-tĭ-tĭ. entrée, âng'-trā. entrepot, âng'-ta-pō. envelop, (v.) ĕn-vĕl'-ŏp. envelope, (n.) ĕn'-vĕl-ōp. envious, ĕn'-vĭ-ŭs. environ, ĕn-vī'-rŏn. environs, ĕn'-vĭ-rŏnz or ĕnvī'-rŏnz. eozoon, ē'-ō-zō'-on. epaulet, ep/-aw-let. ephemeral, ĕ-fĕm'-ĕ-răl. epicurean, ĕp'-ĭ-kū-rē'-ăn. epidemic, ĕp'-ĭ-dĕm'-ık. epigrammatic, ĕp'-ĭ-grămmăt'-ĭk.

epilogue, ĕp'ī-lŏg.
Episcopacy, ĕ-pĭs'-kŏ-pă-sĭ.
episode, ĕp'.I-sōd.
epistle, ĕ-pĭs'-l.
epitaph, ĕp'.Ĭ-tăf.
epithalamium, ĕp'.Ĭ-thă-lā/mĭ-ŭm.
epithet, ĕp'-I-thĕt.

epitome, ĕ-pĭt'-ō-mĕ. epoch, ē'-pŏk. equable, ĕk'-wă-bl. equation, ē-kwā'-shun. equerry, ĕk'-wĕr-ĭ. equestrian, ĕ-kwĕs'-trĭ-ăn. equilateral, ē'-kwĭ-lăt'-er-ăl. equilibrium, ē'-kwi-lib'-riŭm. equine, ē'-kwīn. equinox, ē'-kwĭ-nŏks. equip, ĕ-kwĭp'. equipage, ĕk'-wĭ-pāj. equipoise, ē'-kwĭ-pŏyz. equitable, ĕk'-wĭ-tă bl. equivalent, ĕ-kwĭv'-ă-lĕnt. equivocal, ĕ-kwĭv'-ō-kăl. ere, ār. Erebus, ĕr'-ĕ-bŭs. Erin, ē'-ı ĭn. ermine, er'-min. errand, ĕr'-rănd errant, ĕr'-rant. erratic, er-răt'-ik. erratum, er-rā'-tum. erroneous, er-rō'-nē-ŭs. erudite, ĕr'-ū-dīt. erysipelas, ĕr'-ĭ-sĭp'-ĕ-lăs. escalade, ĕs'-kă-lād'. escapade, ĕs'-kă-pād'. eschatology, ĕs'-kă-tŏl'-ŏ-jĭ. escheat, ĕs-chēt'. eschew, ĕs-chô'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

escort, (n.) ĕs'-kŏrt; (v.) ĕskört/. escritoire, ĕs'-krĭ-twawr'. Esculapian, ĕs'-kū-lā'-pǐ-ăn. esculent, ĕs'-kū-lĕnt. Escurial, ĕs-kū'-rĭ-ăl. Eskimo or Esquimaux, ĕs'-kĭ-mō. esoteric, ĕs'-ō-tĕr'-ĭk. espionage, ĕs'-pē-ō-nāj' or-nâzh'. esplanade, ĕs'-plă-nād'. esprit, ĕs'-prē'. essay, (n.) ĕs'-sā; (v.) ĕs-sā'. estuary, ĕs'-tū-ă-rĭ. et-cetera, ĕt-sĕt'-ĕ-ră. ether, ē'-ther. ethereal, ē-thē'-rī-ăl. ethics, ĕth'-ĭks. ethnography, ĕth-nŏg'-ră-fĭ. eth'-nograph'-ic. etiquette, ĕt'-ĭ-kĕt'. Eucharist, ū'-kă-rĭst. Euchologion, ū'-kŏ-lō'-jĭ-ŏn. eulogy, ū'-lō-jĭ. eulogium, ū-lō'-jĭ-ŭm. euphemism, ū'-fem-izm. euphony, ū'-fō-nǐ. eupho'-nious. euphuism, ū'-fū-ĭzm. eu'-phuis'-tic. eureka, ū-rē'-kă. European, ū'-rō-pē'-ăn.

Euterpe, ū-ter'-pē. euthanasia, ū'-thăn-ā'-zhǐ-ă; euthan'-asy. evanescent, ĕv'-ă-nĕs'-ĕnt. evangelical, ē'-văn-jĕl'-ĭ-kăl. evangelization, ē-văn'-jěl-īzā'-shŭn. evasion, ĕ-vā'-zhŭn. evasive, ĕ-vā'-sĭv. every, ĕv'-er-ĭ (not ĕv'-rĭ). ewe, ū. exacerbate, ĕks-ăs'-er-bāt. exact, ĕgz-ăkt' (not ĕks-). exaggerate, ĕgz-ăj'-ér-āt. exasperate, ĕgz-ăs'-per-āt. ex cathedra, ěks' kă-thē'dră. excerpt, ĕk-serpt'. excise, ĕk-sīz'. excision, ĕk-sĭzh'-ŭn. exclusive, ĕks-klô'-sĭv. excoriate, ĕks-kō'-rĭ āt. excrescence, ĕks-krĕs'-ĕns. excretion, ĕks-krē'-shun. excruciate, ĕks-krô'-shǐ-āt. exculpate, ĕks-kŭl'-pāt. excursion, ĕks-ker'-shun. excuse, (n.) ĕks-kūs'; (v.)ĕks-kūz'. execrate, ĕks'-ĕ-krāt. execute, ĕks'-ĕ-kūt. execution, ĕks'-ĕ-kū'-shŭn. executory, ĕkz-ĕk'-ū-ter-ĭ.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

executive, ĕkz'-ĕk'-ū-tĭv. exegesis, ĕks-ĕ-jē'-sĭs. exemplar, ĕgz-em'-plér, but ex'-emplary, exemplify, ĕgz-ĕm'-plĭ-fī. exempt, ĕgz-ĕmt'. exhale, ĕgz-hāl'. exhaust, ĕgz-awst'. exhibit, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt, or ĕgz-ĭb'exhibition, ĕks'-hĭ-bĭsh'-ŭn. exhilarate, ĕgz-hĭl'-er-āt, or ĕgz-ĭl'. exhort, ĕgz-bŏrt', or ĕgz-ŏrt'. exhume, ĕks-hūm'. exigent, ĕks'-ĭ-jĕnt. exigency, ĕks'-ĭ-jĕn-sĭ. exiguity, ĕks'-ĭ-gū'-ĭ-tĭ. exile, ĕgz'-īl or ĕks'-īl. exist, ĕgz-ĭst' (not ĕks-). exit, ĕks'-ĭt (not ĕgz'-). Exodus, ĕks'-ō-dŭs. exonerate, egz-on'-er-at. exorbitant, egz-or'-bi-tant. exorcise, ĕks'-ŏr-sīz. exordium, ĕgz-ŏr'-dĭ-ŭm. exoteric, ĕks'-ō-ter'-ĭk. exotic, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. expatiate, ĕks-pā'-shǐ-āt. expatriate, ĕks-pā'-trĭ-āt ěks-pěk'-tōexpectorate. rāt. expedient, ěkz-pē'-dĭ-ēnt.

expedite, ĕks'-pĕ-dīt. expert, (a.) ěks-pert'; (n.)ěks'-pert. expiable, ĕks'-pĭ-ă-bl. expiate, ĕks'-pĭ-āt. expletive, ĕks'-piē-tĭv. explicable, ĕks'-plĭ-kă-bl. explicit, ĕks'-plĭs-ĭt. exploit, ĕks-ployt'. explosive, ĕks-plō'-sĭv. exponent, ěks-pô'-něnt (not -nŭnt). exposé, ĕks'-pō-zā'. expurgate, ĕks-per'-gāt. exquisite, ĕks'-kwĭ-zĭt (not ěks-kwĭz'-ĭt). extempore, ěks-těm'-pō-rě (not -tem-por). extirpate, ĕks-ter'-pāt (not ĕkz'-). extol, ĕks-tŏl' (not ĕks-tōl').) extra, ĕks'-tră (not -trǐ). extraordinary, ěks-trŏr'dĭ-ner-ĭ. extricate, ĕks'-trĭ-kāt. extrinsic, ěks-trĭn'-sĭk. extrude, ĕks-trôd' (not-trūd'). exuberant, ĕks-ū'-ber-ănt. exude, éks-ūd'. exult, ĕgz-ŭlt' (not ĕks-). ex'-ulta'-tion. eyot, i'-ot. eyrie or eyry, ē'-rī or ā'-rī.

F.

fable, fa'-bl. fabulous, făb'-ū-lŭs. fabric, făb'-rīk. facade, fă-sād'. facetious, fă-sē'-shus. facetiæ, fă-sē'-shǐ-ē. facial, fā'-shĭ-ăl. facile, făs'-ĭl. facility, fă-sĭl'-ĭ-tĭ. fac-simile, făk-sĭm'-ĭ-lĕ. factitious, făk-tĭsh'-ŭs. factory, fak'-ter-ĭ (not fak'trĭ). Fahrenheit, fârn'-hīt. faience, Fr., fă-yăngs'. failure, fal'-ūr. fait accompli, fat' ăk-kom'plē. fakir, fă-kēr'. falchion, fawl'-shun. falcon, faw'-kn. fallacious, tăl-lā'-shūs. fallacy, făl'-lă sĭ. falter, fawl'-ter. familiarity, fă-mĭl'-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tĭ. fanatic, fă-năt'-ĭk. fanfare, Fr., făn'-fâr. fantasia, făn-tâ'-shì-ă. fantastic, făn-tăs'-tĭk.

farina, fă-rē'-nă or -rī'-. farrago, făr-rā/-gō. farther, fâr'-ther, or further, fer'-ther.* fatigue, fă-tēg'. fatuous, făt'-ū-ŭs. faubourg, Fr., fō'-boorg. fauces, faw'-sēz. fault, fawlt (not fôlt.) fauteuil, Fr., fō-tāl'. favourite, fā'-ver-ĭt (not -īt) fealty, fē'-ăl-ti (not fēl'-ti). feasible, fē'-zĭ-bl. feature, fe'-tūr or -choor. febrile, fĕb'-rĭl. febrifuge, feb'-rī-fūj. February, fěb'-rô-ér-ĭ (not fěb'-ū-ă-rĭ nor fěb'-ĭ-wer-rĭ). fecit, fē'-sĭt. fecund, fěk'-ŭnd. federal, fĕd'-er-ăl (not fĕ... răl). feign, fan. feint, fant. feline, fē'-līn. fellow, fĕl'-lō (not fēl'-lǐ). felon, fěl'-ŏn. felucca, fē-lūk'-kă, female, fē'-māl.

^{*}Though both terms are in good use, further is the genuine Saxon word; farther takes precedence, however, in modern use. The accepted rule seems to be as follows: farther is applied to physical distance; further refers to the progress of an argument or inference.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

feminine, fem'-ĭ-nĭn. femme-couverte. fămkoov'-ert. femoral, fem'-o-ral. Fenian, fē'-nĭ-ăn. feoff, fĕf, ferment, (n.) fer'-ment; (v.) fer-ment'. ferocious, fĕ-rō'-shŭs. ferocity, fe-ros'-i-ti. ferreous, fěr'-ri-ŭs, also ferrous, fĕr'-ŭs. fertile, fer'-tīl or fer'-tīl. ferule, fĕr'-ūl. fête, fāt. fetich or fetish, fē'-tĭsh. fetid, fet'-id or fe'-tid. feudatory, fū'-dă-ter-ĭ. feu-de-joie, Fr., fô'-dĕ-zhwâ'. feuilleton, Fr., fô'-ĭ-tŏng. flacre, Fr., fē-ăk'-r. flancée, Fr., fē'-ăng-sā'. flasco, fē-ăs'-kō. fichu, fĭsh'-ô. fidelity, fĭ-dĕl'-ĭ-tĭ. fiduciary, fĭ-dū'-shĭ-er-ĭ. fief, fef. fleri facias, fī'-ĕr-ī fā'-shĭăs. figaro, fē'-gă-rō'. figure, fig'-ūr or -ėr. film, film (not fil'-um).

finical, fin'-i-kăl,

finale, fĭ-nâ'-lã. finance, fĭ-năns'. financial, fĭ-năn'-shăl. finesse, fĭ-nĕs'. finger, fing'-ger. finis, fī'-nĭs. finite, fī'-nīt. flord or fjord, fi-ord' fyŏrd. first, ferst (not fürst). fissure, fish-oor, flaccid, flak'-sid. flageolet, flăj'-ŏ-lĕt. flagitious, flă-jĭsh'-ŭs. flagon, flag'-on. flagrant, fla'-grant. flambeau, flăm'-bō. flaunt, flaunt or flänt. fleur-de-lis, flar-de-le flew and flue, flo. flora, flo'-ră. flo'-ral. Florentine, flor'-ĕn tĭn -tīn. florid, flor'-id. flor'-in. florist, flor'-ist. flotage, flo'-tāj. flo'-tilla. flotsam or floatsam, flot'fluctuate, flŭk'-tū-āt. fluvial, flô'-vĭ-ăl.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

focus, fō'-kŭs; pl., fo'-cuses or foci, fō'-sī. foible, foy'-bl. folio, fō'-lĭ-ō. foment, fo-ment'. forage, for'-āj. forbade, for-bad'. för'-kăs-l forecastle. orfōk'-sl. forefend, for-fend'. forehead, for'-ĕd. forensic, fō-rĕn'-sĭk. forfeit, for'-fit. forge, förj. forgery, for'-jer-1. formidable. for'-mĭ-dă-bl (not for-mid'-). fort, fort, but fort'-ress. fortnight, fort'-nit (not nit). forty, for'-ti (not for'-ti). forward, for'-werd (not for'ŭrd). fracas, fraka. fragile, fraj'-il. fragmentary, fräg'-měnter-ĭ. fragrant, frā'-grant.

franchise, frăn'-chīz or -chīz. frankincense, frängk'-insĕns. fraternize, frăt'-er-nīs. fratricide, frăt'-rĭ-sīd. fre' quent (a.); frequent (v.).friends, frendz (no' frenz). frontier, fron'-ter (not frun'-). frugal, frô'-găl (not frū-). fruit, frôt (not frūt). fruition, frô-ĭslı'-ŭn. fuchsia, fū'-shǐ-ă. fuel, fū'-ĕl (not fūl). fugue, füg. fulcrum. fŭl'-krŭm (notfool-). fulminate, fŭl'-mĭ-nāt. fulsome, ful'-sum (not fool'-). functionary, fungk'-shunėr-ĭ. furniture, fer'-nĭ-tūr or -nĭchoor. fusil, fū'-zĭl. fusion, fü'-zhun. fustian, fust'-ĭ-ăn. futile, fū'-tīl or -tĭl.

G.

Gaelic, gā'-lĭk or gâ'-lĭk. gainsay, gān'-sā. gainsaid, gān'-sād. gairish or garish, gār'-ĭsh. gala, gā'-lă or gâ'-lă.
gala_y, găl'-āks-ĭ.
gallant, (a.) găl'-ănt; (v.)
găl-'ănt'.

āle, mē, fīle, note, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

galleon, găl'-lĕ-ŏn. gallows, găl'-lōz. gamboge, găm-bôj'. gangrene, găng'-grēn (not găn'-). gantlet, gănt'-lĕt, or gauntlet, gawnt'-let. gape, gāp. gaping, gāp'-ĭng. garden, gâr'-dn (not gâr'děn). garrote, gă-rŏt'. garrulous, găr'-roo-lus (no găı'-yūl-). garrulity, găr-rôl'-ĭ-tĭ. gas, gas, but gaseous, gazē-ŭs. gasconade, găs' kŏn-ād'. gasometer, găs-ŏm'-ĕ-ter. gather, găth'-er. gauche, Fr., gosh. gaucherie, gōsh'-rē. gaudeamus, gawd'-ē-ā'-mūs. gauge, gāj. gaunt, gawnt. Gehenna, gē-hĕn'-nă. gelatine, jěl'-ă-tĭn. gemini, jĕm'-ĭ-nī. gendarme, Fr., zhâng'dârm. genealogy, jē'-nē-ăl'-ŏ-jĭ. generally, jen'-er-al-li (not jěn'-rŭl-lĭ). genial, jē'-nĭ-ăl.

genii, jē'-ni ī. genius, jē'-nĭ-ŭs. genre-painting or -sculpture, zhâng'-r. Gentile, jĕn'-tīl. gentleman, jĕn'-tl-măn; pl. -měn (not -mŭn). genuine. jĕn'-ū-ĭn. genus, jē'-nŭs; pl., genera. jĕn'-ĕr-ă. geodesy, jē-ŏd'-ĕ-sĭ. geography, jē ŏg'-ră-fĕ (not jŏg'-ră-fĕ). geometry, je-om'-ĕ-trĭ (noi jom'-ĕ-tri). Georgics, jör'-jiks. gerrymander, gĕr'rĭ-măn'der. gesture, jes'-tur or -choor. get, gĕt (not gĭt). gewgaw, gū'-gaw. geyser, gī'-zer. gherkin, gér'-kĭn. ghoul, gôl. giaour, jowr or gē-owr'. gibbous, gib'-bus (not jib). giblets, jĭb'-lĕts. gigantic, jī-găn'-tĭk. gigantean, jī'-găn-tē'-ăn. gigot, Fr., jĭg'-ŏt. gilly-flower, jil'-i-flow'-r. gingham, ging'-ăm. giraffe, ji-răf' or zhi-răf'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

girasole, zhír'-ă-sŏl. gird, gerd. girl, gerl (not gurl). Girondist, jĭ-rŏn'-dĭst. gist, jīzt. glacial, glā'-shǐ-ăl. glaciers, glas'-i-erz or gla'shĭ-erz. glacis, gla'-sē or gla'-sĭs. gladiator, glad'-ĭ-ā'-ter. gladiolus, glă-dī'-ŏ-lŭs. glamour, glăm'-er. glimpse, glims or glimps. glisten, glis'-n. gluten, glô'-tĕn. glycerin, glĭs'-er-ĭn. gneiss, nīs. gnome, nom. gnomon, nō'-mŏn. gnostics, nos'-tiks. gnu, nū. Gobelins, gob/-linz. goblin, göb'-lĭn. God, god (not gaud). goitre, goy'-tr. Golgotha, gŏl'-gŏth-ă. goloshe, also galoche, gölösh'. gondola, gŏn'-dō-lă. gone, gon (not gawn). gooseberry, gooz'-bĕr-rĭ. gorgeous, gŏr'-jĭ-ŭs or gŏr'jŭs.

gorget, gör'-jet. Gorgon, gör'-gön. gorilla, gō-rĭl'-lă. gormand or gourmand, gŏr'-mănd or gôr'-mănd. gospel, gos'-pel (not gaws'-) gouge, gôj. gourd, gôrd. goût, (taste) gô. gouty, (affected with gout) gowt'-ĭ. government, guv'-ern-ment (not guv'-er-ment). gramercy, Fr., gră-mer'-si. granary, grăn'-ă-ri. grandeur, gränd'-yer. granter, grăn'-ter. grantor, grăn-tor'. graphite, grăf'-īt. gratis, grā'-tĭs. gratuitous, gră-tū'-ĭ-tŭs. gravamen, grä-vä'-měn. gravel, grav'-ĕl (not grav'-l). grease, (n.) gres; (v.) grez. gregarious, grĕ-gā'-rĭ-ŭs. Gregorian, gre-gō'-ri-ăn. grenade, grĕ-nād'. grenadine, gren'-ă-din. grew, grô (not grū). grevious, grēv'-ŭs. grimace, gri-mās'. grimy, grī'-mĭ. groat, grot.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

grocer, giō'-ser. groschen, grösh'-n. grotesque, grö-těsk'. grovel, grov'-l. guano, goo-â'-nō or gwâ'-nō. guardian, gârd'-i-ăn. guava, gwâ'-vă. gubernatorial, gū'-ber-nătō'-rĭ-ăl. guerdon, ger'-don.

guillotine, gĭl-lō-tēn'. gum-arabic, gum-ăr'-ă-bik. gulch, gŭlch. gunwale, gun'-ĕl. gutta-percha, gŭt/-tă-per/chă (not -kă). gutteral, gut'-ter-al. gymnasium, jĭm-nā/-zĭ-ŭm. gypsum, jip'-sum. gyve, jīv; gyves, jīvz.

H

Habeas Corpus, hā'-bĕ-ăs kŏr'-pŭs. habiliments, hā-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕntz. Hades, hā'-dēz. hæmatite, hē'-mă-tīt. hæmorrhage, hĕm'-ŏr-rāj'. halcyon, hăl'-sĭ-ŏn. half, hâf. half-penny, hā'-pen-nĭ. Hallelujah, hăl'-lĭ-lô'-yă. halloo or halloa, hăl-lô'. hallucination, hăl-lô'-sĭ-nā'shŭn. halo, hā'-lō. handbook, hand'-book (not

hăn'-book). handkerchief, hăn'-ker-chif. handsome, hănd'-săm.

harangue, hā-răng'. harass, hăr'-ăs (not hă-răs').

harassed, hăr'-ăst. har'-assing.

harem, hā/-rēm. hasten, hā'-sn. haunch, hawnsh or hänsh. haunt, hawnt or hänt. hauteur, hō-ter'. hearken, hâr'-kn. hearth, harth. heathen, he'-then, but heather, heth'-er. heaven, hĕv'-n. Hebe, hē'-bē. hecatomb. hĕk'-ă-tŏm.

Hegira, hē-jī'-ră or hĕi'-ră. heigh-ho, hī'-hō. height, hit (not hith). heinous, hā'-nŭs. heliotrope, hē'-lǐ-ō-trōp. Hellenic, hĕl-lē'-nĭk.

helot, hel'-ot or he'-lot. hemistich, hĕm'-ĭ-stĭk. hepatic, hē-păt'-ĭk.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

heptarchy, hĕp'-târ-kĭ. herald, hĕr'-ăld. heraldic, he-ral'-dik. **herb.** herb *or* erb. herbaceous, her-ba'-shus. herbage, her'-baj. herbivora, her-biv'-ŏ-ră. herculean, her-kū'-lĕ-ăn. hereditary, he-red'-i-ter-i. hero, hē'-rō. heroic, hē-rō'-ĭk. heroine, hĕr'-ŏ-ĭn. hexameter, hěks-ăm'-ĕ-ter. hey-day, hā'-dā. hiatus, hī-ā'-tŭs. hibernate, hī'-ber-nāt. Hibernian, hĭ-ber'-nĭ-ăn. hiccough, hik'-up. hideous, hĭd'-ĭ-ŭs. hierarch, hī'-er-ârk. hilarious, hī-lā'-rī-ŭs. hilarity, hǐ-lăr'-ĭ-tĭ. Hindoo or Hindu, hĭn-dô'. hippuric, hĭp-pū'-rĭk. hirsute, her-sūt'. history, his'-to-ri (not his'trĭ). histrionic, hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭk. holocaust, hol'-ō-kawst. homage, hom'-āi. homely, hōm'-lĭ. homestead, hōm'-stĕd (not -stĭd).

homoeopathy, hō'-mē-ŏp'ă-thĭ. ho'-moeopath'-ic. ho'-mœop'-athist. homogeneous, hō'-mō-jē'nē-ŭs. homonym, hom'-ō-nim. honest, ŏn'-ĕst. honour, ŏn'-er. horizon, hö-ri'-zun (not hör'ĭ-zn). horologe, hor'-o-loj. hors de combat, hōr'-dĕkŏng'-bâ. hortative, hor'-tă-tiv. hospitable, hŏs'-pĭ-tă-bl. hostile, hos'-tīl. hostler, ŏs'-ler. houri, how'-ri. Hugenot, hū'-gĕ-nŏt or -nō. humble, hum'-bl. humour, ū'-mer or hū'-mer. humus, hū'-mŭs. hundred. hŭn'-drĕd (not-durd). hungry, hŭng'-gri (not hŭng'ger-ĭ). hurrah, hoor-râ'. hurricane, hŭr'-rĭ-kān. hussar, hooz-zâr'. hybrid, hī'-brĭd. hydra, hī'-dră.

hydride, hī'-drīd.

āle, mē, fīle, note, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

hydrogen, hī/-drō-jĕn. hydrography, hī-drŏg/-ră-fĭ. hydrometer, hī-drŏm'-ĕ-ter. hydropathic, hī/-drō-păth'ĭk.

hydropathy, hī-drŏp'-ă-thĭ. hydrophobia, hī'-drō-fō'bĭ-ă

hydrostatics, hī'-drō-stăt'ĭks.

hygiene, hī'-jēn *or* hī'-jǐ-ēn. hygienic, hī'-jĭ-ĕn'-ĭk. hymeneal, hī'-mĕn-ē'-ăl.

iconoclast, ī-kŏn'-ŏ-klăst. idea, ī-dē'-a. ideal. ī-dē'-ăl. idem, ĭd'-ĕm. identity, ī-děn'-tĭ-tĭ. Ides. īdz. idiom, ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm. idiosyncrasy, ĭd′-ĭ-ō-sĭng′kră-sĩ. idol. ī'-dŏl. idvl or idvll, 1'-dil. igneous, ĭg'-nĭ-ŭs. ignis-fatuus, ĭg'-nĭs-făt'-ū ŭs. ignoble, ĭg'-nō'-bl. ignominy, ĭg'-nō-mĭn-ĭ. ignoramus, íg'-nō-rā'-mŭs. Iliad, ĭl'-ĭ-ăd.

hyperbole, hī-pér'-bō-lē. hyperborean, hī'-pér-bō'-. ĕăn.

Hyperion, hī-pē'-rǐ-ŏn. hypertrophy, hī-per'-trō-fĭ. hypochondriac, hǐ p' ŏkŏn'-drĭ-ăk.

hypocrisy, hǐ-pŏk'-rǐ-sĭ.
hypotenuse, hī-pŏt'-ĕ-nūs
(incorrectly hypoth-).
hypothesis, hī-pŏth'-ĕ-sĭs
hyssop, hĭs'-sŭp.
hysteria, hĭs-tē-rǐ-ă.
hysterics, hĭs-tĕr'-ĭks.

I.

illative, ĭl'-lă-tĭv. illegal, ĭl-lē'-găl. illegible, ĭl-lĕj′-ĭ-bl. illusive, ĭl-lô'-sĭv. illustrate, ĭl-lŭs'-trāt. illustration, ĭl'-lŭs-trā'-shŭn. imagery, ĭm'-ă-jer-ĭ. imbecile, ĭm'-bĕ-sēl. imbroglio, ĭm-brōl'-yō. imitative, ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tĭv. immanent, ĭm'-mă-něnt. immature, ĭm'-mă-tūr. immediate, ĭm-mē'-dĭ-āt (not jāt). imminent, ĭm'-nıĭ-nĕnt. immolate, ĭm'-mō-lāt. immunity, ĭm-mū'-nĭ-tĭ. immure, ĭm-mūr'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

immutable, ĭm-mū'-tă-bl. imperturbable. ĭm'-pérterb'-ă-bl.

impermeable, ĭm-per'-mē.

impetus, ĭm'-pĕ-tŭs. impetuous, ĭm-pĕt'-ū-ŭs. impiety, im-pī'-ĕ-ti. impious, ĭm'-pĭ-ŭs. implacable, ĭm-plā/-kă-bl. implement, (v.) ĭm'-plĕměnt'; (n.) ĭm'-plě-měnt.

implicate, ĭm'-pli-kāt. implicit, im-plis'-it.

import, (v.) im-port; (n.) ĭm'-pört.

importune, ĭm'-pŏr-tūn. importunate. ĭm-pŏr'-tūnāt.

impost, ĭm'-pōst. imposture, ĭm-pŏs'-tūr. impotent, ĭm'-pŏ-tĕnt. imprecate, ĭm'-prĕ-kāt. imprecatory, ĭm'-prĕ-kā'ter-ĭ.

impregnable, im-preg-năbl.

impresario, ĭm'-prĕs-ā'-rǐ-ō. impress, (v.) im-pres'; (n.) ĭm'-prĕs.

imprimatur, ĭm'-prĭ-mā'-ter. imprimis, ĭm-prī/-mĭs.

improbity, im-prob'-i-ti.

impromptu, ĭm-promp'-tū. improvident. ĭm-prŏv'-ident.

improvise, ĭm'-prō-vēz'. imprudence, ĭm-prô'-dĕns. impudent, ĭm'-pū-dĕnt. impugn, im-pūn/. impunity, ĭm-pū'-nĭ-tĭ. inadequate, ĭn'-ăd'-ĕ-kwāt. inadvertent, ĭn'-ăd-ver'tĕnt.

inalienable, ĭn-āl'-yĕn-ă-bl. inamorata, ĭn-ăm'-ō-râ'-tă, inapplicable, ĭn-ăp'-plĭ-kăbl.

inaugural, ĭn-aw'-gū-răl. inauspicious, ĭn'-aw-spĭsh'йs

incalculable, ĭn-kăl'-kū-lă-

incandescent, ĭn'-kăn-dĕs'sĕnt.

incarnate, ĭn-kâr'-nāt. incendiary, ĭn-sĕn'-dĭ-ă-rĭ. incense, in'-sens. incentive, in-sen'-tiv. inchoate, ĭn'-kō-āt. incisive, ĭn-sī'-sĭv, (not -zĭv).

inclement, in-klem'-ent. inclusive, ĭn-klô'-sĭv.

incognito, ĭn-kŏg'-nĭ-tō. incoherent, ĭn'-kō-hē'-rĕnt.

incommensurable. ĭn'kŏm-mĕn'-sū-ră-bl.

āle, më fīle, note, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

incommunicable, ĭn'-kŏmmū'-nĭ-kă-bl.

incomparable, ĭn-kŏm'-pă-

incompatible, ĭn'-kŏm-păt'ĭ-bl.

incongruity, ĭn'-kŏn-grô'-

inconvenience, ín'-kŏn-vē'nĭ-ĕns.

incorporeal, ĭn'-kŏr-pō'-rĕ-ăl. incorrigible, ĭn-kŏr'-rĭ-jí-bl. increase, ĭn'-krēs, (not ĭnkrēs').

incredulous, ĭn-krĕd'-ū-lŭs. increment, ĭn'-krĕ-mĕnt. incriminate, ĭn-krĭm'-ĭ-nāt. incubate, ĭn'-kū-bāt. in'cubus, ĭn'-kū-bŭs. indecorous, ĭn'-dĕ kō'-rŭs. indenture, ĭn-dĕn'-tūr. Indian, ĭn'-dí-ăn or ĭnd'-yăn, (not in'-jun).

indicative, ĭn-dĭk'-ă-tĭv. indicatory, ĭn'-dĭ-kā'-ter-ĭ. indictment, ĭn-dīt'-mĕnt. indigenous, ĭn-dĭj'-ĕ-nŭs. indigent, ĭn'-dĭ-jent. indisputable, ĭn-dĭs'-pū-tăbl.

indissoluble. ĭn-dĭs'-sŏl-ūble.

indite. ĭn-dīt'. indocile, ĭn-dŏs'-ĭlor ĭn-dō'-sīl. infrequent, ĭn-frē'-kwĕnt.

indolent, ĭn'-dō-lĕnt. indomitable, ĭn-dŏm'-ĭ-tă-bl. indubitable, ĭn-dū'-bĭ-tă-bl. indurate, ĭn'-dū-rāt. industry, ĭn'-dŭs-trĭ. industrial, ĭn-dŭs'-trĭ-ăl. inebriate, ĭn-ē'-brĭ-āt. ineffable, ĭn-ĕf'-fă-bl. ineffaceable, ĭn'-ĕf-fās'-ă-bl. inefficacious. ĭn-ĕf'-fĭ-kā'shŭs.

ineligible, ĭn-ĕl'-ĭ-jĭ-bl. inequitable, ĭn-ĕk'-wĭ-tă-bl. ineradicable, ĭn'-ĕ-răd'-ĭ-kăbl.

inertia, ĭn-er'-shĭ-ă. inestimable, ĭn-ĕs'-tĭ-mă-bl. inexhaustive, ĭn'-ĕgz-haws'tĭv.

inexorable, ĭn-ĕks'-ŏ-ră-bl. inexpedient, ĭn'-ĕks-pē'-dĭĕnt.

inexpiable, ĭn-ĕks/-pĭ-ă-bl. inexplicable, ĭn-ĕks'-plĭ-kă-

inextricable, ĭn-ĕks'-trĭ-kăы

infamous, ĭn'-fă-mŭs. infantile, ĭn'-făn-tīl. infecund, ĭn-fĕk'-ŭnd. infinite, ĭn'-fĭ-nĭt. infin'-ity,

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

integer, ĭn'-tĕ-jer.

ingenious, ĭn-jē'-nĭ-ŭs. ingenuous, ĭn-jĕn'-ū-ŭs. ingratiate, ĭn-grā'-shĭ-āt. inhospitable, ĭn-hŏs'-pĭ-tăinimical, ĭn-ĭm'-ĭ-kăl. inimitable, ĭn-ĭm'-ĭ-tă-bl. iniquitous, ĭn-ĭk'-wĭ-tŭs. initial. ĭn-ĭsh'-ăl. innate, ĭn'-nāt. innoxious, ĭn-nŏk'-shĭ-ŭs. innuendo, ĭu'-ū-ĕn'-dō. inofficial, ĭn'-ŏf-fĭsh'-ăl. inoperative, ĭn-ŏp'-per-ā-tĭv. inopportune, ĭn-ŏp'-pŏr-tūn. inordinate, ĭn-ŏr'-dĭ-nāt. inquiry, ĭn-kwĭ'-rĭ. insalubrious, ĭn'-să-lô'-brĭŭs. insalutary, ĭn-săl'-ū-ter-ĭ. insatiable, ĭn-sā'-shĭ-ă-bl. inscrutable, ĭn-skrô'-tă-bl. insects, ĭn'-sĕktz. insensate, ĭn-sĕn'-sāt. inseparable, ĭn-sĕp'-ă-ră-bl. insidious, ĭn-sĭd'-ĭ-ŭs. insignia, ĭn-sĭg'-nĭ-ă. insipid, ĭn-sĭp'-ĭd. insolent, ĭn'-sō-lĕnt. insoluble, ĭn-sŏl'-ū-bl. insouciance, ĕng-soos'-ē-

ângs.

insular, ĭn'-sū-ler.

integral, ĭn'-tĕ-grăl. integrity, in-teg'-ri-ti. intercalary, ĭn-ter'-kă-ler-ĭ. interdict, in'-ter-dikt'. interesting, ĭn'-téi-ĕst-ĭng. **interim**. ĭn'-ter-ĭm. interlocutor. ĭn'-ter-lŏk'-ūter. interloper, in'-ter-lō'-per. interlude, ĭn'-ter-lôd. intermediary, ĭn'-tĕr-mē'dĭ-ėr-ĭ. interminable, ĭn-ter'-mĭ-năintermittent. ĭn'-ter-mĭt'těnt. international, ĭn'-ter-năsh' บัก-ลีไ. internecine, ĭn'-ter-nē'-sīn. interpolate, ĭn-ter'-pō-lāt. interposition, ĭn-ter'-pōzĭsh'-ŭn. interpret. ĭn-ter'-pret. interrogate. ĭn-ter'-rō-gāt, but in'-terrog'-ative. interstice, ĭn-ter'-stĭs or ĭn'ter-stĭs. intervene. ĭn'-tér-vēn'. intestate, ĭn-tĕs'-tāt. intes'-tacv. intestine. ĭn-tĕs'-tĭn. intimacy, ĭn'-tĭ-mă-sĭ. intimidate. ĭn-tĭm'-ĭ-dāt.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

intituled, ĭn-tī'-tūld. intransmissible, ĭn'-trănsmĭs'-sĭ-bl intransmutable, ĭn'-trănsmū'-tă-bl. intrepid, ĭn-trĕp'-ĭd. intrigue, ĭn-trēg'. intrinsic, ĭn-trĭn'-sĭk. intrusive, ĭn-trô'-sĭv. intuition, ĭn'-tū ĭsh'-ŭn. inundate, ĭn-ŭn'-dāt. inure, ĭn-ūr'. inutility, ĭn'-ū-tĭl'-ĭ-tĭ. invalid, a. (null) ĭn-văl'-ĭd; inval'-idate. invalid, n. (infirm) ĭn'-vă-lēd'. inveigh, ĭn-vā'. inveigle, ĭn-vē'-gl. inventory, ĭn'-vĕn-ter-ĭ. inveterate, ĭn-vĕt/-er-āt. invidious, ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-ŭs. inviolable, ĭn-vī'-ō-lă-bl. invocate, ĭn'-vō-kāt. invoke, ĭn-vōk'. involuntary, ĭn-vŏl'-ŭnter-ĭ. iota, ī-ō'-tă. ipecacuanha, ĭp'-ĕ-kăk'-ūăn'-ă. ipse dixit, ĭp'-sĕ dĭks'-ĭt. irascible, ī-răs'-sĭ-bl.

iridescent, ī'-rĭ-dĕs'-sĕnt.

iron, ī'-ern. irory, ī'-rön-ĭ. ironic. ī-ron'-ĭk. irradiance, ĭr-rā'-dĭ-ăns. irreclaimable, ĭr'-rĕ-klā ă-bl. irreconcilable. ĭr-rĕk'-ŏnsīl′-ă-bl. irrefragable, ĭr-rĕf'-ră-gă-bl. irrefutable, ĭr'-rĕ-fū'-tă-bl. irrelevant, ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vănt. irremediable, ĭr'-rĕ-mē'-dĭă-bl irreparable, ĭr-rĕp'-ă-ră-bl. irrespirable, ĭr-rĕs'-pĭ-ră-bl. irrevocable, ĭr-rĕv'-ō-kă-bl. irritant, ĭr'-rĭ-tănt. isinglass, ī'-zĭng-glăs. isochromatic. ī'-sō-krōmăt'-ĭk. isochronous, ī-sŏk'-rŏ-nŭs. isolate, ī'-sō-lāt. isothermal, ī'-sō-ther'-măl. Israelite, ĭz'-rā-ĕl-īt, issue, ĭsh'-shū. ist mus, ĭst'-mŭs. Italian, ĭ-tăl'-yan. italics, ĭ-tăl'-ĭks. iteration, ĭt'-er-ā' shun. itinerant, ī-tĭn'-er-ant. Ixion, ĭks-ī'-ŏn.

J.

jacinth, jā'-sĭnth. jackal, jăk'-awl. Jacobin, jăk'-ō-bĭn. Jacobite, jăk'-ō-bīt. Jacobus, jā-kō'-bŭs. Jacquerie, jak'-ri or zhak'-ri. **jaguar**, jăg'-ū-âr *or* jă-gwâr'. jalap, jal'-ap. January, jăn'-ū-ăr-ĭ. Japanese, jăp'-ăn-ēz. jargon, jâr'-gŏn. jasmine, jäs/-min. jaundice, jawn'-dĭs. jaunt, jawnt. javelin, jăv'-lĭn. jealous, jĕl'-ŭs. iehu, iē'-hū. jejune, Fr., jē-jūn'. jeopardy, jěp'-er-dí. jeremiad, jĕr'-ĕ-mī'-ăd. Jerusalem, jě-rô'-să-lěm. Jesuit, jěz'-ū-ĭt.

jewellery, jô'-ĕl-er-ĭ. jocose, jō-kōs'. jocular jök'-ü-ler. jocund. jok'-und. jonquil, jon-kwil. joust, jôst or just. jovial, jō'-vĭ-ăl. jowl, jol. Judaic, jô dā'-ĭk. judgment, jŭj'-mënt (not mŭnt). judicature, jô'-dĭ-kā'-tūr. jugular, jô' gū-ler (not jŭg'-). jujube, jô/-joob. julap, jô/-lăp. junior, jô/-nĭ-er. junta, jun'-tă or joon'-tă. juridicial, jô-rĭd' ik-ăl. justiciary, jŭs-tish'-i-er-i. justificatory, jus'-ti-fi-kā'tér-ĭ. juvenile, jô-vě-nil or -nĭl.

K.

kaleidoscope, kă-lī'-dŏskōp. keelson, kēl'-sŭn. kept, kĕpt (not kĕp). kettle, kĕt'-l (not kĭt'-l). Khan, kawn. Khedive, kĕd-ēv'. kiln, kĭl.

kilometre, kil'-ō-mē'-tr. kinetics, kin-ĕt'-īks. kitchen, kĭtch'-ĕn (not kĭtch'ĭng). knowledge, nŏl'-ĕj. koumiss, kô'-mĭs. kreutzer, kroyt'-sér. Kyrie, kĭr'-ĭ-ē.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

L

laboratory, lăb'-ō-ră-ter-ĭ | (not la bor'-). labyrinthine, lăb'-ĭ-rĭnth'lachrymose, lăk'-rĭ-mōs. laconic, lă-kŏn'-ĭk. lacuna, lă-kū'-nă; pl. lacu'næ, -nē. lacustrine, la-kus'-trin. lamentable. lăm'-ĕn-tă-bl (not lă-měnt'-). landau, lăn-dō'. landlord, lănd'-lŏrd (not lăn'-lŭrd). Landwehr, länt/-vār. langsyne, lăng-sīn' (not -zīn). larguage. lăng'-gwāj (not lăn'-gwāj). langour, lăng'-gwer (notlăn'-gwer). Laocoon, lā-ŏk'-ō-ŏn. Laodamia, lā'-ŏd-ā-mī'-ă. Laodicean, lā'-ŏd-ĭ-sē'-ăn. lapsus linguæ, lăp'-sus lĭng′-gwē. laringeal, lăr'-ĭng-jē'-ăl. larynx, lăr'-ĭngks lā∕orringks. lascar, läs-kër'. latent, lā'-tĕnt. lath, lâth; pl. lâthz. lathe, lath. Latin, lăt'-ĭn (not lăt'-n).

laudanum, lawd'-ă năm (not lôd′-). laughter, lâf'-ter. launch, lânsh. laundry, lân'-drĭ. laureate, law'-rē-āt. laurel, lŏr'-ĕl or law'-rĕl. Laurentian, law-ren'-shi-ăn. lava, lâ'-vă. lazar, lā'-zâr. leaped, lept or lept. learned, lern'-ĕd. lecture, lĕk'-tūr or -choor. leeward, le'-werd or lô'-erd. legate, lĕg'-āt (not lē'-). legend, lěj'-ĕnd or lē'-jĕnd. legerdemain, lej'-er-demān'. legible, lĕj'-ĭ-bl. legion, lē'-jŭn. legislative, lĕj'-ĭs-lā-tĭv. legislature, lĕi'-ĭs-lā-tūr. legume, lĕ-gūm'. leisure, le'-zhoor. lenient, lē'-nĭ-ĕnt but len'itive. lethargy, lĕth'-ăr-jĭ, butlethar-gic. Lethe, lē'-thē. lettuce, lěť-tĭs (not lěť-tŭs). levee, lev'-e. leverage, lē'-ver-āj.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

leviathian, le-vī'-ă-thăn. levin, lĕv'-ĭn. Levite, lē'-vīt. levity, lev'-ĭ-tĭ. Leyden-jar, lā'- or lī'-dn-jâr. lex talionis, leks tā'-lī-ō'-nīs. liaison, lē'-ā-zŏng'. libation, lī-bā'-shŭn. libel, lī'-bĕl (not lī'-bl). libertine, lĭb'-er-tīn or -tĭn. licentiate, lī-sĕn'-shĭ-āt. lichen, lī'-ken or lĭch'-en. lictor, lĭk'-ter. lief, lēf. lieve, lēv. lien. lē'-ĕn or lēn. lieu, lô. liege, lēj. lieutenant, lĕf-tĕn'-ănt. ligneous, lĭg'-nē-ŭs. lilac, lī'-lăk (not lī'-lŏk). lilliputian, lĭl'-lĭ-pū'-shăn. limn, lim. lineage, lĭn'-ĕ-āj. lineal, lĭn'-ĕ-ăl. lineament, lĭn'-ĕ-ă-mĕnt. lingual, ling'-gwäl. linguist, lĭng'-gwĭst. linguis'-tic. linoleum, lĭn-ōl'-ĕ-ŭm. liquor, lĭk'-er. lissom or lissome, lĭs'-sŭm. literary, lĭt'-er-ă-rĭ. literati, pl. lĭt'-er-ā'-tī. literatim, lĭt'-er-ā'-tĭm.

literature, lĭt'-er-ă-tūr. lithography, lith og'-ra-fi. litigious, lĭ-tĭj′-ŭs. litigant, lĭt'-ĭ-gănt. liturgic, li-ter'-jik. livelong, liv'-long, (not liv'-). livraison, Fr., lĭv'-rā-zong'. livery, liv'-er i (not liv'-ri). llanos, lâ'-nōz. loath, loth. loathe, loth. loathsome, loth'-sum. locale, lö-kâl'. location, lo-kā'-shun. locum tenens, lō'-kŭm tē'něnz. locus standi, lō'-kŭs stăn'dī. logarithms. pl.lŏg'-ărithmz. logomachy, lö-göm'-ă-kì loiter, loy'-ter. longevity, lon-jev'-i-ti. longitude, lŏn'-jĭ-tūd. long-lived, long'-livd. loquacious, lō-kwā'-shŭs. lorgnettes, Fr., pl., lörnyĕts'. lottery, lot'-ter-ĭ (not lot'-

rĭ).

louis d'or, lô'-ĭ dōr.

lounger, lownj'-er.

lower, (to bring low) lō'-ĕr.

lower, (to overcast) lowr.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

lozenge, loz'-ĕnj. lubricate. lô'-brĭ-kāt. lucid, lô'-sĭd. lucid'-itv. Lucifer, lô'-sĭ-fer. lucrative, 16'-kră-tĭv. lucre, lô'-ker. lucubration. lô'-kū-brā'shŭn. ludicrous, lô'-dǐ-krŭs. lugubrious, lô-gū'-brĭ-ūs. lukewarm, lôk'-wawrm. lullaby, lŭl'-ă-bī; lullabies, pl. -bīz. luminous, lô'-mĭ-nŭs. luminiferous, lô'-mĭ-nĭf'-erŭs.

lunatic, lô'-nă-tĭk. lunch, lunsh. luncheon, lunsh' un. lunge, luni. lupercalia, lô'-per-kā-lǐ-ă. lurid, lôr'-ĭd. luscious, lush-us, lustre, lus'-ter. lusus naturæ, lô'-sŭs nătū'-rē lute, lôt. Lutheran, lô'-ther-ăn. luxuriant, lug-zū'-rĭ-ănt. luxury, lŭks'-ū-rĭ. lyceum, lī-sē'-ŭm, (not lī'-). Lyonnaise, lē'-ŭn-nāz'. lvre. līr.

M.

Machiavelian, măk'-ĭ-ă vēl'văn. machination. măk'-ĭ-nā'shŭn. macrocosm, măk'-rō-kŏzm. Madeira, mă-dē'-ră or mădā'-ră. Mademoiselle, măd'--mō-ăzĕl'. maelstrom, māl'-strom. magazine, măg'-ă-zēn. magi,mā'-jī. Magna Charta, măg'-nă kâr'-tă. magnesia, măg-nē'-shǐ-ă.

Mahomet, má'-hōm-ēt. bu
Mahom'-etan.
maintain, mān-tān'.
maintenance, mān'-tĕnăns.
majolica, mă-jŏl'-ĭ-kă.
malachite, măl'-ă-kīt.
mal à propos, măl-ăp'-prōpō'.
malaria, mă-lā'-rĭ-ă.
malign, mă-līn'.
mall (a public walk), mawl,
niăl or měl.

magnolia, măg-nō'-lĭ-ă.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

mamma, mă-mâ' (not măm'mä).

mammillary, măm'-mĭller-ĭ.

mandarin, măn'-dă-rēn'. manes, (*L. pl.*) mā'-nēz. manganese, măn'-găn-ēz. manger, mān'-jēr.

mangy, mān'-jǐ.

mania, mā'-nĭ-ă.

maniacal, mă-mĩ/-ă-kl.

Manichean, măn'-ĭ-kē'-ăn. manœuvre, mă-nô'-ver.

manor, măn'-er.

mansard-roof, măn'-sârd-rôf.

mantua-maker, măn'-tūmā'-ker.

manure, mă-nūr'.

marasmus, mā-rāz'-mŭs.

maréchal, măr'-ā-shăl.

mareschal, mâr'-shâl. marigold, măr-'-ĭ-gōld.

marine, mă-rēn'.

marital, măr'-ĭ-tăl.

maritime, măr'-ĭ-tīm.

market, mâr'-kĕt (not mâr'-kĭt).

marque, mârk.

marquee, mâr-kē'.

marquis, mâr'-kwis.

marvel, mâr'-věl (not mâr'-vl).

masculine, măs'-kū-lǐn (not măs'-kū-līn).

massacred, măs'-să-kerd (not măs'-să-krēd).

massacring, măs'-să-kring (not măs'-să-ker-ing).

master, mâs'-ter.

matins, măt'-ĭnz.

matinée, măt'-ĭn-ā.

matrice, mā'-trĭs.

matrix, mā'-trīks (not măt'-rīks).

matron, mā'-trön (not măt'-rön).

matronal, mā'-trŏn-ăl.

mattress, măt'-rĕs (not mă-trăs').

matutinal, măt'-ū-tī'-năl.

mausoleum, maw-sö-lē'-ŭm.

mauvais honte, mō-vā zaungt.

mayoralty, mā'-er-ăl-tĭ.

measure, mezh'-oor.

mechanist, měk'-ăn-ĭst (not mě-kăn'-ĭst).

Medici, měď-ě-ehē.

mediæva!, med'-i-e'-văl.

medicinal, mĕ-dĭs'-ĭ-năl (not mĕd-ĕ-sī'-năl).

medicine, měd'-ĭ-sĭn (not měd'-sĭn).

mediocre, mē'-dǐ-ō-ker. me'-dioc'-rity.

me-dioc-rity:

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

medium. mē'-dĭ-ŭm, (not mē'-jŭm).

meerschaum, mēr'-shum. mêlée, mā'-lā.

meliorate, mēl'-vŏ-rāt.

mellow, měl'-lō (not měl'lĭ).

melodeon, mě-lō'-dě-ŏn.

melodrama, měl'-ō-drăm'-ă. memoir, mem'-wawr.

memory. mĕm'-ŏ-rĭ (not mĕm′-rĭ).

menace, mĕn'-ās.

menagerie, měn-ăj'-ěr-ĭ mĕn-âzh′-ĕr-ĭ.

meningitis, měn'-ĭng-jī'-tĭs. mensurable, měn'-sūr-ă-bl. mensuration. měn'-sū-rā'shŭn.

mercantile, měr-'kăn-tīl (not měr'-kăn-tēl).

mesmerize, měz'-mer-īz (not měs'-mer-īz). So mesmer'ic, mes'-merism.

messieurs, měs'-yérz.

metal, mět'-ăl or mět'-l.

metamorphose. mět'-ămŏr'-fōs.

metonymy, mě-tŏn'-ĭ-mĭ or mět'-ŏ-nĭm-ĭ.

metropolitan, měť-rō-pŏľĭ-tăn (not mē'-trō-pŏl'-ĭ-tăn). mezzotint. měz'-zō-tĭnt or

měť-zō-tĭnt.

miasma, mĭ-ăz'-mă (not mē-). Michælmas. mĭk'-ĕl-măs (not mī'-kĕl-măs).

microscope. mī'-krō-skōp (not mik'-rō-skōp). So mi'cro-scop'-ic, mi'-croscop'-ist.

midwifery, mid'-wif-ri.

Mikado, mī-kă'-dā.

Milan, mĭl'-ăn.

milch, mĭlch.

mineralogy, min'-er-al'-o-ji (not min'-er-ol'-o-ii).

miniature, mĭn'-ĭ-tūr.

minotaur, mĭn'-ō-tawr.

minus, mī'-nŭs.

minute, (adj.) mĭ-nūt' or mīnūt'.

minute, (n.) min'-it.

miracle, mĭr'-ă-kl (not mĕr'ă-kl.)

miraculous. mĭ-răk'-ū-lŭs (not mī-răk'-ū-lŭs).

mirage, mĭ-râzh' (not mĭr'-āj). misanthrope, mis'-an-throp

(not miz'-ăn-throp nor misăn'-throp).

mischievous. mĭs'-chĭv-ŭs (not mis-chēv'-ŭs).

misconstrue, mis-kon'-strô (not mis-kon-stroo').

miscreant, mis'-kre-ant.

Miserere, mĭz'-ĕr-ē'-rĕ.

misery, miz'-er-i (not miz'-ri).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

misogynist, mĭs-ŏg'-ĭ-nĭst. mistletoe, mĭz'-l-tō (not mĭs'-).

mitten, mĭt'-tĕn (not mĭt'-n). mnemonics, nē-mŏn'-ĭks.

mobile, mō'-bĭl.

moccasin, mök'-ä-sin.

Mocha, mo'-kă.

 $\mathbf{model,}\ \mathsf{mod'-\'el}\ \mathit{or}\ \mathsf{mod'-l}.$

 $\mathbf{modest,}\ \mathbf{mod'}\text{-}\check{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{st.}$

moiety, moy'-ĕ-tĭ.

moisten, moys'-n (not -tn).

molecular, mō-lĕk'-ū-ler (not mo-lē'-ku-lar).

molecule, mŏl'-ĕ-kūl (not kūl nor mō'-lĕ-kūl).

mollient, mol'-yent or mol'-li-ent.

momentary, mō'-mĕnt-er-ĭ (not mŏ-mĕnt'-ă-rĭ).

monad, mon'-ăd (not mō'-năd).

monetary, mun'-ĕ-ter-ĭ or mon'-ĕ-ter-ĭ.

mongrel, mung'-grel (not mon'-grel).

monogram, mŏn'-ō-grăm (not mō'-nō-grăm).

monograph, mon'-ō-grăf (not mō'-nō-grăf).

monologue, mŏn'-ō-lŏg.

monomania, mŏn'-ō-mā'-nĭă (not mō'-nō-mā'-nĭ-ă). So monomaniac, mŏn'-ōmā'-nĭ-āk. monosyllabic, mon'-ō-silăb'-ĭk.

monsieur, mŏs-sū'.

monument, mon'-ū-ment (not mon'-ĭ-ment).

morale, mō-râl'.

morphine, mor'-fin (not mor'-fēn).

morsel, mor'-sel (not mor'-sl).

mortal, mŏr'-tăl (not mŏr'-tl).

Mosaic, mō-zā'-ĭk,

Moslem, moz'-lem (not mos'-lem).

mosquito, mŏs-kē'-tō.

moth, moth; moths, moths. mountain, mownt'-in or -an.

mountainous, mown'-tinŭs (not mown-tā'-nĭ-us).

mouths, (n. pl.) mowthz.

multiplicand, mŭl'-tĭ-pli-kănd'.

multiplication, mul'-ti-plikā'-shun.

multitude, mŭl'-tĭ-tūd.

municipal, mū-mis'-i-păl (not mū'-ni-sip-ăl.

murderer, mŭr'-der-er (not mŭr'-drer).

muscovado, mŭs'-kō-vā'-dō. museum, mū-zē'-ŭm (not mū'-zĕ-ŭm).

Mussulman, mŭs'-ŭl-mân.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

mustache or moustache, mŭs-tâsh' or moos-tâsh'. myopia, mī-ō'-pĭ-ă.

myrmidon, mer'-mĭ-dŏn, mythology, mĭth-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ (not mī-thŏl'-ŏ-jĭ).

N.

Naiad, nā'-yăd or nī'-ăd. naive, nâ'-ēv (not nāv). naively, nâ'-ēv-lĭ. nape, nap (not nap). naphtha, năp'-thă. narrate, năr-rāt'. narrow, năr'-rō. nasal, nā'-zăl (not nā'-săl). nascent, năs'-ĕnt (not nā'sěnt). national, năsh'-ŭn-ăl (not nā'-shun-ăl). nature, nā'-tūr or -choor. nausea, naw'-shĭ-ă (not naw'sē-ă). So nau'-se-ate. nauseous, naw'-shus or naw'shĭ-ŭs. nearest, nēr'-ĕst (not -ĭst). nebula, něb'-ū-lă, pl. -lē. necrology, něk-rol'-o-ji, but ne-crol'-o-gist. nectarine, něk'-tér-ĭn. née, Fr., nã. ne'er, nar (not ner). nefarious, ně-ta'-ri-ns. négligé, Fr., nā/-glē/-zhā/. negotiate, nĕ-gō'-shĭ-āt. ne-go'-ti-a-ble, ne-go'ti-a/-tion.

neighbouring, nā'-ber-ing (not nā'-bring). neither, në'-ther or nī'-ther. Nemesis, nem'-e-sis. nephew, něv'-ũ. nepenthe, nē-pěn'-thě. nepotism, něp'-ŏ-tízm or nē'pŏ-tĭzm. nescience, něsh'-ĭ-ĕns. nestle, něs'-l (not něs'-tl). nethermost. něth'-ér-möst (not něth'-ér-mõst). neuralgia, nū-răl'-jĭ-ă (not nū-răl'-jĭ *nor* nū-răl'-ĭ-jĭ). neuter, nū'-ter (not noo'-ter). neutral, nū'-trăl (not noo'trăl). new, nũ (not noo). newspaper, nūz'-pā'-per (not noos'-pā'-pėr). niche, nĭch, nicotine, nĭk'-ŏ-tĭn (not nĭk'ŏ-tēn). nihilist, nī'-hĭl-ĭst. noblesse oblige, Fr., nōblěs' ō-blēzh' nomad, nom'-ăd (not nomăd'); but no-mad'-ic. nomenclature. nō'-mĕnklā'-tūr.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pōre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

nominative, nŏm'-ĭ-nă-tĭv (not nŏm'-nă-tĭv).

none, nun (not non).

nonpareil, nōn'-pă-rĕl.

noose, nôz.

nosology, nō-sŏl'-ŏ-jĭ or nōzŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.

notable, nö'-tă-bl.

Notre Dame, nō'-tr dâm.

nothing, nuth'-ing (not noth'-ing).

novel, nov'-ĕl (not nov'-l).

novitiate, nō-vǐsh'-ĭ-āt (not nō-vǐ'-shāt).

nucleus, nū'-klĕ-ŭs.

nuisance, nū'-săns (not woo'-săns).

numerous, nū'-mėr-ŭs (not noom'-rŭs).

numismatics, nū'-mĭs-măt'ĭks.

nuncio, nŭn'-shĭ-ō.

nuncupative, nŭn-kū'-pătiv.

nuptial, nup'-shal (not nup'-ehal).

nutriment, nū'-trī-ment (not noo'-trĭ-ment). So nu'-tritive, but nu-tri'-tious, nu-tri'-tion.

O.

Oasis, ō-ā' sīs. oath, ōth (not ōth). oaths, ōthz (not ōths). obdurate, ŏb'-dū-rāt. So ob'-du-ra-cy obeisance, ō-bā'-săns. obelisk, ŏb'-ĕ-lĭsk. Oberon, ō'-ber-ŏn. obese, ō-bēs'. obit. ō'-bĭt. obligatory, ŏb'-lĭg-ă-tér-ĭ. oblige, ō blīj'. oblique, ŏb-lēk'. obloguy, ŏb'-lŏ-kwĭ. obscene, ŏb-sēn', but obscen'-ity. obsequies, ŏb'-sĕ-kwĭz.

obsequious, ŏb-sē'-kwĭ-ŭs. obsolete, ŏb'-sŏ-lēt. obstinacy, ŏb'-stĭ-nă-sĭ. obstreperous, ob-strep'-erŭs. obstruct, ŏb-strŭkt'. obtrude, ŏb-trôd'. obtuse, ŏb-tūs'. obverse, ŏb'-věrs. obviate, ŏb'-vi-āt, ob'-vious. occasion, ŏk-kā' shun. occident, ŏk'-sĭ-dĕnt. occult, ok-kult'. Oceanic, ō'-shĕ-ăn'-ĭk. octagon, ŏk'-tă-gŏn, butoctag'-onal.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

octavo, ŏk-tā'-vŏ. octosyllabic, ŏk'-tō-aĭl-láb'ocular, ŏk'-ū-ler. oculiform, ŏ-kū'-lĭ-fawrm. odeon, ō-dē'-ŏn. Odin, ō'-dĭn. odious, ō'-dĭ-ŭs. odium theologicum, dĭ-ŭm thē'-ŏ-lŏj'-i-kŭm. odoriferous, ō'-der-ĭf'-er-ŭs. Odvssey, ŏd'-ĭs-sĭ. œsophagus, ē-sŏf'-ă-gŭs. offertory, of-fer-ter-i. official, of-fish'-al. officinal, of-fis'-i-nal. ogle, ō'-gl. oleaginous, ō'-lĕ-ăj'-ĭ-nŭs. olefiant, ō-lē'-fĭ-ănt. oleomargarine, ō'-lĕ-ō-mâr'găr-ĭn. olfactory, ŏl'-făk'-ter-ĭ. oligarchy, ŏl'-ĭ-gâr-kĭ. olio, ō'-lĭ-ō. olla podrida, ŏl'-lă' pŏ-drē'dă. Olympiad, ō-lĭm'-pĭ-ăd. omelette or omelet, ŏm'ĕ-lĕt or ŏm'-lĕt. omen, ō'-mĕn, but om'-inous. omni (a prefix), ŏm'-nĭ.

omniscient, ŏm-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕnt.

omnium gatherum, ordni-um gath'-er-um. once, wuns. onerous, ŏn'-er-ŭs. only, ōn'-lĭ, (not ŭn'-lĭ). onomatopœia, ŏn'-ŏ-mă-tōpē'-yă. onus probandi ō'-nŭs prōbăn'-dī. onyx, ŏn'-ĭks. Oolite, ō'-ŏ-līt, opal, ō'-păl. opaque, ō-pāk'. opera, op'-ră. ophicleide, of'-ĭ-klīd. ophidian, ŏf-īd'-ĭ-ăn. ophthalmia, of-thal'-mi-a opiate, ō'-pĭ-āt. opine, ō-pīn'. opodeldoc, ŏp'-ŏ-dĕl'-dŏk. opossum, ō-pŏs'-sŭm. opponent, ŏp-pō'-něnt. opportune, ŏp'-pŏr-tūn. opposite, ŏp'-pō-zĭt (not -sīt). opprobrious, op-pro/-bri-us. oppugn, ŏp-pūn'. optimism, ŏp'-tĭ-mĭzm. opulent, op'-ū-lent, opuscule, ō-pŭs'-kūl. oracle, ŏr'-ă-kl, but o-rac'ular. orang-outang, ō-răng'-ootăng'.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

oration, ō-rā'-shun, but or'atory. oratorio, ŏr'-ă-tō'-rĭ-ō. orchestra, ŏr'-kĕs-tră, but or-ches'-tral. orchid, ŏr'-kĭd, also orchis, ŏı'-kis. ordeal, ŏr'-dĕ-ăl (not ŏr-dē'ăl). ordinance, ŏr'-dí-năns. ordinary, ŏr'-dĭ-nă-rĭ (not ŏrd'-nă-rĭ). ordnance, ŏrd'-năns. organ, or'-gan, but organ'orgies, ŏr'-jĭz (not ŏr'-jēz). orifice, or'-i-fis. Orion, ō-rī'-ŭn (not ō'-rĭ-ŭn). orison, ŏr'-ĭ-zŏn (not ŏr'-ĭsŭn). ormolu, ŏr'-mŏ-lô'. ornate, ŏr'-nāt or ŏr-nāt'. orotund, ō'-rō-tund or or-ōtund'.

Orphean, ŏr-fē'-ăn. orpheon, ŏr'-fĕ-ŏn. orthoepy, ŏr'-thō-ĕ-pĭ or ŏr So or'-tho-ethō'-ĕ-pĭ. pist or ortho epist, Osiris, ŏs-ī'-rĭs. ostentatious. ŏs'-tĕn-ţā'shus (not aws-). ostler, ŏs'-ler. ostracism, ŏs'-tră-sĭzm. ostrich, ŏs'-trĭch (not ŏs'-trĭi nor aws'-trich). ought, awt (not ort). oust, owst (not oost). outré, ô'-trā. ovation, ō-vā'-shŭn. overseer, ō'-ver-sēr'. overt, ō'-vert (not ō-vert'). overthrow, ō'-ver-thrō' (not ō'-ver-thrū'). oxide, ŏks'-ĭd or ŏks'-īd. oyer, ō'-yer (not oi'-er).

Pacha or Pasha, pă-shâ'.

pachydermatous, păk'-Ider'-mă-tŭs.

pacification, pă-sĭf'-Ĭ-kā'shŭn.

pacificator, pă-sĭf'-Ĭ-kā'-ter.

pageant, păj'-ĕnt or pā'-jĕnt;
but pag'-eant-ry.

palace, păl'-ās.

paladin, păl'-ă-dĭn.
palanquin, păl'-ăng-kēn'.
palaver, pâ-lâ'-ver.
Palestine, păl'-ĕs-tīn (no păl'-ĕs-tēn).
palfrey, pawl'-frī or păl'-frī.
palisade, păl'-I-sād.
palliative, păl'-lī-ā-tīv
palm, pâm (not păm).

P.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

palmy, pâm'-ĭ (not păm'-ĭ nor păl'-mĭ).

palsied, pawl'-zid (not păl'sĭd).

paltry, pawl'-trl.

panegyric, păn'-ĕ-jir'-ĭk. pannier, pan'-yer or pan'-ni-

ėr.

panorama, păn'-ō-râ'-mă. pantaloons, păn'-tă-lônz'. Pantheon, păn'-thē-ŏn.

pantechnicon, păn-těk'-nĭ-

pantisocracy, păn'-tĭ-sok'ră-sĭ.

pantomime, păn'-tō-mīm. papa, pă-pâ' (not pâ'-p)ă. papier-maché, păp'-yā-mâ'shā.

papoose, pă-pôz'. papyrus, pă-pī'-rŭs. parabola, pă-răb'-ō-lă. parabolical, păr'-ă-bōl'-ĭ-kăl. parachute, păr'-ă-shôt'. Paradise, păr'-ă dīs. paraffine, păr'-ă-fin (not păr'-

ăf-fēn). parcel, păr'-sĕl (not păr'-sl). paregoric, păr'-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭk. parent, pa'-rent (not par'-

ent); but par'-ent-age. parenthesis, pa-ren'-the-sis,

but par'-enthet'-ic.

parhelion, par-hel'-yun o pâr-hē'-lĭ-ŏn.

Pariah, pâr'-ĭ-ă or pā'-rĭ-ă. parietal, pă-rī'-ĕ-tăl.

Parisian, pă-rĭz'-ĭ-ăn.

parlance, par'-lans.

parley, par'-li.

Parliament, par'-li-ment.

parochial,pă-rō'-kĭ-ăl.

parody, păr'-ō-dĭ, parod'-ic.

Parmesan, pâr'-mĕ-zăn'.

parole, pă-rol'.

paronomasia, păr'ō-nō-mă!

paronym, păr'-ō-nim.

parotid, pă-rŏt'-ĭd.

parquet, par-kā' or par'-ket. parterre, par-tar'.

Parthenon, pâr'-thĕ-nŏn. partial, par'-shal.

partiality, păr'-shi-ăl'-i-ti.

participle, par'-ti-si-pl (not părt'-sip-l).

partisan, par'-ti-zăn (not partĭ-zăn').

partner, part'-ner (not pard

partridge, par'-trij (not pat rij, nor par'-trich).

parvenu, pâr'-vĕ-nô'.

Pasha, pă-shâ' or pâ'-shă. pasquinade, pas'-kwin-ād.

passé, pas'-sā.

āle, mē, fīle, note, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, bov.

Passover, pås'-ō-ver. pastel, pas'-tel. pastil, păs-tēl'. pastime, păs'-tīm. patent, păt'-ĕnt or pā'-tent. patentee, păt'- or pā'-tĕn'-tē. paterfamilias, pā'-ter-fămĭl'-ĭ-ăs. paternal, pă-ter'-năl. So pater'nity. Paternoster, păt'-er- or pā'tër-nos'-ter. path, path (not path); pl. påthz (not påths). pathos, pā'-thos (not path'patois, păt'-waw. patriarch, pā'-trĭ-ârk. păt'-rĭ-mŏ-nĭ patrimony, (not pā'-trĭ-mŏ-nĭ). patriot, pā'-tri-ŏt (not păt'-So pa'-tri-ot'-ic. rĭ-ŏt). patriotism, pā'-trĭ-ŏt-izm (not păt'-rĭ-ŏt-izm). patron, pā'-trön (not păt'ron). So patroness. patronize, păt'-ron-iz or pā'-So pat'-ronage. trŏn-īz. patronymic, păt'-rō- or pā'trō-nĭm'-ĭk. paunch, pawnsh. penn, or pæan, pē'-ăn. Peccavi, pěk-kā'-vī. pectoral, pěk'-tŏ-răl.

peculiar, pě-kūl'-yăr *or* pěkū'-lĭ-ăr. peculiarity, pě-kūl'-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tĭ. pecuniary, pě-kū'-nĭ-ă-rí. pedagogism, pěd'-ă-gog-ĭzm (not pěd'-ă-gō-jizm). pedagogue, pĕd'-ă-gŏg. pedagogy, pěd'-ă-gō-ji pĕd'-ă-gŏj-ĭ. pedal, (adj.) pē'-dăl; (n.)pĕd'-ăl. pedant, pěd'-ănt, but ped- ${
m an'-tic.}$ pedestal, ped'-es-tal. Pegasus, peg'-a-sus. pellucid, pěl-lô'-sĭd). penance, pen'-ans. Penates, pĕ-nā'-tēz. penchant, pâng-shâng'. pencil, pěn'-sĭl (not pěn'-sl). penitentiary, pen'-i-ten'shăr-ĭ (not pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'-shĭ-ăpentameter, pen-tam'-e-ter. penult, pē'-nult or pe-nult'. penury, pen'-ū-ri, but penurious. peony, pē'-ō-nĭ. people, pē' pl. Pentateuch, pĕn'-tă-tūk. penumbra, pē- or pě-nům'bră. peradventure, pěr'-ăd-věn'tŭr (not pŭr'-).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

68perdu, perdū'. peremptory, per'-emp-ter-i (not pĕ-rĕmp'-tō-rĭ). perfect, (v.) pěr'-fěkt or pěrfĕkt'. perfidious, per-fid'-i-us. perfume, (n.) per'-fum. perfume, (v.) per-fūm'. perfunctory, per-fungk'ter-ĭ. perhaps, per-haps' (not praps). periodic, pē'-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭk. peripatetic, pěr'-ĭ-pă-tět'-ĭk. periphrase, per'-ĭ-frāz; also periphrasis, per-if'-ra-sis (not pěr-ĭ-frā'-sĭs). periphrastic, pěr'-ĭ-frăs'-tĭk. permit, (n.) per'-mit; (v.)per-mit'. Persian, per'-shan or per'shĭ-an (not pĕr'-zhăn). Personæ. dramatis personæ, drăm'-ă-tĭs per-sō'-nē. persuasive, per-swā'-sĭv (not -zĭv). peruke, pěr-ôk'. peruse, pěr-ôz'. pestle, pes'-tl or pes'-l. petal, pěť-ăl. petrel, pěť-rěl (not pē'-trěl). pewit, pē'-wit (not pū'-it).

phaeton, fā'-ĕ-tŏn (not fē'-).

phantasmagoria, făn-tăs mă-gō'-rĭ-ă. phalanx, făl'-ăngks. pharmaceutic, fâr'-mă-sū'tik (not făr'-mă-kū'-tik.) So phar'-ma-ceu'-tist. pharmacopœia, fâr'·mă-kōpē'-ă (not făr-mă-kō'-pē-ă). philanthropy, fĭl-ăn'-thrōpi (not fi-). So phil-an'thro-pist, but phil'-anthrop'-ic Philistine, fĭl'-ĭs-tĭn or -tīn. philology, fil-öl'-ö-ji (not fī-). So philol'-o-gist. philosophy, fĭl-lŏs'-ō-fĭ (not fī-). So phil-os'-o-pher. phlegm, flĕm. phœnix, fē'-nĭks. phonics, fon'-iks or fo'-niks. phosphorus, fôs'-fŏr-ŭs. photographer, fō-tŏg'-ràfer (not fo'-to-gră-fer). So pho-tog'-ra-phist. Phrenological, frĕn'-ō-lŏj'-ĭkăl (not frē-nō-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl). phthisis, thī'-sĭs. phthisic, tĭz'-ĭk. physique, fī-sēk'. physiognomy, fiz'-ĭ-ŏg'-nōmí (not fĭz'-ĭ-ŏn'-ō-mĭ). pianist, pi-an'-ist (not pē'ăn-ĭst). piano, pĭ-an'-ō.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

pianoforte, pi-ăn'-ō-fŏr'tĕ. The pronunciation pi-ăn'ōfort, so often heard, is not sanctioned by the orthoepists. piazza, pĭ-ăz'-ză. pibroch, pē'-brök. picayune, přk-ā-ūn'. picture, pĭk'-tūr or -choor. pigeon, pĭj'-ŭn. pilaster, pi-las'-ter. pincers, pin'-serz (not pin'sherz, unless spelled chers). pinchbeck; pĭnsh'-bĕk (not pĭnsh'-băk). piony, pī'-ŏ-nĭ; also peony, pē'-ō-nĭ, is a better spelling and pronunciation. piquant, pē'-kant. pique, pēk. piqué, pēk'-ā. pismire, piz'-mīr. placable, plā'-kā-bl or plak'ă-bl. placard, (n.) plak'-ard; (v.)pl**ă**-kârd'. placid, plas'-id. plagiarism. plā'-j'ă-rĭzm. plagiarise, plā'-j'ă-rīz. plaintiff, plant'-if. plait, plat (not plet). plateau, plă-tō'. platina, plăt'-ĭ-nă.

platinum, plat'-i-num.

plebeian, plĕ-bē'-ăn. Pleiades, plē'-yă-dēz or plī'ă-dēz. plenary, plē'-nă-rĭ or plĕn'-ăplenipotentiary, plen'-i-pōtěn'-shăr-ĭ. plenitude, plěn'-I-tūd (not plěn'-ĭ-tood). pleonasm, p'ē'-ō-nazm. plethora, pleth'-ō-ră (not plě-thō'-ră). plethoric, plē-thor'-ĭk. pliosaurus, plī'-ō-saw'-rŭs. poetaster, pō'-ĕt-ăs'-ter. poy'-nănt. poignant, So poign'-an-cy. poison, poy'-zn (not pi'zn). police, pō-lēs' (not plēs). polonaise, pō'-lŏ-nāz'. polype, pŏl'-ĭp. polysyndeton, pol'-i-sin'-detŏn. pomade, pō-mād' or pō-mâd'? pŏn'-yârd poniard, (not poin'-yard). porcelain, pors'-lan, or por'sĕ-lān. porch, porch (not pawrch). porphry, por'-fi-ri. porpoise, por'-pus. porridge, por'-rij. Porte, pört. portend, por-tend'.

portent, por'-tent. portfolio, port-fo'-li-o. porte-monnaie, port-mon'nā. portrait, por'-trat (not por'trāt). So por'-trai-ture. position, pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. possess, poz-zes' (not pos-So pos-ses'-sive, pos-ses'-sion, etc. posterior, postē'-ri-er (not posthumous, post'-ū-mus. postpone, post-pon/. posture, pos'-tūr or -choor. potato, pō-tā-'tō. potentate, pō'-tĕn-tāt (not pot'-ĕn-tāt). potentiality, pō-tĕn'-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ. pourtray, por-tra/. prairie, prar'-ĭ. prebendary, preb'-en-der-i. •precedence, prĕ-sē'-dĕns. precedent, (adj.) prě-sē'děnt; (n.) prěs'-ě-děnt. precept, prē'-sĕpt. preceptory, pre-sep'-ter-I. précis, prā-sē' or prā'-sē. precise, pre-sīs' (not pre-sīz'). So pre-cise'-ly. predatory, pred'-a-ter-i or prē'-dă-ter-ĭ. predecessor, prē'-dĕ-sĕs'-ser.

prē-dĭ-lĕk'predilection, shun (not pred-i lek'-shun nor prě-dí-lík'-shun). preface, (n. and v.) pref'-as (not prē'-fas). prefect, prē'-fekt. preference, pref'-er-ens. preferment, pre-fer-ment. prehensile, pre-hen'-sil (not prě-hěn'-sīl). prelacy, prěľ-a-si (not prě'lă-sĭ). prelate, prěl'-āt (not prē'-lāt). prelude, (n.) prěl'-ūd or prē'lūd; (v.) prē-lūd'. premature, prē'-mă-tūr. premier, prē'-mĭ-er or prem'yer. premium, prē'-mǐ-ŭm. premunire, prē'-mū-nī'-rĕ. preposterous, pre-pos'-terŭs (not pre-pos'-trus). presage, (n.) pres'-āj. Presbyterian, pres'-bĭ-tē'-rĭăn. presbytery, pres'-bi-ter-i. prescience, prē-shī-ĕns (not prē'-shens nor presh'-ens). So pre'-sci-ent. presentation, prez'-en-tā'shun (not pre'-zen-ta'-shun). presentiment, pre-sen'-timent (not pre-zen'-ti-ment nor pre-zent'-ment).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

president, prez'-ĭ-dent (not prez'-I-dunt). prestidigitator. prěs'-tĭdĭj'-ĭ-tā'-ter. prestige, pres'-tezh or pres'tĭj. presumptuous, pre-zum'tū-ŭs (not prē-zum'-shus). pretence, pre-tens'. preterit, prěť-er-ĭt. pretext, prē-těkst'. pretty, prit'-ti. preventive, pre- or pre-věn'tiv (not pre-ven'-ta-tiv). primary, prī'-mer-ĭ. primer, prim'-ér or pri'-mér. primeval, prī-mē'-văl. primogeniture. prī'-mōjĕn'-ĭ-tūr. primordial, prī-mŏr'-dĭ-ăl. princess, prin'-ses (not prinsĕs'). prism, prizm (not priz'-ŭm). pristine, pris'-tin or -tin. prithee, prith'-ĭ. privacy, prī'-vă-sĭ (not prĭv'ă-sĭ). privity, priv'-ĭ-tĭ. probity, prob'- or pro'-bi-ti. proboscis, prō-bŏs'-sĭs. proceeds, pro'-sedz. process, pros' ses or pro'-ses. Procrustean, prō-krŭs'-tē-

ăn.

procuress. pro-kūr'-ĕs p·ŏk'-ū-rĕs. prodigy, prod'-i-ji. produce, (n.) prod'-ūs; (v.) prō-dūs'. product, prod'-ŭkt (not pro'dŭkt). proem, pro'-ĕm. proemial, prō-ē'-mĭ-ăl. profile, pro'-fel or pro'-fil. profuse, pro-fus' (not profūz'). progress, (n.) prog'-res or pro-gres. (v.) pro-gres. prohibition, pro'-hi-bish'-un (not prō-ī-bĭsh'-ŭn). prohibitory, prō-hĭb'-ĭ-ter-ĭ. project, (n.) proj'-ěkt (not prō'-jěkt); (v.) prō-jěkt'. projectile, pro-jěk'-tĭl. proletariat, prō'-lĕ-tā'-rĭ-ăt. prolix, pro'-liks. prolocutor, pro-lok'-ū-ter or prol'-ō-kū'-ter. prologue, pro'-log. promenade, prom'-ĕ-nâd'. Promethean, prō-mē'-thĕăn. promiscuous, pro-mis'-kūŭs. promissory, prom'-is sér-i. promontory, prom'-on-ter-i. promulgate, prō-mŭl'-gāt (not prom'-ŭl gāt).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

promulgator, prom'-ŭl-gā'ter.

pronunciation, prō-nun'-sĭ-a'-shun.

prophecy, prof'-ĕ-sĭ.
prophesy, (v.) prof'-ĕ-sī.
propitiate, prō-pĭsh'-ĭ-āt.
prorogue, prō-rōg'.
prosaic, prō-zā'-ik.
proscenium, prō-sē'-nĭ-ŭm.
proselyte, prŏs'-ĕ-līt.
prosody, prŏs'-ō-dĭ.
prosperous, prŏs'-per-ŭs (not prŏs'-prŭs).

Protean, prō'-tĕ-ăn or prōtē'-ăn.

protégé, prō'-tā-zhā' (not prŏt' ă-zhā).

protest, (n.) prō'-tĕst; (v.) prō-tĕst'.

prothonotary, prō-thŏn'-ŏ-ter-ĭ.

protocol, pro'-tō-kŏl. protoplasm, prō'-tō-plăsm. protrude, prō-trôd'.

protuberant, prō-tū'-berănt.

Provençal, prō-vâng'-săl. provender, prōv'-ĕn-der. proviso, prō-vī'-zō. provocative, prō-vōk'-ă-tĭv. provocation, prŏv'-ū-kā'-shŭn.

provoke, prō-vōk' (not pŭr-).
provost, prōv'-ŏst or prō'vōst.
prowess, prow'-ĕs (not prō).
prudence, prô'-dĕns.
prune, prôn.
Prussian, prŭsh'-ăn.
prussic, prŭs'-ĭk.
psalmist,sâm'-ĭstorsăl'-mĭstpsalmody, săl'-mō-dĭ or
sâm'-ō-dĭ.

Psalms, sâmz.
psalter, sawl'-ter.
pseudo, sū'-dō.
pseudonym, sū'-dō-nĭm.
psyche, sī'-kē.
psychology, sī-kŏl'-ŏ-jĭ.
Ptolemaic, tŏl'-ĕ-mā'-īk,
puerile, pū'-er-ĭl or pū'-er-īl.
puerperal, pū-er'-per-ăl.
puisne, pū'-nĕ.
puissance, pū'-ĭs-săns.
puissant, pū'-ĭs-ant or pūis'-sănt.
pulmonary, pŭl'-mŏn-er-ĭ.

pulmonary, pŭl'-mŏn-er-ĭ.
pulpit, pool'-pĭt.
pumice, pū'-mĭs or pŭm'-ĭs.
pumpkin, pŭmp'-kĭn, often
mispronounced pŭnk'-ĭn.
punitive, pū'-nĭ-tīv.

purlieu, pér'-lū.
purloin, pér-loyn'.
purport (n. and v.) pér'-port,

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

purulent, pū'-roo-lĕnt (not pŭr'-yōō-lĕnt).

pursuit, per'-sūt'.

pursuivant, per'-swē-vănt.

purview, per'-vū.

Puseyism, pū'-zĭ-ĭzın (not pū'-sĭ-ĭzm).

pusillanimous, pū'-sĭl-lăn'
ĭ-mŭs.

pustule, pŭs'-tūl.

put, poot (not put).
putrescent, pū-tres'-sent.
pyæmia, pī-ē'-mī-ā.
pygmean, pīg-mē'-ăn.
pyramidal, pĭr-ām'-ĭ-dāl.
pyramidic, pĭr'-ă-mīd'-īk.
pyrites, pĭ-rī'-tēz.
Pythagorean, pī-thăg'-ō-rē'ăn.
Pythoness, pī'-thŏn-ĕs.

Q.

trān.

Quadrille, kă-drĭl' or kwădrĭl' (not kwŏd-rĭl'). quadrupedal, kwôd'-rô'-pēdăl. quaff, kwaf. quagga, kwag'-ga. quagmire, kwag'-mir (not kwog'-mīr). quality, kwöl'-ĭ-tĭ (not kwöl'ŭ-tĭ). qualm, kwam. quandary, kwon-dā'-ri. quantity, kwon'-ti-ti. quarantine, kwor'-ăn-tēn. quarrel, kwor'-rel. quasi, (prefix) kwā'-sĭ. quassia, kwŏsh'-ĭ-ă. quaternion, kwă-ter'-mi-on. quatorze, kă-tōrz'.

quay, kē.
quelque chose, kělk'-ĕ shōz.
query, kwē'-rĭ.
queue, kū.
quid nunc, kwĭd'-nŭngk.
quid pro quo, kwĭd prō
kwō.
quiescent, kwī-ĕs'-sĕnt.
quinine, kwĭ-nīn' or kwĭn'-īn
Quirinal, kwĭ-rī-năl.
qui vive, kē vēv'.
quoit, kwoyt or koyt.
quondam, kwŏn'-dăm.
quote, kwōt (no' kōt).

quotient, kwō'-shĕnt.

quoth, kwoth.

quatrain, kwöt'-rān or kâ'-

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

R.

Rabbi, răb'-bī or răb'-bĭ. raddish, rad'-ish (not red'ĭsh). raillery, răl'-er-i or rāl'-er-i. rajah, rā'-jâ or râ'-jă. rampage, rămp'-āj. rapacious, ră-pā'-shus. rapine, răp'-ĭn. raspberry. râs'-bĕr-ĭ (not rawz'-bĕr-rĭ). rather, râth'-er. ratio, rā'-shǐ-ŏ. ratiocinate, răsh'-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-nāt. ratiocinative, văsh'-ĭ ŏs'-ĭnā-tře. ration, ră'-shun (not răsh'ŭn). rational, răsh'-ŭn-ăl (not rā'sh**ŭ**n-ăl). rationalist, răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭst. rationale, răsh'-ŭn-ā'-lĕ. ravin, rav-in. ravine, ră-vēn'. realization, rē'-ăl-ĭ-zā'-shún. rebel, reb'-el (not reb'-l). rebus, rē'-bŭs. recapitulate. rē'-kă-pĭt'-ūlāt.

receptivity, rē'-sep-tiv'i-ti.

recess, re-ses' (not re'-ses).

Rechabite, rěk'-áb-īt.

recherché, rĕ sher'-shā.

reciprocal, re-sip'-ro-kal. reciprocity, res'-1-pros'-1-t1. recitative, res'-I-ta-tev (not -tiv). reclamation, rěk'-lä-mā'shŭn. recluse, rě-klôs' (not rě-klūz'). recognizable, rěk'-og-nīz'-ăbl. recognisance, re-kog'-nizăns or re-kon'-i-zans. recognize, rěk'-og-niz (not rěk'-ō-nīz nor rě-kŏg'-nīz). recollect, (to call to mind) rěk'-ŏl-lěkt' (not re-). Recollet (a monk) rā'-köl-lā'. recondite, rěk'-on-dīt or rěkon'-dit. reconnaissance. rĕ-kŏn'nā-sângs'. reconnoitre, rěk'-ŏn-noy'recourse, re-kors' (not re'kōrs). recovery, re-kuv'-er-1. recreant, rěk'-rě-ănt (not rē'krē-ănt). recreate, (to give fresh life to) rěk'-rě-āt (not rē'-krē-āt). So rec'-re-a-tion. recruit, re-krôt'. rectitude, rěk'-tĭ-tūd (not rěk'-tĭ-tood).

rěk'-ū-zănt. So recusant. rec'usancy. redowa, rěd'-ō-vâ. referable, ref'-er-a-bl (not refer'-ă-bl). referrible, rĕ-fer'-ĭ-bl. reflex, (adj.) rē'-flěks. refulgent, re-ful'-jent. refuse, (v.) rĕ fūz'; (n.) rĕf'-ūs. refutable, re-fu'-ta-bl or ref'ű-tă-bl. regicide, rej'-ĭ-sīd. régime, rā-zhēm'. regimen, rĕj'-ĭ-mĕn. regius, rē'-jī-ŭs. regnancy, reg'-nan-si. regress, (n.) rē'-gres; (v.) rĕ-grĕs'. regular, reg'-ū-ler (not reg'lėr). rehabilitate, rē'-hă-bĭl'-ĭ-tāt. Reichstag, rīchs'-tâg. relaxation, rē'-lāks-ā'-shun or rěl'-šks-ā'-shun. relevant, rel'-e-vant. reliquiæ, rĕ-lĭk'-wĭ-ē. remainder, re-man'-der (not rěm'-ăn-der). reminiscence, rem'-ĭ-nĭs'sĕns. remonstrate, re-mon'-strat. remunerative, re-mū'-neră-tĭv.

renaissance, rĕ-nā'-sângz. rencontre, rång-köng'-tr. rendezvous. rěn'-dě-vô or râng'-dĕ-vô. rendition, rĕn-dĭsh'-ŭn. renunciation, re-nun'-si-a'shŭn. reparable, rep'-ă-ră-bl. repartee, rep'-âr-tē'. repertoire, rā'-per-twâr'. repertory, rep'-er-ter-i. repoussé, rā-pôs'-sā. reprieve, rĕ-prēv'. reprimand, rep'-ri-mand'. reprisal, re-pri'-zăl. reptile, rep'-til or rep'-til. repugnant, re-pug'-nant. So repug'-nancy. reputable, rep'-ū-tă-bl (not rĕ-pūt'-ă-bl). requiem, rěk'-wĭ-ĕm. reredos, rē'-rĕ-dŏs. research, re-serch'. reservoir, rez'-er-vwawr'. residue, rěz'-ĭ-dū (not rěz'-ĭdoo), but resid'uary. resignation, rez'-ig-na'-shun (not 1'ěs'-). resin, rěz'-ĭn (not rěz'-n). resonance, rez'-o-năns. resource, rĕ-sōrs' (not rē'-). respirable, re-spīr'-ă-bl (not rĕs'-pĭ-ră-bl).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

respite, (n. and v.) rěs'-přt (not rěs'-přt).
respited, rěs'-přt-ěd (not rěspīt'-ěd).
restaurant, rěs'-tō-râng.
restitution, rěs'-tō-tū'-shǔn.
restorative, rč-stŏr'-ŭ-tīv.
résumé, rā-zô'-mā.
resurgent, rĕ-ser'-jĕnt.
resuscitation, rĕ-sŭs'-sĭ-tā'-shǔn.
retail, (v.) rĕ-tāl' (not rē'-tāl);
(n.) rĕ'-tāl (nɔt rĕ-tāl').

retaliate, rë-tăl'-ĭ-āt. retardation, rē'-târ-dā'-shǔn

retch, rěch or rēch. reticence. rět'-i-sěns.

retina, rět'-ĭ-nă.

retinue, rĕt'-ĭ-nū.

retailer, re-tal'-er.

retributive, re-trib'-ū-tiv.

retroact, rē'-trō-ăkt' So re'-tro-ac'-tive.

retrocede, rē'-trō-sēd' or rĕt'rō-sēd'; but re'-tro-ces'sion.

retrograde, rē'-trō-grād or rĕt'-rō-grād. So re'- or ret'ro-gres'-sion.

retrospect, re'-trō-spekt or ret'-rō-spekt. So re-trospec'-tion, etc.

retrovert, rē'-trō-vert' or rĕt'-rō-vert'. So re'-troversion. reveille, rā-věl'-yā or rĕ-vāl'yā.

revelry, rev'-el-ri (not rev'l-ri),

revenue, rev'-ë-nū; re-ven'yoo is now obsolete.

reverie, rev'-er-ē.

revocable, rev'-ō-kă-bl (not re-vo'-kă-bl).

revolt, re-volt'. So revolt'ing.

Reynard, rā'-nârd or rĕn'-

rheum, rôm.

rheumatism, rô'-mă-tĭzm, but rheumat'-ic.

rhomb, rom.

rhubarb, rô'-bârb.

rhyme, rīm.

rhythm, rithm or rithm.

rhythmic, rĭth'-mĭk or rĭth'mĭk.

ribald, rĭb'-ăld (not rī'-băld nor rĭb'-awld'). So rib'-ald-ry.

ricochet, rĭk'-ō shā'.

ridicule, rĭd'-ĭ-kūl (not rĕd'-).

ridiculous, rĭ-dik'-ū-lŭs (not

rind, rīnd (not rīn).

rinse, rins (not rens).

risible, rĭz'-ĭ-bl.

rivalry, rĭ'-văl-rĭ.

robust, rō-bŭst'.

rococo, rō-kō'-kō. roisterer, roys'-ter-er. rôle, rôl. romance, rō-măns' (not rō'-). roseate, rō'-zē-āt. rote, rōt. roué, rô'-ā. rouge, rôzh. rout, rowt. route, rôt. routine, rô-tēn'. Rubicon, rô'-bi-kŏn. rubicund, rô'-bĭ-kŭnd. Sabaoth, să-bā'-ŏth.

ruby, rô'-bǐ (not rū'-bǐ). rudiment, rô'-dĭ-mĕnt. rue, rô. ruffian, ruf'-fi-an. ruin, rô'-ĭn. So ru'-inous. rule, rôl. rumour, rô'-mer. rural, rô'-răl. Russian, rush'-ăn (not roo'shăn). ruthless, rôth'-lĕs. rustle, rus'-l. rvot, 11'-ŏt.

S.

saccharine, săk'-kă-rĭn s**ăk**'-kă-rīn. săs'-er dō'-tăl sacerdotal, (not sā'-ser-dō'-tăl). săk'-ră-ment sacrament, (not sā'-kră-ment). sacrifice, (n. and v.) săk'-rĭfīs (not sā'-krĭ-fīs). sacrilege, săk'-rĭ-lĕj (not sā'-). sacrilegious, săk'-rī-lē'-jūs (not săk'-rĭ-lĭj'-ŭs). sacristan, săk'-ris-tăn. So sac'-ris-ty. saffron, săf'-ron. sagacious, să-gā'-shŭs (not să-găsh'-ŭs). said, sĕd (not sād). salam or salaam, să-lâm'. Samaritan, să-măr'-ĭ-tăn.

salarv, săl'-ă-rĭ (not săl'-rĭ). saleratus, săl'-ē-rā'-tŭs. Salic, săl'-ik (not să'-lik). salient, sā'-lǐ-ĕnt (not săl'-ĭ-). saline, sā-līn' or să'-līn. saliva, să-lī'-vă. salmon, săm'-ŭn. salon, să-lŏng'. salutary, săl'-ū-ter-ĭ. salubrious, să lô'-brĭ-ŭs. salute, să-lôt'. salutatory, săl-ū'-tă-ter-ĭ. salve, sâv. salver, (a plate) săl'-ver. sal-volatile, săl'-vŏl-ăt'-ĭl-ĕ, but popularly pronounced săl-vŏl'-ăt-īl.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, târ, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

Samian, sā'-mǐ-ăn.

sanable, săn'-ă-bl (not sān-).

samite, săm'-īt.

So sanitory, sanatorium, etc. sanctimonious, săngk'-tĭm**ō**′-nĭ-ŭs. sanctuary, săngk'-tū-er-ĕ. sangfroid, Fr., sâng'-frwâ. sanguine, săng'-gwĭn săn'-gwin). So san'-guina-ry, san-guin'-e-ous. Sanhedrim, săn'-ĕ-drim. sapience, sā'-pĭ-ĕns. So sa'-pi-ent. sapphire, săf'-fer or săf'-fīr. sarcasm, sár'-kăzm, but sarcas'-tic. sarcenet, sârs'-nět (not sâr'sĕ-nĕt). sarcophagus, sâr-kŏf'-ă-gŭs. Sardanapalus, sâr'-dăn-ăpā'-lŭs. sardonic, sar-don'-ik. sardonyx, sâr'-dō-nĭks. sarsaparilla, sâr'-să-pă-rĭl'lă (not sâs'-ă-pă-rĭl'-lă). satiate, sā'-shĭ-āt (not sā'shāt). satiety, să-tī'-ĕ-tĭ. satin, săt'-ın (not săt'-n). satire, săt'-īr (not sā'-tīr), but satiric, să-tĭr'-ĭk. satrap, sā'-trăp. So sa'trapy.

saturnine, săt'-er-nīn. satyr, săt'-er. Saucy, saw'-si (not sas'-i). saunter, sawn'-ter. sausage, saw'-sāj (not sas'ĕj). sautern, sō tern'. savant, să-vân/'. Saviour, sāv'-yer. savour, sā'-ver. scald (to burn with fluid), skawld. scald (a bard), skawld. scallop, sköl'-lup or skäl'lŭp. scarce, skārs. So scarce'ly. scared, skärd (not skärt). scarify, skar'i-fi. scarlatina, skâr'-lăt-ē'-nă. scathed, skātht or skāthd. scathing, skath'-ing. scenic, sēn'-ĭk or sĕn'-ĭk. sceptic, skěp'-třk. schedule, skěď-yūl or sědyūl, or shĕd'-yūl. schism, sizm (not siz'-um). schismatic, sĭz-măt'-ĭk. scholastic, skō-lăs'-tĭk. scholiast, skō'-lĭ-ăst. schooner, skôn'-er. sciatica, sī-ăt'-ĭ-kă. sciolist, sī'-ŏ-lĭst. scion, sī'-ŏn.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

scire facias, sī'-rĕ fā'-sĭ-ăs. scirrhus, skir'-rus. scissors, sĭz'-erz. Sclav, sklav, but sclavo'nian. scorbutic, skor-bū'-tik. scourge, skerj. scrivner, skriv'-ĕn-ėr. scrofula, skröf'-ū-lă. scrupulous, skrô'-pū-lŭs (not skroop'-lŭs). scrutinize, skrô'-tĭ-nīz. scurrilous, skur'-rıl-us. Scylla, sĭl'-lă. Scythian, sĭth'-ĭ-ăn. sēm'-strĕs or seamstress. sempstress, sem'-stres. séance, sā-ângs'. seclude, sĕ-klôd'. secretary, sěk'-rě-ter-ĭ. sedative, sĕd'-ă-tĭv. sederunt, sĕ-dē'-rŭnt. seidlitz, sĕd'-lĭtz. seigneurial, sēn-ūr'-ĭ-ăl. seigneury, sēn'-ū-rĭ.

seignior, sēn'-yŏr.

seine, (a net) sēn. Seine, (a river) sān.

seismic, sīz'-mĭk.

semi, (a prefix), sem'-i.

senatus, sĕ-nā'-tŭs. seneschal, sĕn'-ĕ-shăl.

senile, sē'-nīl.

79 senna, sĕn'-nă. sentient, sĕn'-shī-ĕnt (not sĕn'-shĕnt). sentiment, sĕn'-tĭ-mĕnt (not sĕn'-tĭ-mŭnt). separatist, sep'-a-rā-tist. septenary, sep'-ten-er-i, but septen'nial. S_0 sep'tenate, but septen nial. **septuagenarian**, sēp'-tū-ăjěn-ā'-rĭ-ăn. septuagesima. sĕp'-tū-ăiĕs'-I-mă. Septuagint, sep'-tū-ă-jint. sepulchre, sep'-ŭl-ker, but sepul'chral, sepulture, sĕp'-ŭl-tūr. sequel, sē'-kwě' (not sěk'-wĭl) sequence, sē'-kwĕns. sequestration, sěk'-wěstrā'-shun (not sē'-). seraglio, sĕ-răl'-yō. sergeant, sâr'-jĕnt. series, sē'-rǐ-ēz or sē'-rēz. servile, sĕr'-vĭl or sĕr'-vīl. sesame, sĕs'-ă-mē. sesquipedal, sĕs'-kwĭ-nē'seventy, sev'-n-ti (not sev'ŭn-tĭ). several, sev'-er-al (not sev'rŭl).

sew, sō (not sū). sewer, (a drain) sô'-er.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy

sha'nt (shall not), shant. sheath, (n.) sheaths, (pl.) shēthz (not shēths). sheik, shēk. shekel shěk'l (not shē'-kl). shone, shon. short-lived, short'-livd (not -lĭvd). shrewd, shrôd. shriek, shrēk. shrievalty, shrēv'-ăl-tĭ. sibilant, sĭb'-ĭ-lănt. sibyl, sĭb'-ĭl. sibylline, sĭb'-ĭl-līn or -lĭn. sideral, sī-dē'-rĕ-ăl. siege, sēj. sierra, sĭ-ĕr'-ră. siesta, sĭ-ĕs'-tă. sieve, siv (not sēv). signatory, sig'-nă-ter-i. Sikhs, sēks. silhouette, sĭl'-oo-ĕt'. silica, sĭl'-ĭ-ka. simile, sĭm'-ĭ-lĕ. simony, sim'-ö-ni. simulacrum, sĭm'-ū-lă'krum. simulate, sĭm'-ū-lāt.

simultaneous, sĭm'-ŭl-tā'nĕ-ŭs. Sinaitic, sī'-nă-ìt'-ĭk or sīnĭt'-īk.

nit'-ik. sine die, sī'-nĕ dī'-ē. sinecure, sī'-nĕ-kūr. sinew, sĭn'-ū. sine qua non, sī'-nĕ kwā nŏn.

singular, sĭng'-gū-lăr (not sĭng'-glăr).

sinister, sĭn'-ĭs-ter. siphon, sī'-fŏn.

sire, sīr.

siren, sī'-rĕn (not sĭr'-ĕn).

sirrah, sĭr'-ıă.

(not slov'n).

Sisyphus, sĭs'-ĭ-fŭs.

situated, sĭt'-ū-ā-tĕd.

slabber, slab'-ber, colloqui ally slob'-ber.

sleek, slēk (not slīk).
slept, slēpt (not slēp).
sloth, slōth (not slōth).
slough, (v.) slūf.
slough (a mire-hole), slow.
sloven, slūv'-ĕn or slūv'-n

smudge, smŭj. smutch, smŭch. snout, snowt (not snoot). sobriquet, sô'- or sō'-brĭ-kā. sociable, sō'-shĭ-ă-bl or sō'shă-bl.

sociality, sō'-shǐ-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ. sociology, sō'-shǐ-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ. sofa, sō'-fă (not sō'-fĭ). soft, sŏft (not sawft).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

soften, sof'-n (not suf'-ten nor sawf'-ten).

softly, soft'-li (not sawft'-li). soiree, swawr'-ā.

sojourn (n. and v.), sō'-jern. solacement, sŏl'-ās-ment.

solder, söl'-der or söd'-er.

solecism, sŏl'-ĕ-sĭzm (not sō'-

lĕ-sĭzm).
solemn, sŏl'-ĕm (not sŏl'-ŭm).

solstice, sŏl'-stĭs (not sŏl'-stīs).

solution, sō-lô'-shun.

sombre, sŏm'-ber. So som'-brous.

something, sŭm'-thing (not sŭ'-thin).

somewhat, sŭm'-whöt (not sŏm'-wŏt).

somnolent, sŏm'-nō-lĕnt (not sŏm-nō'-lĕnt).

sonata, sō-nâ'-tă.

sonnet, sŏn'-nĕt (not sŭn'-).

sonorous, sō-nō'-rŭs (not sŏn'-ō-rŭs).

soot, sôt (not sút). So soot'y.

soothsayer, sôth'-sā-ėr (not sooth -sā-ėr).

sophism, sof'-izm.

soporific, sŏp'- or sō'-pō-rĭf'ĭk.

sortie, sŏr'-tē.

sough, suf or sow. So sough'ing.

soupçon, sôp'-sŏng.

souse, (v.) sows (not sowz).

southerly, sŭth'-er-li. So south'ern.

southward, sowth'-wârd or săth'-erd.

souvenir, sôv'-nēr.

sovereign, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn or sov'er-ĭn.

spaniel, spăn'-yĕl.

specialty, spěsh'-ăl-tĭ.

species, spē'-shēz or spē'shēz.

specious, spē'-shus (not spēsh'-us).

spectacles, spěk'-tă-klz.

spermaceti, spėr'-mă-sē'-tĭ.

sphere, sfēr.

spheroid, sfē'-royd or sfĕroyd'.

Sphinx, sfingks.

spinach, spin'-āj (not spin'-ātsh).

Spinoza, spī-nō'-ză.

spiracle, spī'-ră-kl.

spirit, spĭr'-ĭt (not spĕr'-ĭt nor spē'-rĭt).

splenetic, sple-net'-ĭk.

spouse, spowz (not spows).

spurious, spū'-rĭ-ŭs.

squabble, skwöb'-bl.

squadron, skwod'-ron.

squalid, skwöl'-ĭd (not skwāl'-ĭd nor skwawl'-ĭd).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, bov

squalor, skwŏl'-ėr or skwā'lėr.

squirrel, skwĭr'-rĕl. This is the generally accepted English pronunciation.

stallion, stăl'-yun.

stalwart, stawl'-wert (not stăl'-wărt).

stamen, stā'-men, but stam'ina.

stanch, stänsh or stawnsh. starboard, står'-börd, collo-

quially stârb'-erd. statics, stăt'-ĭks (not stā'-

statics, stat-iks (not stat-tiks).

statu quo, (L.), stăt'-yū kwō.

steelyard, stěl'-yârd, colloquially střl'-yârd.

stenography, stěn-ŏg'-ră-fĭ. steppes, stěps.

stereoscope, stē'-rē-ō-skōp or stĕr'-ĕ-ō-skōp.

stereotype, stē'-rē ō-tīp or stěr'-ĕ-ō-tīp.

steward, stū'-erd (not stoo'ărd).

stint, stint (not stent).

stipend, stī'-pĕnd.

stirrup, stĭr'-rŭp.

stolid, stŏl'-ĭd (not stō'-lĭd).

stomacher, stum'-ă-ker or stum'-ă-cher.

stomachic, stō-măk'-ĭk.

strata, strā'-tă (not strâ'-tă). So stra'tum. But strat'ify, strat'ifica'tion.

strategic, stră-těj'-ík. There is some authority for strătē'-jík.

strategist, străt'-ĕ-jĭst.

strength, strength (not strenth).

strew, stro or stro.

strident, strī'-dĕnt.

strophe, strof'-ē.

strychnin⊖, strĭk'-nīn or strĭk'-nīn.

student, stū'-dent (not stoo'-dent).

stupendous, stū-pěn'-dŭs (not stū-pěnd'-yū-ŭs nor stū-pěn'-jŭs).

stupid, stū'-pĭd (not stoo'-). suasion, swā'-zhŭn.

suavity, swav'-I-ti.

subaltern, súb'-ăl-tern (not sŭb-awl'-tern).

subaqueous, sŭb-ā'-kwĕ-ŭs. subdue, sŭb-dū' (not sŭb-doo') subjacent, sŭb-jā'-sĕnt.

subjected, sub-jekt'-ed (not sub'-jekt-ed).

sublimate, sub'-li-mat.

sublunary, sŭb'-lô-nér-ĭ (not sŭb-lū'-nă-rĭ).

suborn, sŭb-orn'.

subpœna, sŭb-pē'-nă (not sŭp-pē'-nă).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

subsidence, sub-sid'-ens. subsidiary, sub-sid'-i-er-i. subsidy, sub'-si-di. substantiate, sub-stăn'-shīāt (not sŭb-stăn'-shāt). substantively. sŭb'-stăntĭv-lĭ (not sŭb-stăn'-tĭv-lĭ). subterfuge, sub'-ter-fug. subterranean, sub'-ter-ra'ně-ăn. subtile, (thin or rare), sub'tĭl. subtle, (sly), sŭt'-l. subtract. sub-trakt' (not sŭb-trăkt'). subtrahend, sub'-tra-hend. suburb, sub'-erb, but subur'ban. succinctly, sŭk-sĭngkt'-lī. succour, sŭk'-ker. succumb. sŭk-kŭmb' (not sŭk-kŭm'). succulent, sŭk'-kū-lĕnt. such, such (not sech nor sich). sudden, sŭd'-dĕn (not sŭd'-n nor sud'-ding). So sud'denly. suffice, suf-fis' or suf-fiz'. suggest, sŭg-jëst' or sŭj-jëst'. suicidal, sū'-ĭ-sīd'-ăl. suite, swēt. sulphuric, sŭl-fū'-rīk. sultan, sŭl'-tân, but sultana, sŭl-tâ'-nă.

sumach, sū'-măk. summary, sum'-mer-I. summoned, sum'-mund (not sŭm'-mŭnzd). sumptuary, săm'-tū-ėr-ĭ. supercilious, sū'-per-sĭl'-ĭŭs. supererogation, su'-per-er'ō-gā'-shun, but supererog'atory. superficies, sū-per-fish'-i-ēz. superfluous, sū-per'-floo-ŭs (not sūp'-ėr-floo-ŭs). supine, sū'-pīn. supple, sup'-pl (not soo'-pl). supplement, (n.) sup'-plement (not sup'-pl-ment); (v.) sup'-ple-ment'. suppliant, sup'-pli-ant. suppose, sup-pōz'. surnamed, ser'-nāmd. surreptitious, sur'-rep-tish'surtout, ser-tô'. surveillance, ser-val'-yans. survey, (n.) ser'-vā; (v.) servā'. sustenance, sŭs'-tĕ-năns. suture, sū'-tūr. suzerain, sô'-zĕ-rān. swarthy, swawrth'-i. swath, swawth or swoth. swept, swept (not swep). swiftly, swift'-li (not swif'-li).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

sycophant, sīk'-ō-fănt. syllogism, sĭl'-lō-jĭzm. symphony, sĭm'-fŏ-nĭ. symposium, sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ĭun. synchronous, sĭn'-krŏ-nŭs syncope, sĭn'-kŏ-pē. '
synecdoche, sĭn-ĕk'-dŏ-kē
synonym, sĭn'-ō-nĭm,
synthesis, sĭn'-thĕ-sĭs.

T.

Tabernacle, tăb'-er-năk-l. tableau, tăb'-lō taboo. tă-bô'. taciturn, tăs'-ĭ-tern. tactician, tak tish'-an. talc, tălk (not tawk). talcose, tălk'-ōs. talisman, tăl'-ĭz-măn *or* tăl'is-măn. tapestry, tăp'-ĕs-trĭ (not tāps'-tri). tapioca, tap'-1-ō'-ka. tapis, ta-pē'. tariff, tăr'-ĭf (not tā'-rĭf). tarpaulin, târ-paw'-līn. Tartarean, târ-tā'-rĕ-ăn (not tar-tă-rē'-ăn). tartaric, târ-tăr'-ĭk. Tasmanian, tăs-mā'-nǐ-ăn. tassel, tăs'-sl (not taw' sĕl. nor tŏs'-l). tatterdemalion. tăt-ter-dĕmāl'-yŭn. tattoo, tăt-tô'. taunt, tânt or tawnt. tautology, taw-tol'-o-ji. tautophony, taw-tof'-ō-nĭ.

taxidermy, taks'-i-der'-mi. Te Deum, tē dē'-um. tedious, tē'-dĭ-ŭs. telegraphist, těl-ĕg'-ră-fĭst or tel'-e graf'-ist; but teleg'raphy. teleology, tĕl'-ĕ-ŏl'-ŏ-jı. telephone, těl'-ĕ-fōn -fŏn). telephonic, těl'-ĕ-fŏn'-ĭk. telescopy, těl-ěs'-kō-pĭ but tel'escopic. temerity, te-mer'-ĭ-tĭ. temperament, tem'-per-ament, (not -munt). temperature, těm'-pér-ătūr. tempestuous, tem-pest'-ūtenable, těn'-ă-bl (not tē'-nă-) tenacious, te-nā'-shus. tendril, těn'-dril (not -dril). tenebrious. tĕ-nē'-brĭ-ŭs: also ten'ebrous. tenet, těn'-ět or tē-nět. tenor, těn'-er. tentative, těn'-tă-tĭv těn-tā'-tĭv).

ile, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

tenuity, tĕ-nū'-ĭ-tĭ. tenure, tĕn'-ūr. tenid tĕn'-ĭd (mat t

tepid, tep'-id (not te'-pid).

tergiversation, ter'-ji-versā'-shun.

termagent, ter'-mă-gănt (not -jănt).

terminable, term'-ĭ-nă-bl. terminative, term'-ĭ-nă-tĭv. terminology, term'-ĭ-nŏl'-ŏ-

jĭ.

terminus, term'-ĭ-nŭs; (pl.) termini, term'-ſ-nī.

Terpsichore, terp-sik'-ŏ-rē. terpsichorean, terp'-sik-ōrē'-ăn.

terra incognita, tĕr'-ră ĭnkŏg'-nĭ-tă.

terrapin, tĕr'-ră-pĭn.

terraqueous, ter-rā'-kwe-us.

terrestrial, ter-res'-trì-ăl (not ter-res'-shăl).

tertiary, ter'-sher-i.

testator, tĕs-tā'-ter; (fem.) testa'trix.

tetanus, tět'-ă-nus.

tête-à-tête, tāt'-â-tāt'.

tetrahedron, tět'-ră-hē'-dron.

tetrarch, tět' rârk. So tet'-rarchy.

Teutonic, tū-ton'-ĭk.

textile, těks'-tĭl or těks'-tīl.

Thalia, thă-lī'-ă;

thane, than. So thane'-dom.

thanksgiving, thăngks-giv-ing (not thăngks-giv-ing).

thaumaturgic, thaw'-măter'-jik.

theatre, thē'-ă-ter (not thēā'-ter).

theism, the '-Izm, but theis'-tic.

theocracy, the ok'-ră-sĭ, but the ocratic.

theorem, the '-o-rem.

theosophy, the-os'-o-fi.

therapeutics, ther'-ă-pū'tiks.

therefore, ther-for'.

therewith, thar-with'.

thermometrical, ther'-mō-mĕt'-rĭ-kăl

thesaurus, the-saw'-rus.

thesis, the '-sis; (pl.) theses, -sez.

thews, thuz.

thither, thith'-er (not thith'-er).

thoroughly, thur'-ō-li.

thorough-bass or base, thur'-ō bās.

thraldom, thrawl'-dom (not throl')-.

threepence, thrē'-pens, colloquially thrip'-ens.

āle, mē, fīle, note, pure, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

threshold. thrësh' öld thrěsh'-höld. Thule, thū'-lē. thyme, tim (not thim). tiara, tī-ā'-ră (not tī-â'-ră). tic-douloureux, tĭk'-dooloo-rô.' tid-bit, tid'-bit, improperly tĭt'-bĭt. [Origin A. S., tidder, tended.) tiers-état, tērz'-ā-tâ'. tincture, tingk'-tūr. tirade, tĭ-rād' (not tī-rād'). tirailleur, tĭr'-ī-yer'. titular, tĭt'-ū-ler. tocsin, tok'-sin. toga virilis, tō'-gă vĭ-rī'-lĭs. tomato, tō-mâ'-tō or -mā'-. tonsure, ton'-shoor; buttonso'rial. topography, tō-pog'-ră-fi; but top'ograph'ical. toreador, tor-ĕ-ă-dor'.

toreador, tŏr-ĕ-ă-dŏr'.
tortise, tŏr'-tšs.
tourist, tôr'-išs. (not tow'-).
toward, tō'-erd; also tow'ards, erdz (not tō-wawrdz').
trachea, tră-kē'-ă, but
trach'eot'omy.
trajectory, tră-jĕk'-ter-ĭ.
tranquil, trăn'-kwĭl (not

transact, trăns-ăkt' (not trănz-ăkt').

trăng'-kwĭl).

transcendentalism, trăn'sĕn-dĕnt'-ăl-ĭzm.

transept, trăn'-sept (not -sep).

transient, trăn'-sh'-ĕnt or -sĭ-ĕnt.

transferable, also transferrible, transfer-a-bl or transfer-a-bl.

transmigratory, trăns-mī'gră-ter-I.

transference, trăns'-fer-ens. transition, trăn-zish'-ŭn.

translucent, trăns-lô'-sent. transmigrate, trăns'-mĭ-

transmigrate, transmi'gragrāt; but transmi'gratory.

transparent, trăns-pă'-rent (not trăns-pâr'-ent).

transpire (to become public; misused in the sense of to happen), tran-spir'.

trapeze, tră-pēz'; trape'zium.

travail, trav'-ĕl.

travesty, trav'-ĕs-ti.

tremendous, tre-men'-dus (not -jus).

tremor, trem'-or, or tre'-mor.

tribune, trĭb'-ūn (not trī'būn nor trĭb-yoon').

tribunal, trī-bū'-năl.

trichinæ, trĭ-kī'-nē, trichinosis, trĭk'-ĭ-nō'-sĭs.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

tricolour or tricolor, tri'kŭl-ėr or trē'-. trident, trī'-dĕnt. trilobite, trī/-lō-bīt. triology, trĭl'-ŏ-jĭ. trio, trī'-ō or trē'-ō. triolet, trī'-ō-lĕt. trioxides, trī-ŏks'-īdz. tripartite, trip'- or tri-pâr'tīt. tripthong, trip'- or trif-' thong. tripos, trī'-pŏs. triptych, tuĭp'-tĭk. Triton, trī'-ton. triturate, trĭt'-ū-rāt. triumvirate, trī-ŭm'-vĭ-rāt. triune, trī'-ūn. trivial, triv'-ĭ-ăl or triv'-yăl. troche, (a lozenge), troch or trösh. trochee, tro'-kē, but troch--a'-ic (-kā'-ĭk). Trojan, tro'-jăn. trophy, tro/-fi. troth, troth (not troth). troubadour, trô'-bă-dôr'. trough, trof (not truf). trousseau, trôs-sō'. trow, tro (not trow). truckling, (servile), truk'lĭng. truculent, (savage), trŭk'-ūlĕnt.

truncate, trung'-kat. truncheon, trun'-shun. tryst, trist. Tsar or Tzar, (see Czar) zâr. tuberculosis, tū-ber'-kū-lō'-Tuesday, tūz'-dā. tuition, tū-ĭsh'-ŭn. Tuileries, Fr., twē'-lē-rē'. tulip, tū'-lĭp. tumid. tū'-mĭd. tumult, tū'-mult but tumult'uous. tumulus, tū'-mū-lŭs. tune, tun (not toon). turbulent, ter'-bū-lĕnt. Turcoman, tér'-kō-măn. tureen, tū-rēn'. turgid, ter'-jid. turmoil, ter'-moyl. turpentine, tér'-pěn-tīn. turpitude, ter-pi-tud. turquoise, ter'-kovz' -kwoys'. tutelage, tū'-tĕ-lāj. tutor, tū'-ter, but tuto'rial. Tycoon, tī-kôn'. tympanum, tim'-pă-num. type, tīp, but typical, tīp'-ikăl. typhoon, tī-fôn'. typhus, ti'-fus. typography, ti- or ti-pog'-

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, hér, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

typology, tī-pöl'-ö-jĭ. tyranny. tĭr'-ăn'-nĭ; but tyran'nical, tī-răn'-nĭ-kăl. Tyrolese, tĭr'-ō-lēz.

Tyrian, tĭr'-ĭ-ăn. tyro, tī'-rō.

IJ.

ubiquitous, ū-bĭk'-wĭ-tŭs. Uhlans, ū'-lăns. ukase, ū-kās'. Ultima Thule. ŭl'-tĭ-mă thū'-lē. ultimatum, ŭl'-tĭ-mā'-tŭm. ultimo, (usually contracted into ult.) ŭl'-tĭ-mō. ultrumontane, úl'-tră-mŏn'tān. Ulysses, ū-lĭs'-sēz (not ū'lĭs-sĕz). umbilical, ŭm-bĭl'-ĭ-kăl, o ŭm'-bĭl-ī'-kăl. umbrage, ŭm'-brāj. umbrageous, ŭm-brā/-jŭs. umbrella, ŭm-brĕl'-lă (not ŭm'-ber-ĕl'-ă). unalterable, ŭn-awl'-ter-ă-bl. unanswerable, ŭn-ăn'-seră-bl. uncial, ŭn'-shĭ-ăl. unconscionable. **ŭ**n-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl. uncouth, ŭn-kôth'. unction, ungk'-shun.

unctuous, ŭngk'-tū-ŭs.

undertone, ŭn'-der-ton.

undersigned, ŭn'-der-sind'.

undertow, ŭn'-der-tō. undiscerned, ŭn'-dĭs-zernd' undulatory, ŭn'-dū-lā'-ter-ĭ. unenviable, ŭn-ĕn'-vĭ-ā-bl. unfrequented. ŭp.'-frēkwĕnt'-ĕd. ungual, ŭng'-gwal. ungentlemanly, ŭn-jĕn'-tlmăn-lǐ (not ŭn-jĕn'-tl-măn-ĭ). unguent, ung'-gwent, uniclinal, ū'-nĭ-klī'-năl. unideal, ŭn'-ī-dē'-ăl. unigenous, ū-nĭi'-ĕ-nŭs. uninteresting, ŭn-ĭn'-terĕst-ĭng. uniparious, ū-nip'-ă-rus. unique, ū-nēk'. unison, ū'-nĭ-sun. univocal, ū-nĭv'-ō-kăl. unlearned, (pp.) ŭn-lernd': (adj.) ŭn-lern'-ĕd. unostentatious, ŭn-ŏs'-tĕntā'-shŭs. unprecedented, ŭn-pres'-ĕdĕnt'-ĕd.

unpremeditated,

unsavoury, ŭn-sā'-ver-ĭ.

měď-ĭ-tā'-těd.

ŭn'-pre.

unscathed, ŭn-skātht' or ŭn-skāthd'.

upas-tree, ū'-păs-trē.
upholsterer, ŭp-hōl'-stėr-ĕr.
uræmia, ū-rē'-mǐ ă.
Urania, ū'-ră'-nĭ-ă.
Uranus, ū'-ră-nŭs.
urban, ėr'-băn.
urbane, ėr-bān', but urbanity, ėr-băn'-ī-tū.
urethra, ū-rē'-thră.
urinary, ū'-rĭ-nėr-ĭ; u'rinal.
Ursa Major, ėr'-să-mā'-jŏr.
Ursulines, ėr'-sū-līnz.

usquebaugh, ŭs'-kwĕ-baw.
usufruct, ŭ'-zū-frŭkt.
usurpation, ū'-zer-pā'-shŭn,
but usur'patory.
usury, ū'-zhoo-rĭ.
usurious, ū-zhô'-rĭ-ŭs.
uterine, ū'-ter-ĭn or -īn; u'terus.
utilitarian, ū-tĭl'-ĭ-tā'-rĭ-ăn.
utopian, ū-tō'-pĭ-ăn.
uvular, ū'-vū-ler.
uxorious, ŭg-zō'-rĭ-ŭs (not

∇ .

Vaccine, văk'-sĭn or -sīn (not -sēn'). vaccinate, văk'-sĭ-nāt. vacuum, văk'-ū-ŭm, but vacuity, vă-kū'-ĭ-tĭ. vade-mecum, vā'-dĕ-mē'kŭm. vagabondage, văg'-ă-bondāj. vagary, vă-gā'-rĭ (not vā'gă-ri). $vagrant, v\bar{a}'-grant(not vag'-).$ vague, vāg. valance, văl'-ăns. vale (farewell), va'-le. valedictory, văl'-ĕ-dĭk'-ter-ĭ. Valenciennes, vă-lăng'-sĕĕn'.

valet de chambre, văl'-ādĕ-shaum'-br.

ŭks'-ō-rĭ-ŭs).

valetudinarian, văl'-ĕ-tū'-dĭ-nā'-rĭ-ăn.

Valhalla, văl-hăl'-lă. valiant, văl'-yănt. valid, văl'-td, but valid'ity.

valise, vă-lēs'.

valorem, ad, ăd-vă-lōr'-ĕm. valorously, văl'-er-ŭs-lĭ.

valuable, văl'-ū-ă-bl (not văl'-ū-bl).

vampire, văm'-pīr. vandalism, văn'-dăl-ĭzm. vanquish, văng'-kwĭsh. vapid, văp'-ĭd, *but* vapid'ity.

āle, mē, file, note, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

vascular, văs'-kū ler. Vase, vâz or vāz (not vās). vaseline, vâs'-ĕ-lĭn. Vaticanism, văt'-ĭ-kăn-ĭzm. vaticinal, vă-tĭs'-ĭ-năl. vaticination, vă-tĭs'-ĭ-nā'shŭn.

variegated, vā'-rĭ ĕ-gā'-tĕd.

variorum, vā'-rǐ-ō'-rŭm.

vaudeville, vod'-vil. Vaudois, vō-dwâ'. vehement, vē'-ĕ-mĕnt. vehicle, vē'-ĭ-kl. velocipede, vĕ-lŏs'-ĭ-pēd. velocity, vě-lős'-ĭ-tĭ. velvet, věl'-vět (not věl'-vřt). venal, vē'-năl, but venal'itv.

Venetian, vě-nē'-sh'ăn (not vě-nĭsh'-ăn). venial, vē'-nī-ăl.

venison, věn'-zn. Venite, vĕ-nī'-tĕ.

venous, vē'-nŭs. ventriloquism, věn-trĭl'-ōkwĭzm.

venue, věn'-ū. Venus, vē'-nŭs. veracious, ve-rā'-shus. veranda, also verandah, vĕ-răn'-dă.

verbena, ver-be'-nă.

verbiage, vėr'-bi-āj.

verdigris, ver'-di-gris. verdure, ver'-dūr. verisimilitude, ver'-1-si mĭl'-ĭ-tūd.

vermicelli, ver-mi-chel-li or -sĕl'-lĭ.

vernacular, ver-năk'-ū-ler. Veronica, vě-ron'-1-kă. versatile, ver'-să-til or -tīl. versicular, ver-sĭk'-ū-ler.

vertebra, ver'-te-bra; (pl.) vertebræ, ver'-të brē.

vertex, ver'-teks; (pl.) vertices, ver-'-ti-sez.

vertigo, ver-tī'-gō. vertu, ver'-tu,

vessel, věs'-sěl (not věs'-l). vestige, věs'-tíj.

veterinary, vět/-ěr-ĭ-ner-ĭ. via media, vī'-ă mē'-dĭ-ă. vibratory, vī'-brā-ter-i (not

vī-brā'-).

vicar, vik'-er. vicegerent, vīs-jē'-rent. vice versa, vī'-sē ver'-să. vicinage, vís'-I-nāj. vicinity, vĭ-sĭn'-ĭ-tĭ. vicious, vĭsh'-ŭs. vicissitude, vi-sis'-si-tūd. victory, vik'-ter-i (not vik'-

trĭ).

victuals, vĭt'-lz.

vide, vī'-dē; vidimus, vī'dĭ-mŭs.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

videlicet (contracted form, viz.), vī-děl'-ĭ sĕt. vignette, vĭn-yĕt' or vĭ-nĕt'. vigorous, vig'-er-us (not vig'rŭs). Vikings, vī'-kingz. villain, vĭl'-lăn. vindicative, vĭn'-dĭ-kā-tĭv; vin/dica/tory. vineyard, vĭn'-yârd. vinous, vīn'-ŭs. violable, vī'-ō-lă-bl. violent, vī'-ō-lĕnt. So vi'olence. violet, vī'-ō-lĕt. violinist, vī'-ō-lĭn-ĭst. violoncello, vī'-ō-lŏn-sĕl'-lō, or -chĕl'-lō. virago, vi-rā'-gō. virile, vĭr'-ĭl, or -īl; viril'ity. virulent, vir'-oo-lent; vir'ulence. virus, vī'-rŭs. vis-à-vis, vĭz'-â-vē'. viscera, vĭs'-sĕr-ă. viscid, vĭs'-sĭd, but viscid'ity. viscosity, vís-kös'-ĭ-tĭ. viscount, vī'-kownt. viscous, vis'-kus. vis inertiæ, vĭs'-ĭn-er'-shĭ-ē. visor, or vizor, viz'-er.

visual, vĭzh'-ū-ăl. vitiate, vĭsh'-ĭ-āt. vitriol, vĭt'-rĭ-ŏl (not vĭt'-rŏl). vituperative, vĭ-tū'-per-ătĭv. vivacious, vī-vă'-shŭs. vivacity, vĭ-văs'-ĭ-tĭ. vivandière vē-văng'-dē-ār. viva voce, vī'-vă vō'-sē. viviparious, vi-vip'-ă-rŭs. vivisection, viv'-i-sek'-shun. vocable vō'-kă-bl (not vŏk'-). vocabulary, vō-kăb'-ŭ-ler-I. vociferous, vō-sĭf'-er-ŭs. vogue, vog. volatile, vŏl'-ă-tĭl or -tīl. volcano, vŏl-kā'-nō, but volcan'ic. volition, vō-lĭsh'-ŭn. voltigeur, vŏl'-tĭ-zher'. volume, vol'-um (not yum). voluptuous, vo-lup'-tū-us. voracious, vo-rā'-shus. vortex, vor'-teks; (pl.) vortices. vor'-ti-sez. votary, vō'-ter-ĭ (not vŏt'-). voyage, voy'-āj. vraisemblance, vrā/-săngblångs. vulnerable, vŭl'-ner-ă-bl. vulpine, vŭl'-pīn.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

W.

Wagner, vâch'-ner. Wahabees, wâ-hâ'-bēz. wainscot, wān'-sköt. Walhalla or Valhalla. văl-hăl'-lă. Wallachian, wâl-lā'-kǐ-ăn. wallet, wol'-let. Walloon, wăl-lôn'. walnut, wawl'-nŭt. walrus, wawl'-rus. waltz, wawlts. wampum, wom'-pum. wan, won (not wan). So wand, wond. wanderer, won'-der-er. wane, wan. So wa'ning. want, wawnt or wont. wanton, wŏn'-tōn. warehouse, war'-hows (not wār'-ows). warily, wā'-rĭ-lĭ. warning, wawrn'-Ing (not wawr'-nĭn). warrant, wor'-rant. warrior, wor'-ri-er or wawr'yer. wassail, wos'-sel. water, waw'-ter (not wot'-er). wavward, wā'-werd. weald, weld; also wold, wöld. weapon, wep'-n or wep'-un.

weary, wer'-i. weasel, wē'-zĕl. weather, wěth'-ér. weird, werd. welkin, wĕl'-kın. weregild, wer'-gild. werewolf, wer'-woolf. westward, west'-werd (not wĕst'-ŭrd). wharf, hworf; pl. wharves hwörvz wherefore, hwār'-for hwĕr'-fŏr). whether, hweth'-er. whey, hwa. which, hwich (no wich). while, hwil (not wil) whilom, hwī'-lŏm. whinny, hwin'-ni (not win'nĭ). whisk, hwisk (not wisk). whiskey, hwis'-ki (not wis'-). whistle, hwis'-sl. whither, hwith'-er (not wĭth'-er). Whitsunday, hwit'-sun-da. whole, hol (not hul). So whole'sale, whole'some. whooping- or hoopingcough, hôp'-Ing-kof. whorl, hwörl or hwerl.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy.

whortleberry, hort'-l-ber'ri, colloquially huckleberry, hŭk'-l-bĕr'-rĭ. why, hwi (not wi). wife's, (possessive case) wifs (not wīvz). wigwam, wig'-wam. wind (n.) wind; (v.) wind. window, wĭn'-dō (not win'dĕr). windward, wind'-werd. wiseacre. wīz'-ā-ker (notwīz-ā'-ker). witenagemot, wĭt'-ĕn-ăg'-ĕmōt. with, with (not with). So withdraw', etc. withe, with. pl.wôm'-ăn: woman, women, wim'-ĕn. won't (will not), wont. wont (use), wunt.

worst, werst or wurst (not wŭst). worsted, woos'-ted or woor'stĕd. worth, werth or wurth (not wŭth). wound (n.), wond; wownd. wrack, răk. wraith, rāth. wrath, rawth or răth. wreath, reth: wreathe. rēth. wrestle, res'-sl (not res'-tl nor răs'-l). wrist-band, rist'-band (not rĭz-). writhe, rīth. wrong, rong (not rawng). wroth, rawth or roth.

X.

Xanthian, zăn'-thĭ-ăn. Xanthine, zăn'-thĭn. xiphoid, zĭf'-oyd. xylanthrax, zī-lăn'-thrăks.

world, werld (not wur'-ald).

xylocarpous, zī'-lō-kâr'-pŭs. xylography, zī-lō'-gră-fi. xylographic, zi'-lōg-răt'-ĭk. xylophilans, zī-lōf'-ī-lănz,

wrought, rawt.

wry, rī.

Υ.

Yacht, yöt (not yät). yahoo, yâ-hô', yclad, ē-klăd'. yclept, & klĕpt'. yea, yā; yes, yĕs (not yĭs nor yaas).

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, awl, good, boy.

yeast, yēst, but yeasty, yĕst'-ĭ. yeoman, yō'-măn. yestreen, yĕs-trēn'. yolk, yōk (not yōlk). yonder, yŏn'-der (not yŭn-). Yosemite, yō-sĕm'-ĭ-tĕ. yourself, yōr-sĕlf' (not yŏı sĕlf'). youths, yōthz (not yooths).

Z.

Zambezi, zăm'-bē'-zĭ. zealot, zěl'-ŭt. zealous, zěl'-ŭs (not zēl-). zemindar, zĕm'-ĭn-dâr'. zenana, zĕ-ân'-nă. Zend Avesta, zĕnd' ă-vĕs'tă. zenith, zĕn'-ĭth. zephyr, zĕf'-er. zero, zē'-rō. zest, zĕst. zeugma, züg'-mă. Zeus, zūs, (not zē'-ŭs). zinciferous, zīng-kǐf'-er-ŭs. zincography,zing-kög'-rä-fi. Zingari, zing'-găr-1.

zither, zĭth'-er, also zithern. zith'-ern. zodiac, zō'-dĭ-ăk. zoetrope, zō'-ĕ-trōp. Zollverein, zŏl'-fer-īn. zoolite, zō'-ŏl-īt. zoology, zō-ŏl'-ŏ-jĭ; but zoolog'ical. zoophyte, zō'-ō-fīt. zoophytic, zō'-ō-fit'-ĭk. Zoroaster, zör-'-ō-ăs'-ter. Zouave, zwâv or zô'-âv. zounds, zownds. Zuider-Zee, zoy'-der-zā. zymosis, zī-mō'-sĭs. zvmotic, zī-mŏt'-ĭk.

āle, mē, fīle, nōte, pūre, fâr, her, môve, awl, owl, good, boy

II.—SYNONYMY,

A.

NOTE.—When practicable, and where deemed expedient, the antonym (or opposite) is added immediately after the synonym of the word illustrated.

abandon, v., to give up finally.

Syn.: forego, surrrender, quit, relinquish, renounce.

Ant.: cling to, seize, retain, occupy, hold, own.

Synonyms discriminated: Desert, unless in reference to places, implies blame. Not so abandon, the general term; forsake, said of what we have been connected with; relinquish, to give up under pressure.

abandoned, given up, wholly forsaken; hopelessly corrupt.

"He abandoned himself without reserve to his favourite vice."
—Macaulay.

Syn.; deserted, forsaken; vile, profligate, reprobate, depraved.

Ant.: occupied, cherished, precious, virtuous, approved, incorrupt.

Syn. dis.: By evil associations a person may be depraved, he may become unprincipled in his dealings, and by abandoning himself to temptation may grow openly profligate, and finally become utterly reprobate.

abase, v. (ă-bās') to bring low, to cast down.

"But the Hydas abased themselves in vain."—Macaulay.

Syn.: depress, lower, humble, degrade.

Ant.: exalt, elevate, raise; proud.

Syn. dis.: To abase or humble oneself may be meritorious; degrade, debase, imply blame; one is humbled internally. humiliated externally.

abasement, n. (ă-bās'-ment), humiliation, the act of humbling or bringing low.

"The austerities and abasement of a monk."

- Wealth of Nations.

Syn.: degradation, humiliation, shame, ignominy.

Ant.: elevation, exaltation.

abash, v., to make ashamed, to strike with sudden fear.

"He was a man whom no check could abash."-Macaulay.

Syn.: confuse, confound, disconcert, discompose.

Ant.: countenance, encourage.

Syn. dis.: Abashed in the presence of superiors; confused, unable to speak collectedly—often the result, it may be, of modesty; confounded by some extraordinary phe nomena, or when one's villainy is suddenly detected.

abate, v., to beat down, lower in price; subside.

"The wind was fallen, the rain abated."-Wordsworth.

Syn.: lessen, moderate, mitigate, decrease, slacken.

Ant.: enlarge, intensify or aggravate, increase.

Syn. dis.: Lessen is generally transitive; diminish is used as its intransitive. A thing may be instantly diminished, but only gradually decreased.

abatement, n., a reduction, a lessening, the sum abated.

"The spirit of accumulation requires abatement rather than increase."—John Stuart Mill.

Syn.: diminution, subsidence, discount, drawback.

Ant.: enlargement, increase, addition.

abbreviate, v., to shorten, to abridge.

"It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off."—Bacon's Essays.

Syn.: compress, contract, curtail, condense, epitomize.

Ant.: expand, amplify, enlarge, extend.

Syn. dis.: Abridge by compressing, abbreviate by cutting; contract sounds. Contract and curtail imply diminution of value.

abdicate, v., to give up right or claim to.

"But Christ as soon would abdicate his own,
As stoop from heaven to sell the proud a throne."—Comper.

Syn.: relinquish, renounce, resign, vacate.

Ant.: seize, claim, retain, occupy.

Syn. dis.: Abdicate a high office, resign to a superior or the giver, renounce pleasures or possessions.

abduct, v., to carry off secretly and foreibly.

"His Majesty had been abducted or spirited away."—Carlyle,

abduction, n. (ăb-dŭk'-shŭn), a carrying away by fraud or open violence.

Syn.: abstraction, appropriation, kidnapping, seizure.

Ant.: surrender, restoration, restitution.

aberration, n. (ăb-ĕr-rā'-shun), wandering from or away.

Syn.: deviation, divergence, inconsecutiveness, disconnectedness.

Syn. dis.: Aberration, metaphorically speaking, is a wandering or lapsing from continuity of thought; hence, where this is constitutional or becomes chronic, insanity is the result.

mental aberration, unsoundness of mind.

Syn.: insanity, lunacy, mania, madness, derangement. aberrance, aberrancy, n. (ăb-ĕr'-răns, ăb ĕr'-răn-sĭ), a wandering from the right path.

aberrant, a. (ăb-ĕr'-rănt), deviating from the type.

We apply the term aberrant to that which seems to be a heedless or haphazard divergence from the typical character of some division, great or small, in the animal or vegetable kingdom; abnormal does not convey the idea of heedlessness in the action, design, or plan of a thing, but simply that which is not according to rule; erratic, that which has no fixed course, showing a tendency to wander, or act in an irregular manner; exceptional expresses that which is occasional or unusual in its occurrence.

See eccentric.

abet, v., to aid, ineite, encourage, used chiefly in a bad sense.

"And you that do abet him in this kind Cherish rebellion."—Shakespeare.

Syn.: aid, assist, favour, help, promote, sustain.

Ant.: thwart, baffle, deter.

abettor, n., one who abets or encourages, generally to do evil.

[&]quot;Authors or abettors of evil."—Grote's Greece.

Syn.: an accessory, an accomplice, a backer-up.

Ant.: baffler, foe, adversary, rival.

Syn. dis.: "An abettor incites, proposes, encourages, but takes no part; an accessory aids, conceals, helps forward; an accomplice designs or executes. Blackstone says an accessory is not the chief actor nor even present."

abeyance, n. (ă-bă'-ăns), the state of being held back for a time, suspension.

The matter was left in abeyance—i. e., was not proceeded with—for a time.

Syn.: suspension, reservation, dormancy.

Syn. dis.: "Abeyance, according to usage, is suspension, with the expectation or possibility of revival."

abhor, v., to regard with horror or detestation.

"I hate and abhor lying; but thy law do I love."—Psalms.

Syn.: abominate, detest, dislike, hate, loathe.

Ant.: approve, relish, enjoy, love.

Syn. dis.: Loathe implies disgust; abhor—lit. shudder at—is instinctive; abominate, reflective and voluntary; detest involves judgment as well as feeling. We abominate what is offensive, abhor what is uncongenial, loathe what is nauseous and disgusting.

ability, n., power to act, mentally or physically.

Syn.: energy, power, force, might, genius, talent, skill.

Ant.: weakness, imbecility, incapacity, maladroitness.

Syn. dis.: This word is sometimes confused with capacity: the two are not exactly synonymous. Capacity denotes power or capability of receiving; ability implies action—the power to do. Abilities denotes all our powers, but chiefly our mental endowments. "Capacity is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with facility; ability is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes. Capacity is shown in quickness of apprehension. Ability supposes something done; something by which the mental power is exercised in executing, or performing, what has been received by the capacity."

abject, adj., mean, low, worthless, sunk to a low condition.

Syn.: despicable, servile, base, degraded, grovelling.

Ant.: esteemed, exalted, honoured.

Syn. dis.: "The low and mean are qualities whether of the condition or the character; but abject is a peculiar state into which a man is thrown, sometimes by the pressure of adverse circumstances. A man in the course of things is low; he is voluntary mean, and involuntary abject. By birth, education or habits, a man may be low; but meanness is a defect of nature which sinks a person in spite of every external advantage." Mean is derived from O.E. mæne, wicked. (See Skeat).

abjure, v., to renounce, recant, or retract upon oath.

Syn.: disclaim, disown, disavow, forswear, repudiate.

Ant.: assert, acknowledge, own.

"To abjure for ever the society of man."-Shakespeare.

Care is here necessary to distinguish between this word and *adjure*, which means, to implore, or charge solemnly.

Syn. dis.: We can abjure, not recant, what we never have held or acknowledged; we repudiate only what has been charged upon us; retract a promise or an accusation. To renounce is to disown, repudiate, or forego all claim to.

abnegate, v., to deny, renounce, repudiate.

"The very possibility of heroism had been, as it were, abnegated in the minds of all."—Carlyle.

abnegation, n., a denial, self-denial, renunciation, disclaimer.

Syn.: renunciation, abjuration, stint.

Ant.: claim, license, assertion.

Syn. dis.: Abnegation is applied rather to rights and objects of desire than to statements, as the abnegation of self or evil desires.

zonormal, adj., irregular, anomalous, deviating from the ordinary rule or type. (See aberrant.)

Syn.: erratic, exceptional, unnatural, unusual.

abolish, v., to annul, to do away with.

"It was therefore impossible to abolish kingly government."

Syn.: abrogate, destroy, nullify, repeal, suppress.

Ant.: affirm, re-enact, maintain, restore.

Syn. dis.: Abolish is general; repeal (said of a legislature) and abrogate apply to laws; annul, is to render inoperative; suppress, to put down forcibly.

abolition, n., the act of putting an end to, destroying, or sweeping out of existence; emancipation.

"The introduction of new customs will cause the abolition of the old."

abominate, v., to loathe, as ill-omened or morally foul.

Syn.: (See abhor) execrate, detest.

Syn dis.: To abominate a thing is to feel an aversion towards it; the detestable thing is that which excites in us hatred and revulsion; the execrable thing, indignation and horror.

abominable, adj., very hateful, detestable.

abomination, n., the act of doing something hateful, the state of being greatly hated, or, (objectively) an object of loathing or aversion.

"Abominable comes from abominor, which again is from abomen (a portent); it conveys the idea of what is in a religious sense profane and detestable—in short, of evil omen."—Mathews' "Words: Their Use and Abuse."

abortive, adj., fruitless, ineffectual; immature.

"A plan may be abortive, but an act cannot."

abridge, v., to lessen, curtail, shorten; to epitomize.

"Besides, thy staying will abridge thy life."—Shakespeare.

Syn.: contract, reduce, diminish, condense, compress. (See abbreviate).

abridgment, n., the thing abridged; the act or process of abridging.

Syn.: an epitome, a compend, abstract, summary, synopsis, draught, précis, digest; reduction, contraction, restriction.

Syn. dis.: "An abridgment contains the more important parts of a larger work. A compendium or an epitome is a condensed account of a subject. An abstract or a summary is a brief statement of a thing in its main points. A synopsis is a bird's-eye view of a subject or work in its several parts."

abrogate, v., to repeal, annul, abolish, make void. (See abolish).

abstain, v., to hold back, to keep or refrain from.

"But not a few abstained from voting."—Macaulay.

Syn.: to forbear, refrain from, give up, relinquish, withhold.

Ant.: indulge, exceed, revel, wanton.

Syn. dis.: "Abstaining and forbearing are outward actions; but refraining is connected with the operations of the mind. We abstain from whatever concerns our food and clothing; we forbear to do what we may have particular motives for doing; we refrain from what we desire to do, or have been in the habit of doing."

abstemious, adj., temperate, or sparing in the use of food or strong drinks.

Syn.: abstinent, temperate, sparing, frugal.

Ant.: self-indulgent, gluttonous.

Syn. dis.: A person is said to be abstemious who is sparing in the indulgence of the appetites or passions. Abstemiousness is the quality of being sparing. Temperance is the act of using or enjoying with moderation; abstinence, the act of refraining altogether.

accomplish, v., to execute, to fulfil, to complete.

Syn.: achieve, consummate, finish, realize, perform.

Ant.: frustrate, lose, fail.

Syn. dis.: We accomplish a task, achieve success, fulfil an agreement, execute a mission, perform a duty or an act, complete a work or a bargain, realize an expectation. We accomplish a plan proposed by oneself; we execute another's plan; effect a purpose; achieve under special circumstances of difficulty; perform a part assigned to us.

account, n., a sum stated; result of a summing up; a narrative or statement; also verb, to reckon or compute.

Syn.: computation, reckoning; recital, narration, description.

"An account is a statement of a single event, or a series of events taken as a whole,—as a shipwreck, a

battle; a narrative is a story of connected incidents,—as the events of a siege, or of one's life; a description is a sketch or picture in words,—as of a person, a sunrise."

accountable, adj., liable to be held for one's conduct.

Syn.: answerable, amenable, responsible, liable.

"Accountable is used to mean, not that may be accounted for, but that may be held to account; but answerable is used to mean both that may be answered and that may be held to answer; while unaccountable is used only to mean that cannot be accounted for, and unanswerable only that cannot be answered."—Richard Grant White.

accurate, adj., very exact, free from error or mistakes, in careful conformity to truth.

Syn.: correct, precise, just, strict, careful, right.

Ant.: vague, loose, careless.

We say "accurate account, statement or calculation; exact date, amount or likeness; precise moment in meaning; precise in dress or language." Exact means conformable to the thing represented; accurate (cura, care), refers to the pains bestowed; correct refers more to the doer; precise, (precisus, cut down) denotes exact limitation as opposed to vague. An exact drawing is one perfectly faithful; a correct drawing, one fulfilling all the rules of the art; an accurate one, that which pains have made exact. (See perspicuity.)

accuse, v., to complain against, to find fault with.

Syn.: charge, impeach, arraign, indict, blame, criminate.

Ant.: defend, vindicate, absolve, acquit.

Syn. dis.: The term charge is the most general. It is an informal action, while accuse is properly a formal action. Accuse, in the proper sense, is applied particularly to crimes, but it is also applied to every species of offence; charge may be applied to crimes, but is used more commonly for breaches of moral conduct: we accuse a person of murder; we charge him with dishonesty. "Impeach and arraign are both species of accusing; the former in application to statesmen and state concerns, the latter in regard to the general conduct or principles."

achieve, v., to accomplish, to finish or complete successfully, to carry on to a final close.

 $\hbox{``For aught that human reasoning can $\it achieve."} -- {\it Wordsworth}.$

Syn.: perform, execute, complete, fulfil, realize, finish.

achievement, n., act of achieving or performing; a great or heroic deed.

Syn.: exploit, feat, deed, performance, accomplishment.

Syn. dis.: "The words deed, exploit, achievement, rise progressively one on the other; deed, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; exploit and achievement are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former."

acquiesce, v., to assent to, to submit to, or remain passive under.

Syn.: to accede, assent, agree, conform, concur, comply.

Ant.: dissent, object, demur.

Syn. dis.: Agree is a general term; accede, yield assent, acquiesce, consent, are voluntary; accord, concur, coincide, are involuntary. Acquiesce implies a less hearty feeling than accord; accord of feeling, concur of opinion. To comply expresses more strongly our feeling and wishes than to consent.

address, v., to speak to; to pay court to; to write a direction, as on a letter.

address, n., manner of speaking, delivery; tact; the act of making a verbal or written communication, or the communication itself.

Syn.: appeal, invocation, petition; tact, dexterity, adroitness; discourse, speech, harangue, oration.

Syn. dis.: "A speech is a form of words bearing on some topic of common interest to speaker and hearer; an address is a form of words directed to some person or body of persons; an oration is an elaborate speech for a special occasion; a harangue is a noisy, vehement appeal to the passions; a declamation is the delivery of a memorized speech or exercise, as in schools; the latter also means loud or empty speaking in public."

addicted, v., habituated to; wholly given over to; over mastered, generally by some bad habit, or enslaved by some low vice.

 $\lq\lq$ Young men addicted to low company seldom ever dedicate themselves to the highest service of the State."

Syn.: accustomed, prone, inclined, habituated.

Ant.: averse, unaddicted.

Syn. dis.: "To addict is to include oneself in any particular practice; to devote is to direct one's powers and means to any special pursuit; to apply is to employ one's time or attention about any object. Men are addicted to vices: they devote their talents to the acquirement of any art or science: they apply their minds to the investigation of a subject."

adduce, v. (ăd-dūs'[-yuce']), to cite, name, offer or bring forward by way or proof.

"People of no great weight were adduced on both sides; for neither party ventured to speak out."—Macaulay.

Syn.: allege, assign, advance, offer, mention, present.

Ant.: contradict, withdraw.

Syn. dis.: "An argument is adduced; a statement or a charge is alleged; a reason is assigned; a position or an opinion is advanced. What is adduced tends to corroborate or invalidate; what is alleged tends to criminate or exculpate; what is assigned tends to justify; what is advanced tends to explain and illustrate. . We may controvert what is adduced or advanced; we may deny what is alleged; and question what is assigned."

administer, v., to manage or conduct (public affairs); to direct the application of laws (as a king or judge); to comfort, relieve, or bring aid to (the needy or distressed).

Syn.: Intransitively, to conduce, to tend, (the simple form *minister* is generally used in this sense); transitively, to manage, to dispense, to supply.

Syn. dis.: Administer is commonly used in the good sense of serving another to his advantage; contribute, on the other hand, is used in either a good or bad sense: we may contribute to a man's relief, in suffering, or to his vices and follies.

Newspaper English sometimes speaks of a man coming to his death from blows administered by a constable. Avoid this incorrect use of the word. Blows are dealt; comfort and consolation are administered.

admirable, adj., worthy of esteem or praise; of a quality to excite wonder or esteem.

"His fortitude was the more admirable, because he was not willing to die."—Macaulay.

Syn.: astonishing, wonderful, rare, choice, exquisite, excellent.

Ant. : ordinary, common.

Syn. dis.: We use the term admirable when speaking of those things, qualities, prospects, manners, etc., that excite approving wonder, thus: an admirable trait or characteristic, an admirable record, an admirable future, an admirable view, admirable restraint, etc. A writer gives examples of the use of kindred adjectives, thus:

"Beautiful, having that assemblage of graces or properties which pleases the senses (especially the sight) or the mind, as: beautiful scenery, woman, or thought.

PRETTY, pleasing by delicacy or grace—applied to things comparatively small; as: pretty face, flower, or cottage.

Handsome, agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; suitable; as: handsome face, house, apology, or fortune."

adroit, adj., possessing or exercising skill or dexterity.

Syn.: clever, ready, apt, skilful, expert, dexterous.

Ant.: awkward, clumsy, unskilful, inexpert.

adopt, v., to choose for oneself; to take, receive or assume.

"The measures suggested by the Minister were adopted by the House."

Syn.: choose, assume, endorse, appropriate.

Ant.: reject, decline, repudiate, disavow, disclaim, discard.

Syn. dis.: It is not well to use *adopt* of a measure unless it is suggested by another. To *adopt* is to take to oneself, by choice or approval, principles, opinions, or a course of conduct that have previously been well approved, or a line of action that our reason will justify. We may, on the other hand, adopt a course inimical to our interests and bringing in its train a legacy of trouble.

"Adopt is sometimes so misused that its meaning is inverted. 'Wanted to adopt,' in the heading of advertisements, not infrequently is intended to mean that the advertiser wishes to be *relieved* of the care of a child, not that he wishes to assume the care of one."

adjoin, v., to be next, or close to; to join or unite; to be contiguous.

Syn.: annex, add, attach, couple, link, border, touch, combine.

Ant.: disjoin, disconnect, dismember, disunite.

adjoining, p. par. and adj., joining to, adjacent to, contiguous.

"What is adjoining must touch in some part; what is contiguous must be fitted to touch entirely on one side; what is adjacent may be separated altogether by the intervention of some third object. Adjoining farms meet or join at some point; houses are contiguous when they touch or join closely; fields are adjacent when they lie near to each other."

advantage, n., Lit. something that puts one forward; superiority in any state, condition, or circumstance.

Syn.: benefit, gain, profit, interest, assistance.

Ant.: disadvantage, loss, drawback.

Syn. dis.: "An advantage is anything the possession of which secures, promotes, or indicates success. It is used in the plural in no specific reference, but briefly, as, the advantages of education. (See Hodgson's "Errors," Part I., "Advantage.")

advantageous, adj., promising or actually conferring advantage; profitable, beneficial, favourable, convenient.

adverse, adj., inimical, hostile, antagonistic, opposed to.

"Though time seems so adverse, and means unfit."—Shakespeare.

Syn.: contrary, opposite, conflicting, unfavourable, unpropitious.

Ant.: favourable, friendly, lucky, fortunate.

Syn. dis.: "Adverse is commonly employed of that which tends to thwart our plans or movements by an opposing force or influence, as adverse fate, adverse circumstances adverse winds; contrary—the far wider term—is employed rather of the course or character of events, as running

counter to one's expectations or designs, though we sometimes speak of contrary winds; opposite rather belongs to that which is widely unlike." Inimical and hostile belong strictly to personal character and feeling, the latter being the stronger term of the two.

affable, adj., easily approached and spoken to; accessible and inviting; of courteous and pleasing manners.

 ${\bf Syn.:\ approachable,\ courteous,\ condescending,\ gracious.}$

Ant.: inaccessible, discourteous, haughty, forbidding.

Syn. dis.: Affable denotes being approachable, easy of address, inviting to strangers or inferiors; courteous, (suitable to a court) in one's manner and bearing; polite (polished) in behaviour and address; civil (belonging to a citizen, not rude) in person and reply; condescending (coming down from one's level to that of another) to one's inferiors; complaisant (desiring to please) towards others—their views, opinions or fancies: affability we look for in a superior; courtesy may be between equals.

affluence, n., overflowing abundance; wealth of money or other material property; also, wealth of intellect, emotion, or other *immaterial* thing.

Syn.: opulence, wealth, riches, plenty, abundance, exuberance.

Ant.: want, penury, poverty, scarcity.

Syn. dis.: In common usage, affluence expresses the aggregate, rather than the process, of an inflowing abundance; in other words, prolific resources. "Affluence carries with it the idea of large sources and unfailing supplies of the good things of this life, especially of those elegancies and luxuries which are the tokens of wealth. Wealth (the simple and the generic term) and opulence are applied to individuals and communities; affluence is applicable only to an individual."

affront, v., to give cause of offence to, to insult one to the face by language or demeanour. Also n., contemptuous and rude treatment. Trench considers affront to have originally meant to strike on the face. Wedgwood, Skeat, and many others think it was to meet face to face—to confront, we now say.

Syn.: 'affront, v.,' to insult, offend, provoke, outrage, pique, nettle; 'affront, n.,' indignity, disgrace, contumely,

provocation.

Syn. dis.: "An affront is a mark of reproach shown in the presence of others; it piques and mortifies; an insult is an attack made with violence; it irritates and provokes; an outrage combines all that is offensive; it wounds and injures."

aggrandise, v. (ăg'-grăn-dīz'), to exalt, to raise to wealth, honour, or power; to make great or greater—applied to individuals and families, or their condition in life.

"If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandise covetous Churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown."

Syn.: advance, augment, exalt, enrich, ennoble, elevate, dignify, promote.

Ant.: retard, curtail, lower, impoverish, degrade, depress, detract.

agnostic, n., one who disavows any knowledge of God, the origin of the universe, or of any anything but material phenomena.

Syn.: unbeliever, doubter, sceptic, Positivist, atheist.

"Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and higher life, are accepted (by Agnostics), but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of a being higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored."

agnosticism, n., the religion of modern scepticism; a school of thought which believes that, beyond what is known by the senses, nothing can be known.

alien, n. (āl'-yĕn), a stranger, a foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country.

adj., foreign, or of foreign extraction.

alienate, v. (āl'-yĕn-āt), to estrange, to misapply, to withdraw love, loyalty, or affection from; to transfer property to another.

"I shall recount the errors which alienated a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."—Macaulay.

Syn.: estrange, wean, convey, transfer, make over.

Ant.: endear, bind, conciliate.

Syn. dis.: "From stranger and alien come the verbs to estrange and alienate, which are extended in their meaning and application; the former signifying to make the understanding or mind of a person strange to an object, and the latter to make the heart or affections of one person strange to another: thus we may say that the mind becomes alienated from one object when it has fixed its affections on another; or a person estranges himself from his family."

alienation, n. (āl'-yĕn-ā'-shŭn), the state of being alienated; estrangement; mental derangement.

allegory, n., a continued description of one thing under the image of another.

Syn.: fable, parable, metaphor, image, illustration.

Syn. dis.: The distinction between an allegory and a metaphor and between an allegory and a parable is very slight. A brief allegory may be considered as a single metaphor; a parable is mostly employed for moral purposes, and an allegory in describing historical events, or abstract subjects. An allegory differs from an enigma or riddle in not being intended to perplex. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Spenser's "Faerie Queen" are allegories.

allude, v., to make indirect reference to, to hint at.

Syn.: to refer, hint, suggest, intimate, insinuate.

Ant.: specify, demonstrate, declare.

Syn. dis.: "To allude is indirect; refer is direct and positive." If we quote an author, for instance, not by name, but by description, style, or subject matter, we allude to him; but if we point, specifically and plainly, to something he has said or written, we refer to him. The fault of reference is not obscurity, but inexactness; the fault of allusion is often its vagueness and indefiniteness: We say a wrong or inaccurate reference, a vague or obscure allusion. Hint, in the main, has to do with matters of knowledge; suggest, with matters of conduct. We rereceive a hint of danger, a suggestion how to avoid it.

amend, v., to correct a fault or error, to improve, to make or grow better.

"Therefore now amend your ways and your doings, saith the Lord."

Syn.: correct, reform, emend, mend, rectify, improve, better.

Ant.: spoil, corrupt, vitiate, mar.

Syn. dis.: Amend, emend, and mend are really the same word, their common root being menda, Lat., for a blemish. In ordinary usage, amend means to better morally, while emend means to remove faults, chiefly literary blemishes. To correct is to bring into conformity with moral or artificial rule; to reform is to correct in a more continuous and lasting manner. To rectify means to set right or straight what formerly was wrong or false. "We amend our moral conduct, correct errors, reform our way of life, rectify mistakes, emend the readings of an author, improve our mind, mend or better our condition."

ample, adj., wide, extensive, large; liberal, more than sufficient.

> Syn.: Spacious, capacious. Ant.: scanty, narrow, small.

Syn. dis.: Ample is employed for whatever is extended in quantity; spacious for whatever is extended in space; capacious may refer to both quantity and space. We say ample stores, means, or allowance; we say spacious house, garden, or grounds; we say capacious vessel, also capacious mind, soul, or heart. Ample is equally applicable to things moral and intellectual, for we say ample powers, or ample scope for the exercise of our moral and mental faculties.

animate. v., to give life to, inspire, inspirit, invigorate.

"Thus armed, he animates his drooping bands, Revives their ardour, turns their steps from flight, And wakes anew the dying flames of fight." -Pope's Homer.

Syn.: cheer, enliven, inspire, embolden, exhilarate.

Ant., dishearten, depress, discourage.

Syn. dis.: Animate and inspire imply the communication of the vital or mental spark; enliven, cheer, and exhilarate signify action on the mind or body. The lower influence is expressed by the word animate, as "the soul animates the body;" the higher, more energetic, and finer faculties are said to be imparted by inspiration, as: to be inspired with a sublime courage or devotion. To enliven respects the mind; cheer relates to the heart; exhilarate regards the spirits, both animal and mental; they all denote an action on the frame by the communication of pleasurable emotions.

annals, n., year-book; a brief narrative of events divided into periods.

Syn.: Chronicles, memoirs, history, anecdotes.

Syn. dis.: Chronicles, memoirs, and anecdotes mark a species of narrative, more or less connected, that may serve as materials for a regular history. Memoirs are a partial narrative respecting an individual, and comprehending matters of a public or private nature; chronicles and annals are altogether of a public nature, and approach the nearest to genuine and regular history. Chronicles detail the events of small as well as large communities, or of particular districts and cities; annals detail only the events of nations or of a people.

answer, v. to speak in return, to reply, to suit, to correspond with.

n., something said in reply, correspondence with, retaliation.

Syn.: reply, rejoinder, response.

Ant.: challenge, affirmation, question.

Syn. dis.: "Under these terms is included the idea of using words in return for other words. An answer is given to a question; a reply is made to an assertion; a rejoinder is made to a reply; a response is made in accordance with the words of another. An answer may be either spoken or written; reply and rejoinder are used in personal discourse only; a response may be said or sung."

apology, n., an excuse, a defence, a speech in excuse or defence.

Syn.: excuse, plea, defence, justification, exculpation.

Ant.: insult, injury, wrong, offence.

Syn. dis.: "An apology had originally the simple meaning of defence, as Jewell's 'Apology for the Church of England." As at present employed, the term apology im-

plies something said by way of amends. In this way it would differ materially from both defence and justification, as implying wrong committed," which is not implied in the two latter terms. A plea is a specific point of self-defence; excuse admits the fact charged, but endeavours to show that there are extenuating circumstances. Exculpation relieves one from censure or punishment, by advancing facts calculated to exonerate and hold blameless him who is accused. An apology mostly respects the conduct of individuals with regard to each other as equals; it is a voluntary act springing out of a regard to decorum, or to the good opinion of others.

apparent, adj., that may be easily seen, obvious, plain.

Syn.: clear, visible, manifest, evident, plain, seeming.

Ant.: dubious, hidden, inapparent, unobservable, real.

Syn. dis.: Apparent, as a scientific term, means seeming, as opposed to real; here we deal with it in the sense of being clear, visible, in opposition to concealed or dubious. In the general sense, the synonyms of apparent agree in expressing various degrees in the capability of seeing; visible is the only one used purely in a physical sense; clear, plain, obvious, as well as apparent, are used physically and morally; evident and manifest solely in a moral acceptation. Obvious is applied to what we cannot help understanding; evident denotes what is easily recognisable as a fact or truth; manifest (lit. "struck by the hand") is that which is palpably plain, and exhibits itself without question.

apprehend, v. to take hold of, to seize, to understand, to think on with fear.

Syn.: conceive, imagine, fear, dread.

Ant.: misconceive, comprehend.

Syn. dis.: In its first sense, apprehend is a laying hold of by the mind of certain facts which we have a more or less clear idea of; conceive expresses what is shaping itself in our mind, with perhaps the help of the imagination. In its second sense, apprehend marks the sentiment of pain and uneasiness at the prospect of coming trouble; apprehend respects things only; fear and dread relate to persons as well as things. See understand.

arduous, adj., Lit. steep and lofty; of difficult attainment, involving much labour.

"Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous."—Macaulay.

Syn.: hard, difficult, laborious, onerous.

Ant.: easy, light.

Syn. dis.: "Hard expresses in a blunter and more general way what difficult and arduous represent in a more particular and refined way." Arduous denotes a high degree of difficulty. What is difficult requires the efforts of ordinary powers to surmount; what is arduous requires the sustained exertion, in a high degree, of mind or body.

ascribe, v., to impute to, to assign to as a cause, to attribute.

"The Letters of Junius have been falsely ascribed to many persons in succession, as the author to this day remains concealed."

Syn.: impute, assign, attribute.

Ant.: dissociate, deny.

Syn. dis.: To ascribe is to assign anything, in one's opinion, as the possession or the property of another; to attribute is to assign things to others as their causes; to impute is to assign qualities to persons. Ascribe is mostly used in a favourable or indifferent sense; impute is either favourable or unfavourable.

asperse, v., to slander, to be patter one with calumnies, to cast evil reports at one.

Syn.: defame, detract, slander, calumniate, vilify.

Ant.: praise, extol.

Syn. dis.: "All these terms denote an effort made to injure the character by some representation. Asperse and detract mark an indirect representation; defame, slander, vility, and calumniate, a positive assertion. To asperse is to fix a moral stain on a character; to detract is to lessen its merits and excellence. Aspersions are generally the effect of malice and meanness; detraction is the effect of envy; defunction is the consequence of personal resentment. If I speak slightingly of one I asperse him; if I take away from the merit of his conduct, I am guilty of detraction; if I publish anything openly that injures his reputation, I am a defamer; if I communicate to others things

that are not true of him, I am a *slanderer*; if I fabricate anything false myself and spread it abroad, I am a *calumniator*."

assent, n., act of admitting or agreeing to, consent, accord.

Syn.: consent, approbation, concurrence, agreement.

Ant.: dissent, disavowal, repudiation.

Syn. dis.: "Assent respects the judgment; consent respects the will. We assent to what we admit to be true; we consent to what we allow to be done. Some men give their hasty assent to propositions which they do not fully understand; and their hasty consent to measures which are very injudicious. Approbation is a species of assent; concurrence of consent." To approve is not merely to assent to a thing, but to signify that it has the support of our reason and judgment. Concurrence is generally used only of numbers, not of single individuals.

assent, v., to admit as true, to yield to, to agree to. Syn.: to accede, acquiesce, concur, comply, accord.

Syn. dis.: "To assent is purely mental, and denotes a concurrence with approval as an act of the judgment; to acquiesce is to concur with what is said or done by another; to consent is to agree to act according to the will of another."

assert, v., to declare positively, to aver, to maintain.

Syn.: affirm, avow, protest, maintain, vindicate.

Ant.: deny, disavow, (see affirm).

Syn. dis.: We assert anything we believe to be true; we maintain it by adducing proofs, argument, etc.; we vindicate our own conduct or that of another when it is called in question. Assertions which are made hastily and inconsiderately are seldom long maintained without exposing one to ridicule; those who attempt to vindicate a bad cause expose themselves to contumely and reproach.

averse, adj., Lit., turned away from; disinclined to, unfavourable to.

Syn.: reluctant, unwilling, indisposed, loath, backward

Ant.: ready, inclined, eager.

Syn. dis.: "Averse is positive, it marks an actual sentiment of dislike; unwilling is negative, it marks the absence of the will; backward is a sentiment betwixt the two, it marks the leaning of the will against a thing; loath and reluctant mark strong feelings of aversion. Aversion denotes the quality of being averse: its chief synonyms are: antipathy, dislike, repugnance: its antonyms are liking, and attachment.

avocation, n., Lit., a calling off, a directing of the attention; a calling away from any business or work in which one is chiefly engaged.

Syn.: calling (by common but incorrect usage), employment, business, occupation.

Syn. dis: This word is often and wrongly confounded with vocation, which means one's steadily-pursued profession, business, or calling in life. One's avocations are the things that interrupt or call away from business or pursuit, the objects that occupy one incidentally. "The term avocation is properly used of the minor affairs of life, less prominent and engrossing than business, or such calls as are beside a man's duty or occupation in life." One's vocation may be to teach; one's avocations may be anything in which one finds relief from the drudgery and routine of teaching.

austere, adj., harsh, sour, stern, severe.

"For I feared thee, because thou art an austere man."—St. Luke.

"He clothed the nakedness of austere truth." - Wordsworth.

Syn.: stern, rigid, severe, rigorous, strict, morose.

Ant.: mild, yielding, kindly, affable.

Syn. dis.: Austere is said of the behaviour, severe of the conduct; strictness is rigour in reference to rule; austerity is the result of a stern view of life; rigour is an unbending adherence to rule or principle; severity is the tendency to enforce the rigour of justice or discipline, unmoved by pity or tenderness of disposition. Sternness is more applicable to look, demeanour, and manners.

axiom, n. (ăk'-sĭ-ŭm), a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science.

Syn.: maxim, aphorism, proverb, bye-word, adage, apothegm, saying, truism.

Syn. dis.: "The axiom is a truth of the first value; a self-evident proposition which is the basis of other truths. A maxim is the truth of the first moral importance for all practical purposes. An aphorism is a truth set apart for its pointedness and excellence. Adage and proverb are common sayings, the former among the ancients, the latter among the people of to-day. The bye-word is a casual saying, originating in some local circumstance. An apothegm is a terse, concise saying, of a sententious character."

B.

baffle, v., to foil or render ineffectual the efforts of another; to elude; to thwart; to confound.

"By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best bloodhounds."—Scott.

Syn.: defeat, disconcert, confound, foil, frustrate.

Ant.: aid, abet, assist, promote, advance, encourage.

Syn. dis.: (1) "When applied to the derangement of the mind or rational faculties, baffle and defeat respect the powers of argument, disconcert and confound the thoughts and feelings. Baffle expresses less than defeat; disconcert less than confound. A person is baffled in argument who is for the time nonplussed and silenced by the superior address of his opponent; he is defeated in argument if his opponent has altogether the advantage of him in strength of reasoning and justness of sentiment. A person is disconcerted who loses his presence of mind for a moment or has his feelings in any way discomposed; he is confounded when the powers of thought and consciousness become torpid or vanish.

- (2) When applied to the derangement of plans, baffle expresses less than defeat; defeat less than confound; and disconcert less than all. Obstinacy, perseverance, skill or art baffles; force or violence defeats; awkward circumstances disconcert; the visitation of God confounds.
- (3) To frustrate is to make the purpose miss its end, hence we say, 'purposes or hopes are frustrated.' The

term foil, which most resembles baffle, seems to imply an undertaking already begun, but defeated in the course of execution. Baffle, defeat, and foil imply relation to external powers or persons; the rest are applicable to undertakings made solely on our own account."

balance, n., a pair of scales; (in commerce,) the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; overplus; the sum due on an account.

The use of the word balance, in the sense of rest or remainder, is utterly without authority. Balance properly means "the excess of one thing over another," and in this sense only should it be used. "Balance," says a writer, "is metaphorically the difference between two sides of an account—the amount which is necessary to make one equal to the other. Balance, in the sense of rest, remainder, residue, remnant, is an abomination."

balance of trade, the difference in money-value between the imports and exports of a country.

balance of power, (politically,) the endeavour not to permit any nation to have such a preponderating power as to endanger the peace or independence of the others.

banish, v., to send away, to condemn to exile, to compel to leave a country.

* * "therefore we banish you our territories."—Shakespeare.

"And bids the world take heart and banish fear.—Cowper.

Syn.: exile, expel, transport, dispel.

Ant.: retain, harbour, foster, protect.

Syn. dis.: The idea of exclusion, or coercive removal from a place, is common to the terms banish, exile, and expel. "Banishment is a compulsory exercise of power which must be submitted to; exile is a state into which we may go voluntarily; banishment and expulsion both mark a disgraceful and coercive exclusion, but banishment is authoritative; expulsion is simply coercive; it is the act of a private individual or a small community. Banishment always supposes a removal to a distant land; expulsion seldom reaches beyond a particular house or society,—e.g., a university or public school, etc." In a figurative sense, also, we banish that which it is not prudent to

retain,—e.g., groundless hopes, fears, etc.; we expel that which is noxious, e.g., envy, hatred, and every evil passion.

base, adj., of low station, mean, vile, worthless. n., that which is morally bad; plu., persons low or despised.

Syn.: vile, mean, low, sordid, ignoble, grovelling, dishonourable, ignominious.

Ant.: lofty, exalted, noble, esteemed.

Syn. dis.: "Base is a stronger term than vile, and vile than mean. Base marks a high degree of moral turpitude: vile and mean denote in different degrees the want of all value or esteem. What is base excites our abhorrence, what is vile provokes disgust, what is mean awakens contempt. Base is opposed to magnanimous, vile to noble, mean to generous. Ingratitude is base; it does violence to the best affections of our nature: flattery is vile; it violates truth in the grossest manner for the lowest purposes of gain: compliances are mean which are derogatory to the rank or dignity of the individual."

base-born, adj., born out of wedlock, or of humble though legitimate birth.

base-hearted, adj., having a low, mean, vile, or treacherous heart.

beat, v., to strike, to knock; to overcome in a contest.

Syn.: defeat, overpower, overthrow, conquer, vanquish.

Ant.: defend, protect, shield, shelter.

Syn. dis.: Beat respects personal contests between individuals or parties; defeat, rout, everpower, and overthrow are employed mostly for contests between numbers. "To beat is an indefinite term expressive of no particular degree: the being beaten may be attended with greater or less damage. To be defeated is a specific disadvantage; it is a failure in a particular object of more or less importance. To be overpowered is a positive loss; it is a loss of the power of acting, which may be of longer or shorter duration. To be routed is a temporary disadvantage, always arising from want of firmness, though it may not disable. To be overthrown is the greatest of all mischiefs, and is applicable only to great armies and great concerns:

an overthrow commonly decides a contest,"—though it may not imply dishonour.

becoming, pr. par., adj. and n. (become v.), befitting, suitable, in harmony or keeping with, appropriate.

Syn.: decent, fit, suitable, comely, graceful.

Ant.: unseemly, unbefitting, indecent, derogatory.

Syn. dis.: "Becoming expresses that which is harmoniously graceful or attractive from fitness. The becoming in dress is that which accords with the appearance, age, condition, etc., of the wearer. Becoming is relative; it depends on taste and opinion: comely and graceful, however, are absolute; they are qualities felt and acknowledged by all. Becoming is often applied, also, in the sense of morally fit, as modesty is becoming in a youth, gravity in a judge. It always relates to persons. Comely respects natural embellishments, graceful natural or artificial accomplishments: figure is comely; air, figure, or attitude is graceful. Decent indicates a due attention to moral and social requirements, and, like becoming, is external or internal. Proper denotes an adaptation to an end or purpose-the ends, for instance, of order, taste, morality, or the circumstances of persons and cases. As proper indicates natural fitness, so fit comprehends artificial adaptation or qualification. Seemly occupies a middle place between decent and becoming, being more than the first and less than the second." Just and right are used in the sense of apt, fit, proper, and well-suited.

beg, v., to ask earnestly, to solicit, to supplicate, to desire.

Syn.: beseech, solicit, expect, supplicate, crave, implore, request, entreat, adjure.

Ant.: insist, exact, extort, require, demand.

Syn. dis.: "To beg marks the wish; to desire, the will and determination. Beg is the act of an inferior; desire, of a superior. We beg a thing as a favour, we desire it as a right. To beg indicates a state of want; to beseech, entreut, and solicit, a state of urgent necessity; supplicate and implore, a state of abject distress; crave, the lowest state of physical want. One begs with importunity; beseeches with earnestness; entreats by the force of reasoning

and strong representation. One solicits by virtue of one's interest; supplicates by a humble address; implores by every mark of dejection and humiliation. * * Craving is the consequence of longing; it marks an earnestness of supplication, an abject state of suffering dependence."

begin, v., to commence; to take the first step; to enter upon something new.

Syn.: commence, enter upon, essay, inaugurate. Ant.: achieve, complete, conclude, finish, end.

Syn. dis.: Begin and commence are employed by many speakers and writers interchangeably, though the use of the latter is largely tabooed by those who justly prefer a simple, idiomatic Saxon word to a grandiloquent foreign one. How strange to our ears, for instance, would be this Latinized rendering of the opening verse of the Bible: "In the commencement God created the heavens and the earth." There are some, however, who hold that commence, like all words of Latin origin, has a more emphatic force than begin; hence, formal and public transactions, ceremonies, and the like, are said to commence; common and familiar things to begin. Begin, it is said, moreover, refers only to time or order, while commence implies action. The former is certainly more colloquial, and for that reason, if for no other, it should be preferred. To begin is either transitive or intransitive; to commence is mostly transitive. To begin is used either for things or persons; to commence for persons only. To commence seems rather to denote the making an experiment; to enter upon, that of first doing what has not been tried before: we begin or commence an undertaking; we enter upon an employment.

behaviour, n., conduct, good or bad; manner of conducting one's self; propriety of carriage, bearing, deportment.

Syn.: conduct, carriage, deportment, demeanour, manner.
Ant.: misbehaviour, misconduct, misdemeanour.

Syn. dis.: "Behaviour respects corporal or mental actions; conduct, mental actions: carriage, deportment, and demeanour are different species of behaviour. Behaviour respects all actions exposed to the notice of

others; conduct, the general line of a person's moral proceedings; the former applies to the minor morals of society, the latter to those of the first moment. Carriage respects simply the manner of carrying the body; deportment includes both the action and the carriage of the body in performing the action; demeanour respects only the moral character or tendency of the action."

belief, n., trust in a thing as true; persuasion, conviction.

Syn.: credit, trust, faith, credence, confidence, reliance.

Ant.: dissent, distrust, misgiving, rejection.

Syn. dis.: "Belief is the general term; the others are specific. We believe when we credit and trust, but not always vice-versa. Belief rests on no particular person or thing; but credit and trust rest on the authority of one or more individuals. Things are entitled to our belief; persons are entitled to our credit; but people repose a trust or have a faith in others. * * Belief, trust, and faith have a religious application, which credit has not. Belief is simply an act of the understanding; trust and faith are active moving principles of the mind in which the heart is concerned."

beneficent, adj., kind, generous, charitable, doing good.

"God, beneficent in all His ways."-Cowper.

Syn.: bountiful or bounteous, munificent, generous, liberal.

Ant.: cruel, oppressive, hard, illiberal, uncommiserating.

Syn. dis.: "Beneficent respects everything done for the good of others; bounty, munificence, and generosity are species of beneficence; liberality is a qualification of all. The first two denote modes of action; the latter three either modes of action or modes of sentiment. The sincere well-wisher to his fellow-creatures is beneficent according to his means; he is bountiful in providing for the comfort and happiness of others; he is munificent in dispensing favours; he is generous in imparting his property; he is liberal in all he does." Bountiful applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity.

benignity, n., kind-heartedness, loving-kindness, good-feeling.

"The king was desirous to establish peace rather by benignity than by the shedding of blood."

Syn.: benevolence, humanity, kindness, tenderness.

Ant.: harshness, malignity, ill-will, churlishness.

Syn. dis., "Benevolence and benignity lie in the will; humanity lies in the heart; kindness and tenderness in the affections; benevolence indicates a general good-will to all mankind; benignity, a particular good-will flowing out of certain relations; humanity is a general tone of feeling; kindness and tenderness are particular modes of feeling. Benignity is always associated with power and accompanied with condescension; benevolence, in its fullest sense, is the sum of moral excellence."

bent, n., disposition towards something, tendency, proclivity.

Syn.: bias, inclination, prepossession, proneness, predilection.

Ant.: indisposition, aversion, prejudice.

Syn. dis.: These various terms denote a predisposing and preponderating influence on the mind. "Bent is applied to the will, affections, and powers in general; bias solely to the judgment; inclination and prepossession to the state of the feelings. The bent includes the general state of the mind, and the object on which it fixes a regard; bias, the particular influential power which sways the judging faculty. Inclination is a faint kind of bent; prepossession is a weak species of bias."

beside, besides, prep., by the side of, over and above.

ad. or conj., moreover, more than that.

"It is beside my present business to enlarge upon that."

"And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any besides?"

Syn. (beside): also, moreover, except, likewise, too, unless.

Syn. dis.: (a) "Beside marks simply the connection which subsists between what goes before and what follows; moreover marks the addition of something particular to what has been said. * * (b) Besides expresses the idea

of addition; except that of exclusion." The distinction in usage between beside and besides is indicated in the last edition of Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary" as follows: "Beside and besides, whether used as prepositions or adverbs, have been considered synonymous from an early period of our literature, and have been freely interchanged by our best writers. There is, however, a tendency in present usage to make the following distinction between them: 1. That beside be used only and always as a preposition, with the original meaning by the side of; as, to sit beside a fountain; or with the closely allied meaning aside from, or out of; as, this is beside our present purpose: 'Paul, thou art beside thyself.' The adverbial sense to be wholly transferred to the cognate word. 2. That besides, as a preposition, take the remaining sense, in addition to; as, besides all this; besides the consideration here offered: 'There was a famine in the land besides the first famine.' And that it also take the adverbial sense of moreover, beyond, etc., which had been divided between the words; as, besides, there are other considerations which belong to this case."

between, prep., in the middle, from one to another.

"How long halt ye between two opinions?"—I Kings xviii., 21.

Syn.: betwixt, intermediate, intervening, and (wrongly) among.

Syn. dis.: "In strict accuracy, between is used only of two. When there are more than two the proper term to use is among; but this distinction is not always, as it should be, observed. Between (from twain) is used in reference to two things, parties, or persons; among, in reference to a greater number, as: There was a perfect understanding between the two leaders of the people. though there was great dissension and disagreement among the rioters. Betwixt and intermediate signify between two objects; intervening signifies coming between: the former is applicable to space and time, the latter either to time or circumstances."

blame, v., to find fault with, to express disapproval of.

Syn.: reprove, reproach, upbraid, censure, condemn.

Ant.: acquit, exculpate, exonerate, praise, approve.

Syn. dis.: "The expression of one's disapprobation of a person, or of that which he has done, is the common idea in the significance of these terms; but to blame expresses less than to reprove. We simply charge with a fault in blaming; but in reproving severity is mixed with the charge. Reproach expresses more than either; it is to blame harshly. To blame and reprove are the acts of a superior; to reproach, upbraid, that of an equal; to censure and condemn leave the relative condition of the agent and the sufferer undefined. Blame, reproach, upbraid, and condemn may be applied to ourselves; reproof and censure are applied to others. We blame ourselves for acts of imprudence; our consciences reproach us for our weakness, and upbraid or condemn us for our sins."

bold, adj., daring, courageous, confident.

Syn.: The *Encyclopedic Dictionary* differentiates the synonyms of *bold* as follows:

- I.—Of persons, or other responsible beings capable of action:
- (1) In a good sense: heroic, brave, gallant, fearless, intrepid.
- (2) In an indifferent sense: confident, not doubting, with regard to a desired result.
- (3) In a bad sense: bad, stubborn, impudent, rude, full of effrontery.

II.—Of things:

- (1) Of an enterprise: requiring courage for its execution.
- (2) Of figures and expressions in literary composition, etc.—In a good sense: executed with spirit, the reverse of tame. In a slightly bad sense: overstepping the usual limits, audacious, even to temerity, in conception or execution.
- (3) Of a coast or line of cliff: high and steep, abrupt or precipitous.
 - (4) Of a type of handwriting: conspicuous, easily read. Syn.: fearless, intrepid, undaunted; brave, courageous, Ant.: timid, fearful, shy, bashful, retiring.

Syn. dis.: "Boldness is positive; fearlessness is negative, and is also a temporary state: we may be fearless of danger at this or at that time, fearless of loss and the like. *Roldness* is a characteristic: it is associated with constant fearlessness. Intrepidity denotes a still higher degree of fearlessness: it is collected, sees the danger, and faces it with composure: undauntednesss is associated with unconquerable firmness and resolution; it is awed by nothing. These good qualities may, without great care, degenerate into certain vices to which they are allied." Care should be taken to distinguish between bravery and courage, terms that are sometimes used interchangeably. "Bravery is inborn, is instinctive; courage is the product of reason, calculation. There is much merit in being courageous, little merit in being merely brave." Fortitude is passive courage or resolute endurance.

border, n. (of a country), its confines, its limits, its boundary line, or the districts in the immediate vicinity.

Syn.: boundary, frontier, confine, precinct.

Syn. dis.: "All these terms are applied to land, except the latter, which may apply to space in general. Border marks the extremities of one country in relation to another; boundary respects the precise limits of any place; frontiers denote the commencement of a country, and confines those parts adjoining or lying contiguous to any given place or district. Borders and frontiers are said of a country only; boundary and confines of any smaller political division. Precinct signifies any enclosed place. In the United States it answers to our polling sub-divisions."

bound, v., to limit, to terminate; to indicate the boundaries of.

Syn.: limit, confine, circumscribe, restrict.

Syn. dis.: Bound, limit, confine, circumscribe are employed in the proper sense of parting off certain spaces; in another sense they convey the idea of control which is more or less exercised, as, we bound our desires according to principles of propriety. To limit or confine are the acts of things upon persons, of persons upon persons; but restrict is only the act of persons upon persons. "Bounded

is opposed to unbounded, limited to extended, confined to expanded, circumscribed to ample, restricted to unshackled." Be careful to discriminate between bound and determined—a wholly indefensible use of the word bound: "He is bound to have it," should be, "He is determined to have it." Bound to have it means obliged by duty (or law) to have it.

bountiful, adj., generous, munificent, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours. See beneficent.

brace, n. (etymol.), a pair, referring principally to the two arms [F. bras; O. F. the arm, strength].

Syn.: couple, pair.

Syn. dis.: "Couple or pair are said of persons or things. When used for persons, the word couple has relation to the marriage tie; the word pair to the association of the moral union. * * When used for things, couple is promiscuously employed in familiar discourse for any two things joined together; brace is used by sportsmen for birds which are shot and supposed to be coupled. Brace signifies things locked together, after the manner of the folded arms, which on that account are confined to the number of two. Brace is sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously." The term couple should never be employed for two, brace, or pair unless when referring to persons or things joined or linked together.

burlesque, n. and adj., also v., n.: verbal language or other composition in which a subject is treated in such a way as to excite laughter.

adj.: droll, comic, ludicrous, mocking, jocular.

v.: to parody, to comment with ridicule.

Syn. (n.): parody, satire, travesty, irony, sarcasm, caricature, wit.

Ant.: (adj.) grave, truthful, severe, historic. See parody.

"Burlesque draws its amusement from incongruous representation of character, placing persons in situations not proper to their actual positions and circumstances in society. Travesty makes a thing distort and misrepresent itself; irony is a mode of censuring by contraries; sarcasm is that kind of personal allusion which is vented by indignation and spite." C.

cabal, n. (kă-băl'). a few men united secretly for some party purpose; v., to design secretly, to intrigue.

Syn.: conspiracy, combination, faction, junto, league, coterie, clique, plot, intrigue.

Ant.: parliament, legislature, government, council.

Syn. dis.: Cabal (Fr. cabale) is from the Hebrew Kabala. a mystic tradition, which it was pretended had come down from Moses along with the Jewish law; hence the term was applied to any association that had a pretended secret. "In its modern sense of 'political intrigue or plotting,' cabal was first used 1671, when 'by a whimsical coincidence,' it was found to be formed of the initial letters of the names of the members of the English cabinet Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale." "Conspiracy denotes a treasonable attempt for the purpose of subverting a dynasty, or re-establishing one, or generally for altering the political face of affairs. Combination is an association of persons united for the purpose of acting or resisting in a matter of their own interests-not necessarily for a bad purpose. It differs from cabal in being more active than deliberative, and from conspiracy in being open and not secret. Faction is now used more commonly of a minority than of a majority, but in either case denotes a party acting unscrupulously for the promotion of their own interest. A Plot is a complicated plan for the accomplishment of a purpose always evil or mischievous."

calamity, n., a great misfortune or cause of misery, either public or private, but more frequently the former.

Syn.: disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap, visitation.

Ant.: blessing, boon, God-send.

Syn. dis.: A calumity seldom arises from the direct agency of man; like visitation, it is a term sometimes used to denote providential infliction or retribution. In its general sense, it is a great misfortune or disaster; a misfortune is a great mischance or mishap. "The devastation of a country by hurricanes or earthquakes, or the desolation of its inhabitants by famine or plague, are great calumities; the overturning of a carriage, or the fracture

of a limb, are disasters; losses in trade are misfortunes; any minor misadventure is a mischance or a mishap."

calculate, v., to arrive at a result by an arithmetical operation of any kind; to compute, to reckon, to estimate.

Syn.: compute, reckon, count, enumerate, estimate.

Syn. dis.: "To calculate is the generic term; the rest are specific; computation and reckoning are branches of calculation, or an application of those operations to the objects of which a result is sought. To calculate comprehends arithmetical operations in general, or particular applications of the science of numbers, in order to obtain a certain knowledge; to compute is to form a numerical estimate, though it is applicable to magnitude. Count is etymologically another form of compute, but its signification is nearer to that of reckon: it is to reckon one by one. to add up the individual items. Estimate is to compute more generally, as to estimate the average or probable market value of goods, distance, and the like, in a rough manner. Enumerate is to tell the number by expressing the items, and is a process of speech rather than of arithmetic."

Avoid the use of calculate as the equivalent of think or believe; also avoid its more vulgar form, when used for expect, intend, purpose. As a synonym for likely or apt, when we say a thing is calculated to do harm, its use is also objectionable.

calibre, n. (kăl'-I-ber), In mechanics: the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun. In letters: capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by anyone.

Syn.: gauge, diameter; capacity, ability, power, strength.

Syn. dis.: Metaphorically, calibre is used to express the capacity or compass of mind, as, "men of greater or smaller calibre"—referring to their mental vigour and attainments. It is improper to apply it to the productions or efforts of the mind, though this use is common, as in the sentence: "This author's later works are of a higher calibre than his former writings."

calumny, n. (kăl'-ŭm-nĭ), slander, false accusation, the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.

Syn.: aspersion, detraction, defamation, slander, libel, reviling, vilification.

Ant.: vindication, clearance, eulogy, panegyric.

Syn. dis.: "Calumny is that evil-speaking which is based in any degree on what the speaker knows to be false; aspersion is like the bespattering a person with foul water. It brings no definite charge, but seeks by any means to convey an unfavourable impression morally of the character and conduct of another. Detraction is that mode of cheapening another in public or private estimation which consists in granting facts as to his character, but interpreting them so as to diminish or contradict favourable inferences. Defamation is essentially public; it is the spreading far and wide what is injurious to reputation. Slander differs from defamation in being not only public, but also secret and underhand. Libel is written slander or defamation (libellus, a little book). Reviling is a direct act, vilification, an indirect; we revile a person to his face; we vilify him or his character generally in the eyes of the world." (See asperse).

calm, *adj*. and *n*., still, quiet, undisturbed; stillness, peacefulness.

"* * 'mid the calm, oblivious tendencies of Nature."--Wordsworth.

"Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose."—Pope.

Syn.: placid, serene, composed, collected; tranquillity.

Ant.: agitated, excited, ruffled, discomposed, disconcerted.

Syn. dis.: These terms agree in expressing a state. Composed and collected almost exclusively refer to the air and manners of a person, or to the condition of his thoughts and feelings; the others are applied to the elements, as well as to the thoughts and feelings. Placid, though it may refer to an undisturbed condition of water—lake, sea, etc.—is mostly applicable to a serene state of the mind; a state of being pleased or free from uneasiness. Calm respects the total absence of all perturbation, and may refer to the thoughts and feelings as well as to Nature. "Quiet, as applied to the mind, denotes rather an habitual than a passing state; though it is more generally applica-

ble to the external circumstances of life than to temper or manners. A peaceful atmosphere in the natural and the moral world is one in which there is no strife of warring elements. Placid denotes more than peaceful. One may be peaceful on principle, but persons are placid by nature."

candid, adj. (Lit. white, bright, clear), Fig., free from malice, or from any intention to deceive.

Syn.: frank, fair, open, sincere, ingenuous, cordial.

Ant.: reserved, close, disingenuous, insincere.

Syn. dis.: "Candour arises from a conscious purity of intention; openness, from a warmth of feeling and a love of communication; sincerity, from a love of truth. A candid man will have no reserve when openness is necessary; a sincere man will maintain a reserve only as far as it is consistent with truth. Frankness and candour may be either habitual or occasional; ingenuousness is a permanent characteristic." Candour may refer to our judgment of others.

captious, adj., disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise jections; cross-grained.

Syn.: peevish, fretful, petulant, carping, censorious.

Ant.: appreciative, commendatory, laudatory, approving. Syn. dis.: "Captious marks a readiness to be offended; cross indicates a readiness to offend; peevish expresses a strong degree of crossness; fretful, a complaining impatience; petulant, a quick or sudden impatience or capricious peevishness." Another writer aptly defines captioue as "given to catching at defects or objections," and cross, as exhibiting a consciousness, with or without grounds, of being thwarted. Cross-grained is that characteristic trait or disposition which "finds adversity and opposition in every circumstance and person."

care, n., thoughtful attention; uneasiness of mind; caution. Syn.: concern, regard; solicitude, anxiety; charge, management.

Ant.: inattention, neglect, indifference, disregard, carelessness.

Syn. dis.: "Care and concern consist both of thought and feeling; but the latter has less of thought than feeling; regard consists of thought only. Care, solicitude, and anxiety express mental pain in different degrees; care less than solicitude, and less than anxiety. Care respects the past, present, and future; solicitude and anxiety regard the present and future. Care will include both charge and management; but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labour: charge involves responsibility; management includes regulation and order."

cause, n., the primal or original thing; anything which produces an effect. v. to effect or produce, to occasion.

Syn. (n.): reason, motive; (v) occasion, create.

Ant.: effect, result, production, issue.

Syn. dis. (n.): "Cause respects the order and connection of things; reason, the movement and operations of the mind; motives, the movements of the mind and body, or the actions of a responsible being. Cause is properly generic; reason and motive are specific; every reason or motive is a cause, but not every cause is a reason or a motive. Cause is said of all inanimate objects; reason and motive, of rational agents." * * * (v.) "What is caused seems to follow naturally; what is occasioned, follows incidentally; what is created receives its existence arbitrarily. A wound causes pain, accidents occasion delay, but bodies create mischief."

cautious, adj., very careful in conduct, discreet, watchful.

Syn.: wary, circumspect; vigilant, watchful.

Ant.: rash, hasty, unguarded, reckless.

Syn. dis.: "The epithets cautious, wary, circumspect, denote a peculiar care to avoid evil or trouble; but cautious expresses less than the other two. It is necessary to be cautious at all times; to be wary in cases of peculiar danger; to be circumspect in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty." Viyilant denotes being keenly on the alert, and expresses a high degree of watchfulness or wariness.

celebrate, v., to praise or extol; to render famous; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies.

Syn.: commemorate, distinguish, honour, solemnize.

Syn. dis.: To celebrate is to distinguish by any marks of honour and attention, without regard to the time of the event, whether past or present; but nothing is commemorated but what has been past. The latter term is confined to whatever is thought of sufficient importance to be borne in mind, whether of a public or a private nature. A marriage or birthday is celebrated; the anniversary of any national event is commemorated.

chance, n., that which happens without being contrived, intended, or foreseen; accident, opportunity.

Syn.: fortune, fate; probability; hazard; accident.

Ant.: law, rule, sequence, purpose, design, certainty.

Syn. dis.: Chance is the generic, fortune and fute, the specific terms: chance applies to all things personal or otherwise: fortune and fute are mostly said of that which is personal. Chance and probability are both employed in forming an estimate of future events; but the chance is either for or against; the probability is always for a thing. Chance and hazard are terms employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible by the human eye. Chance denotes a hidden senseless cause of things, as opposed to a positive intelligent cause: accident is used only in respect to particular events, as it was pure accident.

changeable, adj., prone to change, wavering, unsettled, volatile.

Syn.: variable, inconstant, fickle, mutable, versatile.

Ant.: uniform, undeviating, regular, settled, resolute, firm, steady.

Syn. dis.: "Changeable is said of persons or things; mutable is said of things only: human beings are changeable, human affairs are mutable. Changeable respects the sentiments and opinions of the mind; variable, the state of the feelings; inconstant, the affections; fickle, the inclinations and attachments; versatile, the application of the talents. Changeable, variable, inconstant, and fickle, as applied to persons, are taken in a bad sense; but versatility is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously." Versatile, though meaning in its etymological

sense, "easily turned from one thing to another," also denotes "easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects," as a man of *versatile* or prolific genius.

character, n., personal qualities or attributes, good or bad; a man's moral and mental constitution.

Syn.: reputation, credit, temperament.

Syn. dis.: "Character lies in the man; it is the mark of what he is; it shows itself upon all occasions: reputation depends upon others; it is what they think of him. A character is given particularly; a reputation is formed generally." "Character is used of the whole complex constitution of a man's personal qualities. It therefore exists anterior to and independent of his reputation. It is possible for a man to have a fair reputation who has not in reality a good character; although men of really good character are not likely to have a bad reputation." "Credit is that trustworthiness which is based upon what is known of character (credere, to trust), and relates both to right conduct and the truth of propositions. Credit may be given on specific occasions only; character and reputation are permanent." The two latter terms are often used indiscriminately, without noting that reputation is really the result of character; character representing what one essentially is, and reputation, the estimation in which one is held. One leaves behind him a reputation, good or bad, not a character. The etymology of the two words will help to distinguish them in the minds of those apt to confuse the terms: character signifies an impression or mark, and, figuratively, the word is employed for the moral mark which distinguishes one man from another: reputation comes from the Fr. reputer, Lat. repute, to think, and signifies what is thought of a person.

choose, v., to take by preference out of several things offered; to pick, select, prefer (persons, it may be).

Syn.: prefer, select, elect, adopt.

Ant.: reject, refuse, discard.

Syn. dis.: "To choose is to prefer, as the genus to the species: we always choose in preferring, but we do not always prefer in choosing. To choose is to take one thing

from among others; to prefer is to take one thing before, or rather than, another. * * Our choice is good or bad, according to knowledge; our preference is just or unjust, according as it is sanctioned by reason. One who wants instruction, chooses a master, but he will mostly prefer a teacher whom he knows to a perfect stranger. * * * To choose does not always spring from any particular design or preference; to pick and select signify to choose with care. * * Choosing is the act either of one person or of many; election is always that of a number; it is performed by the concurrence of many voices."

circumstance, n., that which stands round a thing or is attached to another; an attendant state of things.

Syn.: situation; incident, fact, event, occurrence.

Syn. dis.: "Circumstance is to situation as a part to a whole; many circumstances constitute a situation; a situation is an aggregate of circumstances. Circumstance respects that which externally affects us: situation is employed both for the outward circumstances and the inward feelings. Incident and fuct are species of circumstances; incident is what happens, fact is what is done; circumstance is not only what happens and is done, but whatever is or belongs to a thing."

cite, v., to call upon authoritatively; to adduce as an authority, to bring forward or adduce as an example.

Syn.: quote, recount, summon, call, adduce.
Ant.: discard, contradict, disprove, discredit.

Syn. dis.: "To cite is employed for persons or things; to quote for things only; authors are cited, passages from their works are quoted; we cite only for authority; we quote for general purposes or convenience. * * The idea of calling a person authoritatively to appear is common to the terms cite and summon. Cite is used in a general sense; summon, in a particular and technical sense: a person may be cited to appear before his superior; he is summoned to appear before a court: the station of the individual gives authority to the act of citing; the law itself gives authority to that of summoning."

claim, n., a demand for anything as one's due or right.

Syn.: demand, right, pretension, privilege, prerogative.

Ant.: disclaimer, surrender, abjuration.

Syn. dis.: "Claim supposes an acknowledged right, demand, either a disputed right or the absence of all right, and a simple determination to have it. Right is not, like claim and demand, developed, but lies, as it were, dormant. It is the latent power to claim or demand upon occasion. Pretension is the holding out the appearance of right or possession, without directly urging it. Privilege is a right, immunity, or advantage possessed by some, but not enjoyed by others. Prerogative denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others."

clandestine, adj., (klăn-děs'-tǐn) Lit., hidden from daylight; kept back from public view or knowledge for a bad purpose.

Syn.: secret, hidden, private, underhand.

Ant.: open, unconcealed, public, unreserved.

Syn. dis.: "Clandestine expresses more than secret. To do a thing clandestinely is to elude observation: to do a thing secretly is to do it without the knowledge of any one: what is clandestine is unallowed, which is not necessarily the case with secret." * "What is secret is known to some one; what is hidden may be known to no one: it rests in the breast of an individual to keep a thing secret; it depends on the course of things if anything remains hidden." See privacy.

close, v. (klōz), Fig., to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consummate.

Syn.: finish, conclude, complete, end.

Ant.: open, begin, initiate; protract.

Syn. dis.: "To close is to bring to an end: to finish is to make an end: to conclude is a species of finishing, that is to say, finishing in a certain manner; we always finish when we conclude, but we do not always conclude when we finish. A history is closed at a certain reign; it is finished when brought to the period proposed: it is concluded with a recapitulation, it may be, of the leading

events." * * "It is a laudable desire in everyone to wish to close his career in life honourably, and to finish whatever he undertakes to the satisfaction of himself and others."

commercial, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, commerce; relating to trade or traffic.

Syn.: mercantile.

Syn. dis.: "Commercial is the widest term, being sometimes made to embrace mercantile. In that sense it extends to the whole theory and practice of commerce, as a commercial speculation, a commercial education, a commercial people. Mercantile respects the actual transaction of business; and, as commercial relates strictly to the exchange of commodities, so mercantile relates to their sale when brought to market."

common, adj., pertaining or relating to all in general; of inferior character or quality.

Syn.: vulgar, ordinary, mean, commonplace, universal.

Ant.: unusual, rare, exceptional, refined, infrequent.

Syn. dis.: "Familiar use renders things common, vulgar, and ordinary; but what is mean is so of itself. Common is unlimited in its application; it includes both vulgar and ordinary." * "Common is opposed to rare and refined; vulgar, to polite and cultivated; ordinary, to the distinguished; mean, to the noble; commonplace, to the unique and striking; universal, to the local and particular." Vulgar implies pretension and often manifests itself in ostentatious display and the offensive parade of wealth and social position.

compensation, n., what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency.

Syn.: remuneration, recompense, requital, reward, satisfaction.

Ant.: depravation, injury, nonpayment, damage.

Syn. dis.: "A compensation is something real; it is made for bodily labour, or for some positive injury sustained: in the latter case, justice requires that it should be equal in value, if not like in kind, to that which is lost

or injured. Remuneration is made for mental exertions, for literary, civil, or political services. A recompense is voluntary, both as to the service and the returns; it is an act of generosity: requital is the repayment of injuries or a return for a kindness; the making of the latter is an act of gratitude. A satisfaction may be imaginary, both as to the injury and the return, it is given for personal slights or injuries, and depends on the disposition of the person to be satisfied whether it really satisfies or makes full reparation."

competition, n., strife for superiority.

Syn.: emulation, rivalry.

Ant.: partnership.

Syn. dis.: "Competition and emulation—the latter particularly—have honour for their basis; rivalry is but a desire for selfish gratification. Competition is the attempt to gain something desirable, with or against others who are aiming at the same thing; emulation expresses a disposition of the mind towards particular objects; rivalry expresses both a relation and the disposition of a rival."

complaisance, n. (kŏm'-plā-zăns' or kŏm-plās'-ăns), a disposition characterized by a desire to please, oblige, or gratify.

Syn.: deference, condescension, affability, courtesy, urbanity.

Ant.: churlishness, moroseness, austerity.

Syn. dis.: "All these qualities spring from a refinement of humanity; but complaisance has most of genuine kindness in its nature; deference, most of respectful submission; condescension, most of easy indulgence. Complaisance is the act of an equal; deference, that of an inferior; condescension, that of a superior. Complaisance is due from one well-bred person to another; deference is due to all superiors in age, knowledge, or station, whom one approaches; condescension is due from all superiors to such as are dependent on them for comfort and enjoyment."

conciliate, v., to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship those formerly at enmity or variance.

Syn.: reconcile, pacify, propitiate, enlist.

Ant.: alienate, irritate, estrange.

Syn. dis.: "Conciliate and reconcile are both employed in the sense of uniting men's affections, but under different circumstances. The conciliator gets the good-will and affections for himself; the reconciler unites the affections of two persons to each other. The conciliator may either gain new affections, or regain those which are lost; the reconciler always either renews affections which have been once lost, or fixes them where they ought to be fixed. The best means of conciliating esteem is by reconciling all that are at variance."

conclusive, adj., putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination.

Syn.: final, decisive, ultimate, definitive.

Ant.: uncertain, dubious, hypothetical, indeterminate.

Syn. dis.: These terms agree in expressing that character of what is said or done which leaves no room for subsequent modification or procedure. Conclusive is commonly used of that which terminates agreement or debate by its overwhelming or irresistible force, as "a conclusive proof," "conclusive evidence"; final, to that which brings with it an intentional end. Decisive is that which has the power of prompt or summary determination, as "a decisive victory"; ultimate denotes that beyond which all attempts to go are stopped, as "an ultimate concession."

conduce, v., to lead or tend to; to help forward some object or purpose.

Syn.: contribute, tend, promote, forward, advance.

Ant.: neutralize, defeat, indispose, counteract.

Syn. dis.: "Tend is used of anything likely to bring about or to contribute to a given end, hence, it is used of a single cause, as "idleness tends to poverty." Conduce expresses more distinctly than tend the separate existence of cause and effect. The term is employed of that which leads to a favourable or desirable end, not to the contrary. We speak of things as conducive to happiness, not to misery. Contribute denotes partial causation, which is shared with other things of like tendency, while one thing alone may conduce to bring about a result."

confirm, v., to add strength to, to fix or settle, to assure

Syn.: corroborate, establish, ratify, strengthen.

Ant.: weaken, shake, upset, refute, cancel.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of strengthening is common to all these terms, but under different circumstances: confirm is used generally; corroborate, only in particular instances. Confirm respects the state of a person's mind, and whatever acts upon the mind: a testimony may be confirmed or corroborated; but the thing confirms, the person corroborates. Established is employed with regard to whatever is external: a report is confirmed, a reputation established."

conformable, adj., having the same form or shape with another; like, resembling, corresponding, compliant.

Syn.: agreeable, suitable.

Ant.: unconformable, unagreeable, unsuitable.

Syn. dis.: "Conformable is employed for matters of obligation; agreeable, for matters of choice; suitable, for matters of propriety and discretion. What is conformable accords with some prescribed form or given rule of others; what is agreeable accords with the feelings, tempers, or judgments of ourselves or others; what is suitable accords with outward circumstances."

confute, v., to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof.

Syn.: disprove, refute, impugn.

Ant.: prove, establish, maintain, corroborate.

Syn. dis.: "To confute applies both to the arguer and the argument: it is to overwhelm by decisive argument. Refute is to repel by the same kind of argument, and so applies to what is alleged against one, as charges, calumnies, and the like, to which confute is not applied in the same sense." "An argument is confuted by proving its fallacy; a charge is refuted by proving one's innocence; an assertion is disproved by proving that it is false." "Impugn denotes a hostile attitude in argument, and calls in question what is stated or alleged, as, 'the truth of his statements was impugned."

consequently, adv., by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

Syn.: accordingly, therefore, wherefore, hence, thence, since, because, then, as, so.

Ant.: irrelevantly, inconsequently.

Syn. dis.: "These words all mark the drawing of a conclusion from something which has been said as a premise. Consequently expresses a definite conclusion, but is seldom used of logical inferences. It rather relates to practical privileges or decisions. Therefore and accordingly differ, in that the former is applicable both to inference and proof, while the latter is used, mainly, to express a congruity of action or proceeding. Because represents the correlative of the question 'why?' Then is a less emphatic word for therefore, and as or so, a less emphatic word for because, and express the relation of cause and effect in a less marked manner."

consider, v., to think on with care; to look at carefully.

Syn.: reflect, ponder, meditate, weigh, contemplate.

Ant.: disregard, ignore, conjecture, despise.

Syn. dis.: "The operation of thought is expressed in all these words, but in the case of consider and reflect, particularly, it varies in the circumstances of the action. Consideration is employed for practical purposes; reflection for matters of speculation or moral improvement. Common objects call for consideration; the workings of the mind itself, or objects purely spiritual, occupy reflection. Meditation is internal; contemplation external: the poet, for instance, meditates; the astronomer contemplates."

consistent, adj., uniform, not contradictory or opposed.

Syn.: consonant, accordant, compatible.

Ant.: incoherent, incongruous, inconsistent.

Syn. dis.: "Consistent signifies the quality of being able to stand in unison together: consistent is employed in matters of conduct, consonant in matters of representation, accordant in matters of opinion or sentiment. A person's conduct is not always consistent with his station; a particular account is accordant with all one hears and sees on a subject; a particular passage is consonant with the whole

tenor of the Scriptures. Compatible denotes an extraneous relation of one thing to another, or of two to each other: that thing is compatible with another which may exist under similar conditions."

consummate, v., (kŏn'-sŭm-āt), to finish by completing what was projected, adj. (kŏn-sŭm'-āt), carried to the utmost extent or degree.

Syn.: (v.) to complete, to finish; (udj.) perfect, finished, completed.

Ant.: interrupt, frustrate, nullify, mar, spoil, defeat; faulty, defective, imperfect.

Syn. dis: "Completion is the filling up of a design or purpose; a work is completed when the plan of it is realized. Consummation is applied to matters which must reach a certain degree or extent to make them complete. Completion is more external, consummation more internal. Consummation is the completion of the idea or definition: it is also used in the sense of a gathering up in one of many things; as 'the event of to-day is the consummation of the hopes of many years.'"

contrive, v., to plan out; to frame or devise.

Syn: devise, invent, concert, manage, plot, scheme.

Ant.: chance, hit, venture, hazard, bungle.

Syn. dis.: "To contrive denotes effort, or a series of efforts, of inventiveness: it is to form, find, or adapt means to an end by the exercise of practical ingenuity. Devise implies not so much the finding ways of using means, as finding the means themselves. Invent represents the practical aspect of contrive, the invention being the more perfect in proportion to the lasting character of the contrivance. Concert commonly implies the joint assistance of others; manage denotes rather a judicious or ready employment of means extemporized on the occasion."

convene, v., to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble.

Syn.: convoke, assemble, meet, join, unite. Ant.: disperse, dismiss, disband, scatter. Syn. dis: "The idea of collecting many persons into one place, for a specific purpose, is common to the terms convene, convoke, and assemble. Assemble conveys this sense without any addition; convene and convoke include likewise some collateral idea. There is nothing imperative on the part of those that assemble or convene, and nothing binding on the part of those assembled or convened. one assembles or convenes by invitation or request; one attends to the notice or not at pleasure. Convoke, on the other hand, is an act of authority: it is the call of one who has the authority to give the call; it is heeded by those who feel themselves bound to attend. Where the power is lodged equally in the hands of many, convene seems the more suitable term, and convoke when peculiar power of summoning is lodged in the hands of a single person."

conversation, n., familiar intercourse in speech; easy unrestrained tank.

Syn.: colloquy, conference, dialogue, discourse, chat.

Ant.: speech, oration, monologue, soliloquy; silence, taciturnity.

Syn dis.: "Conversation is verbal intercourse of an unpremeditated kind, in which any number of persons may take part. Colloquy is a species of dialogue indefinite as to number, but restricted as to subject, in which each person present contributes remarks pertinent to the matter in hand, without the rigidity of a public meeting. Conference has more of form, being a colloquy on urgent or public and national affairs, where some line of action has to be taken or some expression of opinion published authoritatively. Dialogue is commonly, though not necessarily, restricted to two speakers; discourse is consecutive speech, whether of one or more persons, upon a given line of thought."

corporal, adj., of or relating to the body; pertaining to the animal frame in its proper sense.

Syn.: bodily, corporeal, material, fleshly, physical.

Ant.: mental, moral, spiritual.

Syn. dis.: "Corporal and corporeal both mean relating to the body, but under different aspects of it; corporal,

relating to the substance; corporeal, to the nature of the body; while bodily denotes, more generally, connected with the body; hence, corporal punishment, corporeal existence, bodily vigour, pains, or shape. Material respects all bodies, inanimate as well as animate. Corporeal is distinguished from spiritual; bodily from mental: the world contains corporeal beings, and consists of material substances."

crime, n., a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity.

Syn.: vice, sin, guilt, offence, trespass, misdeed, misdemeanour.

Ant. : duty, obligation, well-doing.

Syn. dis.: "A crime is a social, a vice, a personal offence: every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a crime; that which does injury to ourselves is a vice. Sin is a departure from a divine law. or any law regarded as of a divine or sacred character. Guilt is a state, the state of one who has infringed or violated any moral or political law, or to whom anything wrong, even as a matter of taste or judgment, may be attributed. Misdemeanour is a minor crime under the purely social aspect of crime: in common parlance it is used in the sense of misconduct. Any crime less than a felony, or any for which the law has not furnished a name, would be a misdemeanour. Offence (Lat. offendere, to stumble against), is indefinite and very general in its application: trespass is an offence of which the essence consists in going beyond certain allowable or right limits."

crisis, n., the decisive point in any important affair.

Syn.: conjuncture, emergency, exigency, turning-point.

Ant.: course, ordainment, provision.

Syn. dis.: "Crisis (Gr. krisis, a decision) denotes literally what decides or turns the scale. It is commonly used as a turning-point in affairs, before it is known whether the issue will be for better or worse. Conjuncture is a compound crisis, or a state which results from the meeting of several external circumstances to form it. Emergency is an unforeseen occurrence or combination, which calls for immediate action. Exigency is a minor

emergency. A *crisis* is the high-wrought state of any affair which immediately precedes a charge; a *conjuncture* may be favourable; *crisis*, alarming."

cultivation, n., the act or practice of cultivation; husbandry; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress.

Syn.: Culture, civilization, refinement; tillage.

Ant.: neglect, discouragement, extirpation.

Syn. dis.: "Cultivation is used both in a physical and in a metaphorical sense. It denotes the use of art and labour and all things needful to the production of such things as grow out of the soil. The same force belongs to the metaphorical or moral use of the term, as in the cultivation of the mind, or of special habits, or of literature. or the arts. Culture is commonly employed to denote the specific cultivation of some particular kind of production for the sake of its amelioration. In this sense the term is used of the culture of the human race or human mind (but not of moral habits), to indicate such civilization and training as result in the raising of the condition of the race. Civilization and refinement are respectively the first and the final stage of cultivation as regards the condition of men in their social capacity; the first meaning the mere redeeming from a state of barbarism; the second a high condition of intellectual culture in the liberal arts and social manners."

custom, n., frequent repetition of the same act; established manner.

Syn.: fashion, manner, method, practice, habit, usage, prescription.

Ant.: law, rule, regulation, dictate, disuse, non-observance.

Syn. dis: "Custom is an habitual practice, whether of individuals or communities. It differs from habit in that habit is applicable exclusively to individuals, and denotes that the stage is reached when by a repetition of acts the custom is no longer purely voluntary. Fashion, besides its primary meaning of shape or manner, has the secondary meaning of meaning manner. Method is

scientific manner, as manner is natural method. Practice has the two senses of a regular doing, and the thing regularly done. Usage implies longer establishment than custom: custom is prolonged by usage till it confers rights of prescription."

D.

danger, n., a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.
"But new to all the dangers of the main."—Pope.

Syn.: peril, hazard, risk, jeopardy.

Ant.: security, safety.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms: danger and peril may sometimes be seen and calculated upon; but hazard and risk are purely contingent. The danger and peril are applied to a positive evil; the hazard may simply respect the loss of a good; risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good." Crabb says perils are more remote than dangers. "Jeopardy (Fr, jeu parti, drawn game) may exclude all voluntary agency, which is implied in hazard and risk, and unlike peril, is applied to things of value as well as to persons."

date, n., the point of time at which anything happened, or is appointed to happen; the period of time during which any season or thing is in existence.

Syn.: period, era, epoch, time, age, generation.

Syn. dis.: "Of these, the most general is time, which means unmeasured duration, or any specific measure or point of it; date is a point, and not a duration of time, bearing reference to the whole historic course of time within which it occurs. Period is, properly, a recurrent portion of time, or a stage in history which may itself be included among other stages; era is used both for a fixed point of time, and for a succession of years dating from that point; epoch is an era constituted by the inherent importance of an event, while an era may be arbitrary. Age and generation have nearly the same meaning; but age is taken broadly for such periods as coincide with the joint lives of human beings, and so is extended to mean a century, while generation rather refers to the average dura-

tion of individual life, and frequently means thirty years." *Period* is often misused for *date* or *time*.

debar, v., to shut out, exclude, prevent, stop, oppose.

Syn.: deprive, hinder, prohibit, disqualify, exclude, preclude, forbid.

Ant.: admit, enclose, embrace, entitle, qualify, permit. Syn. dis.: "Debar indicates merely an act of prevent-

Syn. dis.: "Debar indicates merely an act of preventing power in reference to those things which we do ourselves, or which come about as the act of others, or of circumstances. Deprive denotes the coercive taking away of what one possesses, either in fact or in prospect, while debar relates to what one does not as a fact possess or attain to. Prohibit and forbid have the force of interdiction by anthority, or debarring by the use of words of command. Disqualify is to debar by attaching personal and inherent prohibition from some privilege, office, or dignity; exclude is formally to shut out; preclude is to exclude by indirect means."

debate, n., contention in words; discussion between two or more persons; v., to argue, to combat, to contest.

Syn.: deliberate, argue, dispute, discuss, contend.

Ant.: yield, concede, admit, allow, surrender.

Syn. dis.: "To debate supposes always a contrariety of opinion; to deliberate supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. To argue is to say all that can be said for or against a proposition or a case; to dispute is always antagonistic: it is to argue against something as held or maintained by another. Contend is the opposite to dispute; for, as dispute is to attack and endeavour to shake what is held or advanced by another, so contend is to argue urgently in favour and support of something held by oneself. Discuss is more commonly applied to matters of opinion, while debate belongs rather to action or proceedings."

deceive, v., to mislead intentionally; to cause to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true.

Syn: delude, mislead, beguile, ensnare, impose upon.

Ant.: enlighten, guide, disabuse, illumine.

Syn. dis.: "To deceive is the most general of these terms: it signifies simply to produce a false conviction; to delude and to impose upon are properly species of deceiving, including accessory ideas: a deception does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person deceived, but a delusion does: a person is sometimes deceived in cases where deception is unavoidable; he is deluded through a voluntary blindness of the understanding; mislead may be voluntary. Beguile is to place another in a false position, to induce him to believe a thing affirmed as true, and to leave him to the consequences of his error, especially by seductive arts."

decide, v., to terminate or settle; to form a definite opinion.

Syn.: determine, resolve, conclude upon.

Ant.: waver, doubt, drop, suspend.

Syn. dis.: "To decide expresses an intellectual result; determine and resolve moral results. I decide according to my judgment: I determine according to my purpose: I resolve as combining the two, and implying a sort of pledge given to myself to carry out or firmly act with determination what I have decided upon. To conclude upon is properly to come to a final determination. Decide expresses more than determine, and determine more than conclude."

decree, n., an edict or law made by a superior authority; the decision or order of a court.

Syn.: edict, proclamation, law, statute, rule, regulation.

Ant.: intimation, hint, suggestion.

Syn. dis.: "In decree the leading idea is absolute obligation; in edict, absolute authority: hence, decree is used largely of any binding power, as the decrees of fate. Proclamation is a published order emanating from the sovereign or supreme magistrate, and bears reference to specific occasions, as determined upon in council, and not provided for by the law of the land. Law, in its wider sense, is the authoritative expression of will on the part of any rightful governing power, and in its political sense, permanently controls every department of the State. Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body composed of representatives of the people. Regulation is

a governing direction of a State, department, institution, or an association for a specific purpose, and may be only of a temporary character."

decry, v., to cry down, to censure, to clamour against.

Syn.: disparage, depreciate, detract, degrade, traduce.

Ant.: extol, praise, laud, eulogize.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of lowering by words the current value, is common to most of these terms. Decry relates primarily to the inherent value of the thing itself; depreciate to the estimate of it as formed or expressed by oneself; disparage to the estimate as formed by others. We disparage a man's performance by speaking slightingly of it; we detract from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we traduce him by handing about tales that are unfavourable to his reputation."

defer, v., to yield or give way to the opinion of another; to put off, retard, adjourn.

Syn.: delay, postpone, prolong, protract, procrastinate.

Ant.: hasten, quicken, expedite, press, urge.

Syn. dis.: "To delay is simply to place an indefinite term between the present and the commencement of the thing delayed: this may be either a voluntary act or the result of circumstances. In this point, defer differs from delay, expressing always a voluntary act: defer is more specific; delay, more indefinite. Postpone implies a definite intention to resume what for the present is put off; procrastinate is to delay, defer or postpone through indolence or general unwillingness to commence action. Prolong and protract differ from the former in implying something actually commenced, as a period or a transaction: there is very little difference between them; but we commonly use protract in the sense of contriving to lengthen."

delicate, adj., of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; considerate of the wishes and feelings of others.

Syn.: nice, fine, dainty, soft, sensitive, fragile.

Ant.: coarse, raw, rough, common; robust, vigorous.

Syn. dis.: "These terms are all employed both of the character of objects and of the faculties which perceive and treat of them. As to the quality of objects, that is delicate which is refinedly agreeable, or likely to please a highlycultivated taste. When used of persons, in a moral sense, the term expresses an appreciation of what is extrinsically delicate, a shrinking from harshness and coarseness, a consideration of others, and an appreciation of the less prominent beauties and graces of things. Nice, when applied to objects, is not a word of high meaning. It indicates such a degree of excellence or agreeableness as people in general would approve or enjoy. When used of persons or their powers of discrimination, it seems to combine exactness of knowledge with a certain fastidiousness of requirement. The fine is that which combines delicacy and power or grandeur, as a fine speech, a fine landscape; it also implies keen and discriminative power, as a fine dis-The delicate is a high degree of the fine, as a fine thought, which may be lofty; fine feeling, which is acute and tender; a delicate ear in music, an ear which is offended with the smallest discordance. A person is delicate in his choice, who is guided by taste and feeling; he is nice in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule."

delightful, adj., giving delight, highly pleasing.

Syn.: delicious, charming.

Ant.: hateful, repulsive, obnoxious, horrid.

Syn. dis.: "Of these terms delightful relates to the state of the mind, delicious to the specific gratification of the senses, and charming to the gratification of the mind through the senses. Anything is delightful which produces gladness of mind; delicious is generally confined to matters of taste, touch, and smell; charming is used in a wider sense, of that which delights and engages the whole nature, and commonly denotes that state of mental enjoyment which is produced through the senses. A charming landscape is one which we linger to enjoy; a charming person, one in whose society and conversation we feel continual delight."

demur, v., to delay by raising doubts and objections; to pause in uncertainty.

"They demurring, I undertook that office."-Milton.

Syn.: hesitate, pause; scruple, waver, fluctuate.

Ant.: acquiesce, approve, agree, assent.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of stopping is common to demur, to hesitate, and to pause. We demur from doubt or difficulty; we hesitate from an undecided state of mind; we pause from circumstances. To hesitate is literally to stick at doing something, whether it be a practical act contemplated, or a design formed in the mind, to which we desire to give effect. Hesitation may proceed from a variety of causes, such as prudence, fear, doubt, etc. To demur is a specific kind of hesitation: it is to suspend action or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty. Scruple is a kind of internal demurring, dictated, it may be, by a sense of propriety, intellectual or moral, or from a consideration of what is wise or expedient in arresting our thought or action. Waver and fluctuate express motion and change of mind; the former is applied to matters of intellectual decision, the latter to states of feeling."

describe, v., to represent in words, or by signs or drawings

Syn.: depict, characterize, represent, relate, narrate, pourtray.

Ant.: misrepresent, mystify, distort, confound, confuse.

Syn. dis: "Describe is to write down an account; hence, to give an account, whether in writing or in spoken words. Description belongs to the external manifestation of things, and ought to be full, clear, and explicit. Depict (lit. to paint) refers to the vivid description of anything which may be brought with more or less distinctness to the mind's eye. Characterize is employed in moral description of what represents the subject by its leading feature or features. Hence, a whole course of conduct, or a whole class of character in men, may be said to be characterized by some one strong and distinctive epithet which sets a peculiar mark and stamp upon it."

design, v., to form in the mind; to plan; to have in view.

Syn.: intend, purpose, mean, contemplate.

Ant.: miscontrive, misconceive, risk, chance.

Syn. dis: "These terms all refer to the condition of the mind antecedent to action. Mean, being of Saxon origin, is the most comprehensive and colloquial, and signifies simply to have a mind to do or say a thing. Design and purpose are terms of higher purport than intend or mean; intend points to no more than the general setting of the mind upon doing a thing; design denotes an object of attainment placed before the mind, with a calculation of the steps necessary for it; purpose indicates a permanent resolution to be carried out in such a way that circumstances must be made subservient to it."

deter, v., to hinder or discourage by consideration of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience.

Syn.: discourage, dishearten, obstruct.

Ant.: encourage, ineite, prompt, persuade.

Syn. dis.: "Deter and discourage denote gradually the action of the judgment; dishearten, an influence upon the spirits. One is deterred by formidable difficulty or opposition; discouraged by the representations of advisers, or by a calm estimate of the nature of the case; disheartened by anything that robs us of spirit, energy, or hope. Disheartened applies only to persons; discourage both to persons and their efforts."

develop, v., to unfold gradually; to lay open; to disclose.

Syn.: unfold, unravel, uncover, exhibit.

Ant.: envelope, wrap, obscure, conceal, involve.

Syn. dis.: "To develop is to open that which has been wrapt in an envelope; to unfold is to open that which has been folded; to unravel is to open that which has been ravelled or tangled. The application of these terms therefore to moral objects is obvious: what has been folded and kept secret is unfolded; what has been entangled in any mystery or confusion is unravelled; what has been wrapped up so as to be entirely shut out from view is developed. We speak of the development of plans, plots,

ideas, the mind, etc., and also, scientifically, of the development of one species from another, of the development of the body in growth, etc."

diction, n., style or manner of expressing ideas in words.

Syn.: phraseology, diction, style.

Syn. dis.: "In the order in which these words here stand, they advance from the more particular to the more general. Phraseology is the employment of particular expressions in such a way as to be distinctive, but not as a matter of praise or blame. We do not speak of good or bad phraseology. Diction is the construction, disposition, and application of words. The term is employed in cases where clearness and accuracy are at stake; while style is employed of the characteristics of productions and performances which lay claim to an artistic character, as writing, oratory, painting, and the like."

dictionary, n., a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings.

Syn.: lexicon, vocabulary, encyclopædia, glossary.

Syn. dis.: "The term dictionary has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged as biographical, medical, botanical dictionaries, and the like; but still preserving this distinction, that a dictionary always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, whilst an encyclopædia embraces the whole circuit of science. Lexicon is a species of dictionary appropriately applied to the dead languages; a vocabulary is a partial kind of dictionary which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise; a glossary is an explanatory vocabulary, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author, or in which certain words are selected and arranged for consideration in detail."

difference, n., want of similarity; that which distinguishes one thing from another; distinction.

Syn. dis.: "A difference is either external or internal; a distinction always external; difference lies in the thing;

distinction is the act of the person; the former is therefore to the latter as the cause to the effect; the distinction rests on the difference. Those are equally bad logicians who make a distinction without a difference, or who make no distinction where there is a difference."

diffidence, n., want of confidence; distrust of oneself.

Syn.: distrust, mistrust, misgiving, suspicion.

Ant:: boldness, effrontery, shamelessness.

Syn. dis.: "Diffidence is used only of ourselves; it is a distrust of our own powers, with or without sufficient grounds. Distrust is want of trust both as regards ourselves and others, and relates not only to the power but to the will and the schemes, efforts, and the like. Mistrust relates not to the power, but only to the will, and hence can be used only of animate beings: to distrust is to doubt the sufficiency; mistrust, to doubt the integrity. Misgiving is entirely internal and reflective; it is the spontaneous suggestion of distrust. Suspicion is the tendency to believe ill, without adequate and sometimes, indeed, without any proof."

diffuse, adj., using too many words to express one's meaning; wanting conciseness and due condensation.

Syn.: discursive, prolix, copious.

Ant.: laconic, terse, condensed, epigrammatic.

Syn. dis.: "Of these, as epithets applied to styles of speaking or writing, diffuse (Lat. diffundere, diffusus, to pour abroad) rather relates to the language; discursive (discurrere, to run about) to the treatment of the subject; and prolix (pro and laxus, loose) to the effect of both in combination. A diffuse writer or speaker is not sparing of time or space; he employs sentences which might have been condensed into fewer words, and expands into imagery, illustration, and amplification of all sorts. Diffuseness is the extreme of which copiousness (Lat. copia, plenty) is the mean, and may be the result either of wealth of thought or language, or simply of the contrary,—an inability to compress. Discursive denotes the absence of unity, system, method, and sequence. It belongs to the mind, which does not estimate the relative bearings

of different portions of the subject matter upon the central point, and treats them in undigested series. *Prolix* denotes any sort of protraction of discourse which imparts the sense of weariness, of superfluons minuteness or tedious length in the treatment of the subject. *Prolixity* arises from the introduction of unimportant details. The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or laconic."

diligent, *adj.*, steady in application to business; constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken.

Syn.: assiduous, industrious, laborious, sedulous, active. Ant.: idle, desultory, inert, slothful.

Syn. dis.: "The diligent man is he who gives sustained attention to any matter which admits of perseverance and interest. Industrious denotes a nature which loves work for its own sake. The active man loves employment, and is uneasy when he has nothing to do. Laborious is employed both of the agent and the work, and is a stronger form of industrious as applied to persons. Assiduous and sedulous both express steady and persevering attention to an occupation or pursuit; but sedulous denotes that it is natural or habitual; assiduous only denotes the fact without implying a habit."

directly, adv., straightway; soon; without delay.

Syn.: immediately, instantly, instantaneously.

Ant.: by-and-by, afterwards.

Syn. dis: "Directly is most applicable to the actions of men; immediately and instantly to either actions or events. Immediately and instantly, or instantaneously, mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. Immediately is negative; it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; instantly is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A course of proceeding is direct, the consequences are immediate, and the effects instantaneous."

disbelief, n., denial of belief, incredulity.

Syn.: unbelief, scepticism, infidelity.
Ant.: faith, credence, trust, assent.

Syn. dis.: "Unbelief is negative; disbelief is positive: unbelief may arise from want of knowledge, but disbelief rejects as false. Unbelief is the absence, disbelief the refusal of credit. Incredulity and infidelity are used, the former to signify absence of belief where it is possible, the latter absence of belief where it is right. Incredulity may be therefore right where it denotes a proper reluctance of assent to what ought not to be easily believed, or not believed at all; infidelity is, by the force of the term, wrong." Scepticism implies disbelief or inability to believe, and commonly expresses a doubting of the truth of revelation or of the Christian religion.

discernment, n., power of perceiving differences in things or ideas.

Syn.: penetration, discrimination, judgment, discretion.

Ant: heedlessness, dulness, density, blindness, inobservance.

Syn. dis: "Discernment is combined keenness and accuracy of mental vision; it is first penetrative, then discriminative. Penetration is the power of seeing deeply into things; discrimination is discernment in minute particulars, and of such a kind as leads to the acting upon the differences observed. Judgment is the faculty of deciding in practical matters with wisdom, truly, skilfully, or accurately: it has to do not so much with actualities, like discernment and penetration, but with possibilities. Discretion is cautious discernment, and has for its result the avoidance of such errors as come from want of self-control or want of judgment."

disease, n., any deviation from health; disorder in any part of the mind or body.

Syn.: sickness, malady, complaint, ailment, disorder.

Ant.: health, sanity, salubrity, convalescence.

Syn. dis: "Disease is the most strictly technical of these terms, being applied in medical science to such morbid conditions of the body, or of parts of it, as admit of diagnostics, and is commonly of prolonged duration. Sickness is an unscientific term, to denote the deranged condition of the constitution generally, without specifying

its character. A malady is a lingering and deep-seated disorder, which weakens without immediately jeopardizing the vital functious. Complaint is commonly applied to the less violent, though continuous kinds of disorder. Disorder is a disturbance of the functions of the animal economy, and differs thus from disease, which is organic. Ailment is the lightest form of complaint and expresses its slight and passing character."

See indisposition.

disposition, n., natural constitution of the mind; inclination. Syn.: character, temper.

Syn. dis.: "Disposition and temper are both applied to the mind and its bias; but disposition respects the whole frame and texture of the mind; temper respects only the bias or tone of the feelings: disposition is permanent and settled; temper is transitory and fluctuating. The disposition comprehends the springs and motives of actions; the temper influences the actions for the time being: it is possible to have a good disposition with a bad temper, and vice versû. As a synonym with disposition, character is the whole moral nature, of which the disposition is a manifestation; it is often, though improperly, used in the sense of the social estimate formed of a man, his reputation for good or ill."

distinguish, v., to perceive a difference by the senses; to separate or divide by some mark or quality.

Syn.: discriminate, mark, discern, perceive, recognize.

Ant.: miss, overlook, confuse, confound.

Syn. dis.: "In the sense in which distinguish is a synonym with discriminate, it is similarly used in regard to physical objects, while discriminate is only used of moral things: we distinguish by the eye or the mental perception; we discriminate by the judgment alone; we distinguish broadly; discriminate nicely. We distinguish best when we show great differences; we discriminate best when we show slight differences, or dissimilarities in detail under a general resemblance."

distinguished, adj., noted or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality; marked, famous.

Syn.: eminent, illustrious, conspicuous, prominent.

Ant.: common, commonplace, obscure, ordinary.

Syn. dis.: "Distinguished directly relates to persons and to deeds, and to persons for the sake of their deeds: it conveys the idea of social eminence or prominence as the result of public services rendered, or merit publicly exhibited. Eminent is only employed of persons—those who stand above their fellows: when things stand out conspicuously they are called prominent; e. g. the eminent characters of history, and the prominent events. Illustrious is used strictly only of persons, inasmuch as human acts or character can alone make things illustrious, as being the agents or recipients of what is illustrious; thus we speak of illustrious heroes, nobles, titles. If we speak of illustrious deeds or events, it is as being done or brought about by human agency."

docile, adj., (dŏ'-sīl or dŏs'-īl), easily instructed or managed; teachable; willing or ready to learn.

Syn.: tractable, amenable, compliant, tame.

Ant.: stubborn, dogged, intractable, obstinate.

Syn. dis.: "Docile (lit. easy to teach) implies more than tractable (easy to handle): tractable denotes no more than the absence of refractoriness, docile the actual quality of meekness. Amenable is commonly used of human beings who are willing to be guided by persuasion, entreaty, and reason, without requiring coercion. The docile is easily taught or led; the tractable easily managed; the amenable easily governed and persuaded."

droll, adj., odd, out of the common way; farcical; waggish.

Syn.: ludicrous, comical, laughable, ridiculous, facetious.

Ant.: sad, tragic, lugubrious, funereal.

Syn. dis.: "Droll denotes the combination of the laughable with the unfamiliar or odd; ludicrous, that which is personally laughable, but without any necessary admixture of contempt or pity, in this differing from ridiculous, which conveys the idea of the contemptible in things and the humiliating in persons. Comical denotes what is demonstratively and, as it were, dramatically, laughable."

duty, n., a moral or legal obligation; a debt due; obedience or submission due to parents or superiors; loyalty.

Syn.: obligation, service.

Ant.: freedom, licence, immunity, exemption.

Syn. dis: "The distinction commonly made between duty and obligation is that duty (lit. what is due) rises out of permanent relationships between persons, while obligation (lit. to bind) flows from the application of moral principles to particular cases. Obligations in this way would often be duties, while duties would often be based upon obligation. Duty is a graver term than obligation: a duty hardly exists to perform trivial things, but there may be an obligation to do them: a duty never can be against reason; an obligation may be even absurd, as depending upon custom. Obligation is defined by the extent of the power which obliges; duty by the ability of the subject who performs."

F.

ease, n., an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the mind or body; comfort, enjoyment.

Syn.: quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity; easiness, facility.

Ant.: disquiet, trouble, annoyance, vexation.

Syn. dis.: "Ease means the absence of any cause of trouble: this may be either internally as regards oneself, or externally, in regard to what one has to do. Hence its two-fold meaning of quiet and facility. Quiet denotes the absence of a disturbing cause, a quiescent state: rest denotes the cessation from active or laborious movement: repose implies the placing of all parts of the body, as well as the mind, in a posture or condition of rest. In the other sense of the word, ease commonly refers to specific action; easiness, to inherent quality. Ease is also applicable to purely physical undertakings; facility, to mental: ease is opposed to effort, facility to difficulty.

eccentric, adj., peculiar or odd in manner or character.

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an eccentric vanity, which resembled madness."—Macaulay.

Syn.: singular, strange, odd, flighty, peculiar.

Ant: unremarkable, customary, regular, unnoticeable. Syn. dis.: "Eccentric (as an adjective) is employed only of persons, and, again, only of what meets the observation in reference to conduct, as the appearance, dress, and the behaviour: it implies a will, nature, or habits which, as it were, move in a different orbit from other people. Singular, on the other hand, is applied to the whole person, or to any aspect of his character, to his ideas, to his whole life, or to any particular act, as standing by itself out of the common course, and even to phenomena, circumstances, or occurrences. Strange is of equally comprehensive application, but bears reference to the experience of the witness, to which it is foreign or alien. Odd implies disharmony, incongruity, or unevenness."

economy, n., the frugal and prudent management of a family or household; the judicious management of the affairs of an office or a nation.

Syn.: frugality, parsimony, thrift.

Ant.: liberality, generosity.

Syn. dis.: "Economy implies management; frugality implies temperance; parsimony implies simply forbearing to spend, which is in fact the common idea included in these terms."

economical, adj., managed or handled with care and frugality; not wasteful or extravagant.

Syn.: saving, sparing, thrifty, penurious, niggardly.

Ant.: wasteful, extravagant, improvident.

Syn. dis.: "Economical signifies not spending unnecessarily or unwisely; saving is keeping and laying by with care; sparing is keeping out of that which ought to be spent; thrifty or thriving is accumulating by means of saving; penurious is suffering, as from penury, by means of saving; niggardly is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities."

education, n., the educing, leading, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual; (popularly) the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers.

Syn.: instruction, breeding, training, discipline.

Syn. dis.: Education is derived from Lat. educare, "to bring up"; hence it includes all that is involved in its synonyms. "The term is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parent and teacher to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to oneself and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life." * * "Instruction respects the communication of knowledge, and breeding respects the manner or outward conduct; but education comprehends not only both of these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles." A person may be a man of education who has not been trained in school or college: one may be so trained and yet be a person of little education: education includes instruction (which may be received in the university of the world) and breeding, an essential part of a man's mental and moral outfit. * * "Training is development by instruction, exercise and discipline, and is applicable to the whole nature of a man, or, specifically, to the faculties which he possesses."

effect, n., result or consequence of a cause or agent.

Syn.: result, consequence.

Syn. dis.: "Effect applies either to physical or moral objects; consequence, only to moral subjects. An effect is that which necessarily flows out of the cause,—the connexion between the cause and the effect being so intimate that we cannot think of the one without thinking of the other. A consequence, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate."

effective, adj., having the power to effect; producing effect.

"The use of these rules is not at all effective upon erring consciences."

Syn.: effectual, efficient, efficacions.

Ant.: weak, futile, inoperative, nugatory.

Syn. dis.: "An end or result is effectual, the means are efficacious. Efficient is actively operative, and is used of persons, of things, and of causes, in a philosophical sense, as 'an efficient cause,' an 'efficient officer.' Effective is producing a decided effect, as 'an effective remedy,' an effective speech.' Effectual is finally effective, or producing, not effect generally, but the desired effect in such a way as to leave nothing to be done. Efficacious is possessing the quality of being effective, which is latent in the thing until it is put into operation. It is not employed of persons."

eligible, adj., fit or deserving to be chosen.

Syn.: desirable, preferable.

Ant.: worthless, ineligible, undesirable.

Syn. dis.: "Eligible means primarily worthy of being or qualified to be, chosen; it denotes, therefore, an alternative—that of choosing something else, or not choosing this. Desirable is of wider application, and conveys no idea of comparison or selection. Preferable is that which is comparatively desirable or specifically eligible. What is eligible is desirable in itself, what is preferable is more desirable than another. There may be many eligible situations out of which perhaps there is but one preferable: of persons, however, we say rather that they are eligible to an office than preferable."

elocution, n., the management and quality of the voice in the utterance or delivery of words.

Syn.: eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

Syn. dis.: "Elocution turns more upon the accessory graces of speaking in public, as intonation, gesture, and delivery in general; eloquence on the matter, and the natural gifts or the attainments of the speaker. Oratory comprehends both the art and the practice of the orator, and, in an extended sense, the combined productions of the orators, as 'the oratory of Greece and Rome.' Rhetoric is strictly the theory or science of which oratory is the practice." By poetic licence, we sometimes speak of eloquence in a mute sense, as 'the silent eloquence of a look.'

endurance, n., the power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

Syn.: patience, resignation, fortitude.
Ant.: weakness, feebleness, lassitude.

Syn. dis.: "Endurance is the power or act of enduring that is, of suffering without sinking, and may be a physical or a mental quality. Patience is endurance, which is morally acquiescent: the opposite to endurance is simply exhaustion; the opposite to patience is repining, or irritability and impatience. Resignation is unresisting, unmurmuring acquiescence in the issue of circumstances or in the exercise of the will of another. Fortitude is a more energetic quality, and might be defined as passive courage or resolute endurance."

enthusiast, n., a person of ardent zeal, a highly imaginative person; one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject.

Syn.: fanatic, visionary, zealot, bigot.

Syn. dis.: "Enthusiast is one who is influenced by a peculiar fervour of mind, not necessarily irrational—in certain limits admirable—as when we say an 'enthusiastic lover of music.' Enthusiasm begins to be blameworthy and perilous when the feelings have over-mastered the judgment. Fanatic is employed to designate one whose overheated imagination has wild and extravagant notions, especially upon the subject of religion, which render him incapable of using his judgment and dangerous to others: visionary, as the term expresses, is one who is moved by visions and influences of the imagination, mistaken for realities: zealot and bigot represent the one actively, the superstitious partisan, the other, more passively, the superstitious believer and adherent."

entire, adj., whole, undivided, complete in its parts.

Syn.: whole, complete, total, perfect.

Ant.: partial, broken, incomplete, impaired.

Syn. dis.: "In most cases the words entire and whole are simply interchangeable; but whole relates to what is made up of parts, while entire does not relate to any idea of parts, but simply to perfect and undiminished unity. Complete is possessing all that is needful to constitute a thing, or to fulfil a purpose or a definition. Total is com-

plete in amount, so that in matters which do not relate to mere quantity, we cannot use the term. We say total sum, or amount, total loss, or total darkness, because the mere perfection of quantity is all that is regarded. Perfect is a more comprehensive term, relating not only to quantity, but also to quality."

envious, adj., feeling uneasiness at the superiority or happiness of another; full or infected with envy.

"An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."—Cowper.

Syn.: invidious, jealous, suspicious.

Ant.: unselfish, trusting, disinterested.

Syn. dis.: "Invidious signifies looking at with an evil eye: envious is literally only a variation of invidious, which, in its common acceptation, signifies causing ill-will; while envious signifies having ill-will. Jealous is a feeling of envy mixed with rivalry: we are jealous, not only of the actual but the possible, whence the alliance between jealousy and suspicion. The latter term relates more commonly to thoughts of the character, conduct, and designs of other persons, and wears an inauspicious or unfavourable air."

equivocate, v., to make use of expressions admitting of a two-fold interpretation.

Syn.: prevaricate, evade, quibble, shuffle.

Syn. dis.: "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an inquirer. We evade by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the inquirer; we equivocate by the use of equivocal or ambiguous expressions; we prevaricate by the use of loose or indefinite statements, shuffling or quibbling, so as to avoid disclosing the truth."

error, n., a deviation from truth; involuntarily wandering from the truth.

Syn.: mistake, blunder.

Ant.: truth, accuracy, correctness.

Syn. dis.: "Error, in its universal sense, is the general term, since every deviation from what is right, and, we may

add, from what is true, just, or accurate, in rational agents is termed error, which is strictly opposed to truth. A mistake is an error committed under a misapprehension or misconception of the nature of a case. An error may be from absence of knowledge; a mistake is from insufficient or false observation. Blunder is a practical error of a peculiarly gross or awkward kind, committed through gross or glaring ignorance, heedlessness, or awkwardness. Mistake is an error of choice; blunder, an error of action."

essay, n., in literature, a written composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic, less formal than a treatise.

Syn.: treatise, dissertation, tract, monograph.

Syn. dis.: "Essay is a modest term to express an author's attempt to illustrate some point of knowledge or learning by general thoughts upon it. It is tentative rather than exhaustive or scientific. A treatise is more formal and scientific than an essay. A dissertation is of an argumentative character, advancing views upon a subject capable of being regarded in different lights. A tract is of a simpler and shorter character, simply didactic, and commonly, as now used, of a religious nature." A monograph—the word is recent—is a treatise or description limited to a single being or object, or to a single branch of a subject.

ever, adv., at any time; always; in any degree.

Syn. dis: There is need for discrimination in the use of the words ever and always. Ever expresses uniformity of continuance, and has the additional meaning of at any time, in which it belongs peculiarly to negative and interrogative sentences, as "Who ever (at any time) heard the like of that?" Always expresses uniformity of repetition, and means at all times.

every, adj., the whole, taken one at a time; each one of a whole.

Syn.: each, whole, all.

Syn. dis.: "These are not so much synonyms as words which are employed in kindred ways. All is collective; every is single or individual; each is distributive. All

respects a single body regarded as to the number of its parts; whole, a single body regarded as to its quantity; all men being equivalent to the whole human race. Every person is justly treated when each receives his due share." Every is very frequently, but wrongly, made to do duty now-a-days for "all," "perfect," "entire," "great," or "all possible," as in the phrases: "He takes every pains;" "He deserves every praise;" "He is entitled to every confidence;" "Every one has this in common."

evidence, n., that which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so; that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth.

Svn. testimony, proof, illustration, token, sign.

Ant.: surmise, conjecture, disproof, fallacy.

Syn. dis.: "The words evidence and testimony, though differing widely in meaning, are often used indiscriminately by careless speakers: evidence is that which tends to convince; testimony is that which is intended to convince. Proof, being a simpler word than testimony and evidence, is used more generally of the ordinary facts of life. Testimony is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath; evidence is a term of higher dignity, and is applied to that which is moral and intellectual, as the evidences of Christianity; or the body of proofs, or alleged proofs, tending to establish facts in law."

examination, n., careful observation or inspection; scrutiny by study or experiment.

Syn.: search, inquiry, research, investigation, scrutiny. Syn. dis.: "Examination is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to to find out that which is unknown. An examination is made by the aid either of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; a search is principally a bodily action; the inquiry is mostly intellectual: an examination is made for the purpose of forming a judgment; a search is made for ascertaining a fact; an inquiry has much the same meaning. Research is laborious and sustained search after objects, not of physical, but of mental observation and knowledge; investigation is literally a mental tracking

(of facts or appearances); scrutiny is confined to minute examination of what is known and present; exploration is to range in inquiry, or to direct one's search over an extensive area."

example, n., a copy, pattern, or model; one as an illustration of the whole.

Syn.: instance, sample, illustration, case, precedent.

Syn. dis.: "The example is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the instance is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Copy, pattern, and model stand in close relationship. A copy has the double meaning of a pattern and an imitation of it, or of the thing to be imitated and the thing imitating; a pattern is anything proposed for imitation; a model, in addition to the meanings of pattern, has that of a perfect pattern, or the best of the kind. Precedent is something which comes down to us with the sanction of usage and common consent, as a guide to conduct or judgment, and, in the legal sense, has force in other cases, while an example has no force beyond itself. Case is used in a loose way of an occurrence of a general character."

exasperate, v., to excite to great anger; to enrage or provoke greatly.

Syn.: aggravate, irritate, provoke, enrage, inflame, embitter.

Ant.: soothe, conciliate, assuage, alleviate, mitigate.

Syn. dis.: "Both persons and feelings are said to be exasperated, but more commonly the former: it is to provoke bitter feeling, or to aggravate it. Aggravate is to make heavy, and so to make worse, to make less tolerable or excusable, and is properly applied only to evils or offences, though it has come, incorrectly, to be used in the sense of irritate and exasperate. In this latter sense it is to be presumed that the idea is to make to feel a burden or a grievance. To irritate is less strong than the other terms, and denotes the excitement of slight resentment against the cause or object. To provoke is stronger, and expresses the rousing of a feeling of decided anger and strong resentment by injury or insult, such as naturally

tends to active retaliation. To exasperate is stronger still, and denotes a provocation to unrestrained anger or resentment, based upon a determined ill-will."

exceed, v., to pass or go beyond; to surpass.

Syn.: excel, outdo, transcend, surpass, outstrip.

Syn. dis.: To exceed is a relative term, implying some limit, measure or quantity already existing: in its limited acceptation, it implies no moral desert; surpass and excel are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which exceed; both persons and things surpass; persons only excel. "Transcend is to excel in a signal manner, soaring, as it were, aloft, and surmounting all barriers. Outdo is a simple Saxon compound for the Latin or French surpass. It is accordingly a familiar term, with a familiar application; hence, it has sometimes the undignified force of to get the better of another in no very honourable way, as a synonym of outwit. To outdo is simply to do something better than another, and to reap some personal advantage by the fact."

excite, v., to call into action; to rouse, to animate.

Syn.: rouse or arouse, incite, awaken, stimulate.

Ant.: allay, quiet, appease, soothe, pacify.

Syn. dis.: "To excite is said more particularly of the inward feelings; incite is said of the external actions. To excite is to call into greater activity what before existed in a calm or calmer state, or to arouse to an active state faculties or powers which before were dormant: the term is also used of purely physical action. Awaken is to rouse from a state of sleep, or, analogously, to stir up anything that has lain quiet; rouse is to awaken in a sudden or startling manner. To incite is to excite to a specified act or end which the inciter has in view: to stimulate is to spur into activity (stimulus, a spur) and to a certain end."

excuse, v., to overlook on giving an explanation or apology.

Syn.: pardon, forgive, acquit, remit, exculpate, condone.

Ant.: charge, condemn, accuse.

Syn. dis.: "We excuse whenever we exempt from the imputation of blame: when used reflectively it sometimes

means no more than to decline, or to take such exemption to oneself. We excuse a small fault; we pardon a great fault or a crime: we excuse commonly what relates to ourselves; we pardon offences against rule, law, or morals. Forgive differs from both in relating only to offences against oneself. Omissions and neglects or slight commissions may be excused; graver offences and crimes pardoned; personal insults and injuries forgiven." The term condone implies the forgiveness or overlooking of an offence or offences by outward acts; in law, the term has special force as a bar to action in suits for divorce.

expedient, n., that which serves to promote or help forward any end or purpose.

Syn.: resource, shift, contrivance, resort.

Syn. dis.: "An expedient is a contrivance more or less adequate, but irregular, and sought for by tact and adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of the case. It is a kind of unauthorized substitute for more recognized modes of doing things. A shift is an expedient which does not profess to be more than temporary and very imperfect, a mere evasion of difficulty." Makeshift expresses this idea best. A resource is that to which one resorts: it is often, therefore, that on which the others are based. So it may be a test of skill in contrivance to find an adequate expedient in limited resources. Shift usually relates to objects trivial and external, contrivance to matters of more importance, and expedient to those even of the highest.

explain, v., to make plain or evident; to clear of obscurity; to expound.

Syn.: elucidate, illustrate.

Ant.: mystify, obscure, misinterpret.

Syn. dis.: To explain is simply to make intelligible by removing obscurity or misunderstanding. To elucidate and illustrate are to make more fully intelligible. The field of elucidation is commonly broad: we elucidate a subject by throwing all the possible light we can upon it: we illustrate by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures, by graphic representations, and even by artistic drawings. Words are the common subjects of explana-

tion; moral truths require illustration; poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require elucidation.

explicit, adj., clear, plain; not ambiguous or obscure.

Syn.: express, explanatory.

Ant.: obscure, suggestive, implied, hinted.

Syn. dis.: "Explicit denotes the entire unfolding of a thing in detail of expression, so as to meet every point and obviate the necessity of supplement. Explanatory, on the other hand, is essentially supplemental, and the necessity of explanation often arises from matters not having been made sufficiently explicit. Express combines force with clearness and notice of detail. Explicit calls attention to the comprehensiveness and pointedness of the particulars; express to the force, directness, and plainness of the whole."

F.

fable, n., a feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious narrative.

"Fable may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous."—Pope.

Syn.: tale, moral, romance, fiction, invention.

Ant.: history, narrative, fact.

Syn. dis.: "Different species of composition are expressed by the above words: the fable is allegorical; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary; the tale is fictitious, but not imaginary; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. tale when compared with the novel is a simple kind of fiction; it consists of but few persons in the drama; whilst the novel, on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The ale is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe; the novel affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involments of interests, and the unravelling of its plot. If the novel awakens the attention, the romance rivets the whole mind and engages the affections; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination."

facetious, adj., full of merriment, gaiety, wit, and humour; given to pleasantry.

"By his singing, excellent mimicry, and facetious spirit."
— Walpole

Syn.: jocose, jocular, witty, humorous, funny, droll. Ant.: heavy, grave, sombre, lugubrious, saturnine.

Syn. dis.: Most of these terms may be applied either to writing or to conversation. "Facetiousness is a kind of affected humour, to which it bears the same relation that a smirk does to a smile. Jocose and jocular are derived from the Latin jocus, a joke, and joculus, a little joke: the jocose pokes fun, the jocular insinuates it. Pleasantry carries the notion, not of abstract joking, like facetious, but a tendency to personal raillery, though of a kind the opposite to obtrusive. The facetious had formerly a higher meaning than at present, when it is hardly used but in modified disparagement, answering to the Latin facetus, elegantly humorous. A man's disposition may be jocose, his demeanour on a particular occasion jocular."

factious, a., disposed to raise opposition on frivolous grounds.

"He complained of the endless talking, factious squabbling," etc.—Macaulay.

Syn.: turbulent, seditious, crusty, litigious.

Ant. : genial, agreeable, complaisant, loyal, harmonious.

Syn. dis.: Factious is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; turbulent and seditious characterize their conduct. The factious man is given to raising dissension and opposition, generally for the ends of his private interest. The seditious man is one who excites disturbance in the State or community on questions where political principle or feeling are concerned: the factious man is troublesome; the seditious man dangerous.

faculty, n., the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind.

Syn.: ability, talent, gift, endowment.

Syn. dis.: "Faculty is a power derived from nature; ability may be derived from circumstances or otherwise; faculty is a permanent possession; it is held by a certain

tenure; the ability is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are faculties; health, strength, and fortune are abilities. The faculties include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his faculties, or having his faculties impaired: the abilities include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence, we speak of a man's abilities in speaking, writing, learning, and the like; talents are the particular endowments of the mind which belong to the individual," and denote a higher order of mental power than that usually represented by the term ability.

fair, adj., just, upright, candid, impartial.

Syn.: honest, equitable, reasonable.

Ant.: dishonourable, fraudulent, unjust, unfair.

Syn. dis.: "Fair is said of persons or things; honest mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When fair is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to equitable and reasonable; they are all opposed to what is unjust; what is fair and equitable is so in relation to all circumstances; what is reasonable is so of itself." "There is a dignity and sternness about the term just which does not belong to fair, as if it connected itself more directly with personal and responsible action. So prizes are said to be fairly won and and justly awarded."

faithless, adj., characterized by a want of good faith; not to to be trusted.

Syn.: perfidious, treacherous, false.

Ant.: faithful, loyal, true.

Syn. dis.: "A faithless man is faithless only for his own interest; a perfidious man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is faithless who consults his own interest in time of need; he is perfidious who profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. Faithlessness does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that faith which the relation

ought to produce; perfidy is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity; perfidy may lie in the will to do; treachery lies altogether in the thing done."

fame, n., report or opinion widely diffused; notoriety or celebrity.

"And the fame thereof went abroad into all that land."—Matthew ix. 26.

Syn.: reputation, renown, repute.

Ant.: silence, suppression, disgrace, disrepute.

Syn. dis.: "Fame may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent, and may even be used of passing rumours. Reputation belongs essentially to persons, and not to the subject matter of rumour: it implies some amount of publicity of character. Repute differs from reputation in applying to things as well as persons: he is a man of high reputation; or his character is of good or bad repute. Renown is employed of deeds and characters or persons: it is illustrious reputation, but is confined, as reputation is not, to signal deeds. A man may have a high reputation for integrity, but he is renowned for great achievements or for moral excellences."

fancy, n., the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty.

Syn.: imagination, conception.

Syn. dis.: "Fancy is that faculty which reproduces the impressions caused by external objects, combines and modifies them anew, and recalls them for purposes of mental delectation. Imagination is a grander, graver exercise of mind than fancy. The historical novels of Scott exhibit both funcy and imagination; funcy, where scenes are introduced which are not, or in all their details are not, historically true, but such as might have occurred; imagination, where, upon limited historical information, he completes the outline of a character or an event by the play of energetic but accurate creations. Conception differs from both in being more creative, and having for its object the production of some reality, as the conceptions of the

poet, the painter, and the sculptor. Fancy may be wholly unreal; imagination must be in part real; conception is altogether real."

fatigue, n., exhaustion from bodily or mental labour or exertion.

Syn.: weariness, lassitude, exhaustion, languor.

Ant.: freshness, vigour, activity.

Syn. dis.: Fatigue is the feeling of being tired out either in mind or in body; weariness is a wearing out of the strength or the spirits; lassitude, a general relaxation of the animal frame. The latter differs from languor, which might be thrown off by exercise, in being actual weakness and relaxation of the physical powers. Weariness may be the result of prolonged physical effort, as after a long journey, or it may be the result of mental toil over a dry, dispiriting and uninteresting subject.

feasible, adj., that may or can be done, performed, or effected; possible to be done.

"But, fair although and feasible it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream."—Cowper.

Syn.: possible, practicable, contrivable.

Ant.: impossible, unmanageable, unallowable.

Syn. dis.: "Feasible denotes that which may be effected by human agency. Possible is of wider signification, and means capable of existing or occurring: feasible belongs to the province of action only; possible to that of thought and action also, as when we say, 'it is possible, but not probable.' Practicable is very like feasible; but practicable refers, in the main, to matters of moral practice, while feasible belongs to physical action, or human plans and designs. For instance, we might say, 'a feasible,' or 'a practicable scheme'; but we could only say 'a practicable,' not 'a feasible virtue.' Practicable has the further sense of capable of being made use of; as, 'at this season it is practicable to go by the road,' or 'the breach was reported practicable.'"

feeling, n., sense of touch; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind.

Syn.: sense, sensation, perception, susceptibility.

Ant.: insensibility, callousness, coldness, insensateness.

Syn. dis.: "Feeling is the general, sensation and sense are the special terms; the feeling is either physical or moral; the sensation is mostly physical; the sense physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The feeling, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart; it is transitory and variable; sense has its seat in the understanding; it is permanent and regular. Sensibility is the capacity of feeling or perception; susceptibility is commonly used in the sense of quick sensibility, or the capacity of it. Emotion is a strong excitement of feeling, tending to manifest itself by its effect upon the body. Sense is employed in the widest way to comprise the whole range of mental and physical sensation; as, 'the things of time and sense.' Perception is the conscious reference of sensation to the cause which produced it."

feign (fan), v., to make a show of doing; to assume, pretend, or dissemble.

Syn.: pretend, simulate, dissimulate, affect, counterfeit. Syn. dis.: "Feign is to give fictitious existence, or to give an impression of something as actual or true which is not so. To pretend is to put forward what is unreal or untrue in such a way that it may be accepted as true: feigning commonly misleads the observation; pretence the understanding. Delusion is the very essence of feigning: but to pretend is etymologically and in its oldest sense simply to put forward; then, derivatively, to put forward in a cloak, or with false purpose. To simulate is to put on and systematically exhibit what are the natural signs and indications of feeling, a character or a part which do not really belong to one; to act a feigned part. Dissimulate is the feigned concealment of what really exists in one's character or feeling; as simulation is the feigned exhibition of what does not exist."

fertile, adj., having abundant resources; well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and fertile of resource."

Syn.: fruitful, prolific, productive, inventive; exuberant.

Ant.: sterile, barren, unproductive, unimaginative.

Syn. dis.: "Fertile expresses that which has an inherent capacity of producing: it is applied properly to soil, and metaphorically or analogously to the mind of capacity of man, as a fertile field, a fertile imagination, fertile in resources. Fruitful denotes that which produces of its own kind, and is opposed to barren, as fertile is opposed to waste. A field may be called either fertile or fruitful; fertile as regards the soil, fruitful as regards the produce. Prolific is producing young in abundance, and is employed both of animals and fruit-bearing trees, etc. It also is used metaphorically, as 'a measure prolific of evil consequences.' Productive denotes no more than the fact of producing in tolerable quantity. The naturally productive is identical with the fertile; but productiveness may be the result of art in tillage."

finish, v., to bring to an end; to make perfect or complete.

Syn.: close, conclude, complete, terminate, end.

Ant.: begin, commence, start, undertake.

See close.

flattery, n., the art or practice of flattering; false praise, that which gratifies self-love.

Syn.: compliment, adulation, praise.

Ant.: insult, derision, rebuke, censure.

Syn. dis.: "Anything is flattering which expresses praise or admiration, not as being simply due and felt, but for the sake of gratifying vanity or gaining favour." The term compliment, in itself and etymologically, does not necessarily express praise at all: it may be a merely conventional expression of regard or respect. When, with a certain stretch of politeness, our words express not only respect but admiration, the compliment develops into flattery. "Adulation (literally, fawning like a dog) is excessive and exaggerated flattery, accompanied by a feigned subserviency, and is ready to express itself in hypocrisy and falsehood."

flourish, v., lit. to come out in blossom; to be prosperous.

Syn.: thrive, prosper.

Ant.: fade, fail, decline.

Syn. dis.: "Flourish and thrive are employed both of vegetative life and growth and of the doings of men; prosper only of men's state and doings. To flourish is to be in the possession and display of all powers belonging to the individual according to his nature. The result of flourishing is the admiration of others or of beholders. Thrive is to prosper by industry and care: acquisition in substance by growth is the idea expressed by thrive. Prosper is so to thrive as to be in advantageous circumstances: prosperity belongs to him who hoped for success, while the merely tortunate man owes it to chance." The term prosperity is used also in a general sense, as when we speak of the prosperity of a nation, of the arts, of commerce, of agriculture, of literature, etc.

foresight, n., the act or faculty of foreseeing; a provident care for futurity.

Syn.: forethought, forecast, premeditation, planning.

Ant.: improvidence; unwariness, heedlessness.

Syn. dis.: "Foresight, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens; forecast, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation; premeditation, from meditate, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. Foresight is the general and indefinite term; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions; forecast and premeditation mostly in the latter case: all business requires foresight; State concerns require, forecast: by foresight and forecast we guard against evils and provide for contingencies; by premeditation we guard against errors of conduct."

form, v., to make, shape, or mould out of materials; to model or mould according to a pattern.

Syn.: compose, constitute, fashion, construct.

Ant.: derange, disintegrate, disorganize.

Syn. dis.: "Form is a generic and indefinite term; to compose and constitute are modes of forming: all may be employed either to designate modes of action, or to characterize things. Things may be formed either by persons

or things; they are composed and constituted only by conscious agents: thus persons form things, or things form one another: thus we form a circle, or the reflection of the light after rain forms a rainbow. Form, in regard to persons is the act of the will and determination; compose is a work of the intellect; constitute is an act of power." We form a party or a plan; we compose a book or a piece of music; men constitute governments, offices, etc.

frame, n., a structure formed of united parts, or a structure or design afterwards to be filled up and completed.

Syn.: temper, temperament, constitution.

Syn. dis.: "Frame is applied to man physically or mentally, as denoting that constituent part of him which seems to hold the rest together; which, by an extension of the metaphor, is likewise put for the whole contents, the whole body, or the whole mind. When applied to the body, it is taken in its most universal sense, as when we speak of the frame being violently agitated, or the human frame being wonderfully constructed. Temper. which is applicable only to the mind, is taken in the general or particular state of the individual: the frame comprehends either the whole body of mental powers, or the particular disposition of those powers in individuals: the temper comprehends the general or particular state of feeling as well as thinking in the individual. Temperament and constitution mark the general state of the individual; the former comprehends a mixture of the physical and mental; the latter has a purely physical application." We speak of a strong bodily frame, a weak constitution, or the reverse; an ungovernable temper or one well under control; a sanguine, a melancholy, or a foreboding temperament.

fraud, n., a deceitful act by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Syn.: guile, deceit, cheating, imposition, deception.

Ant.: truth, honesty, genuineness.

Syn. dis.: "Fraud and guile have in common the idea of duplicity, or deceit in action; but they differ in the

motives in which they directly originate." Fraud aims at the disadvantage of another, or is at least such a deceiving of another as shall in some way advantage oneself and cause injury, loss, or humiliation to the one on whom it is practised. "Guile is a wily regard for one's own interests, and is more an abstract quality than fraud; guile is in the nature, fraud is embodied in the act."

frequently, adv., many times; at short intervals.

Syn.: often, commonly, habitually, generally, usually, ordinarily.

Ant.: seldom, rarely, casually, uncommonly.

Syn. dis.: "Often relates to a standard of frequency implied or expressed, and has a sort of fixed value; frequently denotes the simple numerous repetition of anything without any standard to which such repetition can be referred. Uncalculated recurrences occur frequently; calculated recurrences (if so it be) occur often. Commonly denotes that kind of frequency, the non-occurrence of which would create surprise; ordinarily, that which follows, or seems to follow, a fixed order or rule; generally, that which occurs in the majority of similar cases, so that the contrary would be an exception or a specific deviation; usually, that which occurs in such a way that the idea of custom is connected either with the occurrence itself or with the observation of him who experiences or takes cognizance of it; habitually, that which exhibits both the force and the frequency of habit, and usually its frequency alone."

fulfil, v., to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold.

Syn.: discharge, realize, accomplish, complete.

Ant.: neglect, ignore, disappoint, falsify.

Syn. dis.: "To fulfil is literally to fill quite full, that is, to bring about full to the wishes of a person; accomplish is to bring perfection, but without reference to the wishes of any one; to realize is to make real, namely, whatever has been aimed at. The application of these terms is evident from their explanations: the wishes, the expectations, the intentions, and the promises of an individual are appropriately said to be fulfilled; national projects

or undertakings, prophecies, etc., are said to be accomplished; the fortune or the prospects of an individual, or whatever results successfully from specific efforts, is said to be realized."

G.

gain, n., anything gained or obtained as an advantage, or in return for labour or the employment of resources.

Syn.: profit, emolument, lucre, acquisition.

Ant.: loss, detriment, forfeiture.

Syn. dis.: "Gain is here a general term; the other terms are specific: the gain is that which comes to a man, agreeable to his wish, or as the fruit of his exertions; the profit is that which accrues from the thing. Emolument is a species of gain from labour, or a collateral gain; of this description are a man's emoluments from an office. Gain and profit are also taken in an abstract sense; lucre is never used otherwise; but the latter always conveys a bad meaning; it is, strictly speaking, unhallowed gain."

gentle, adj., soft and refined in manners; high-bred.

Syn.: mild, meek, soft, bland, tame.

Ant.: rough, rude, coarse, fierce, savage.

Syn. dis.: "Gentle (Lat. gentilis, gens, a family) denoted primarily well-born; hence, refined in manners, and, by a further extension of meaning, of quiet nature and placid disposition. Mild conveys the idea of subdued, but not deteriorated energy; the air is mild which might be harsh; the expression is mild which might have been stern. Tame denotes that gentleness which is the result of training or domestication: by a metaphor, tame is used to signify spiritless, as 'a tame resistance,' 'a tame poem': tameness is inanimate tractableness or quiet. Meekness differs from mildness, gentleness, and softness, in being never applied, like them, to the deportment, but only to the temper or character. Bland is producing pleasing impressions by soothing qualities of character, and is employed exclusively of the outer manifestations of expression and manner. The characteristic idea of softness is pleasant impress: it is opposed to harshness and hardness;

hence the tendency of the term to assume morally an unfavourable character, as effeminacy, too great susceptibility and too great simplicity."

give, v., to bestow, to impart, to grant without price or reward.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you."

Syn.: grant, bestow, confer, present, communicate.

Ant.: withhold, withdraw, refuse, retain, grasp, deny.

Syn. dis.: "The idea common to these terms is that of communicating to others what is our own, or in our power to give. To grant, to confer, and to bestow are characteristic modes of giving: to grant is always from one person to one or more others, in accordance with an expectation, prayer, or request. To bestow (be and stow, a place) meant originally to lay up in store. Hence, its latter meaning is to give something of substantial value, with the intention of benefiting the object of the bestowal. Confer implies not so much the value of the thing given as the condescension of the giver: honours, favours, distinctions, etc., are conferred; goods, gifts, endowments, are bestowed; requests, prayers, privileges, opportunities, etc., are granted."

glad, adj., expressive of or indicating pleasure or satisfaction.

Syn.: pleased, joyful, joyous, delighted, cheerful, gratified, happy.

Ant.: grieved, depressed, dispirited, sorrowful, unhappy. Syn. dis.: Glad may denote merely a lively and momentary sentiment; pleased and joyful seem rather to denote a gentle, but a more lasting feeling; all, however, express more or less lively sentiments. "Glad is less vivid than joyful, and more so than cheerful. Pleased may denote either the pleasure of joy or the pleasure of satisfaction or approbation; gratified implies a sense of pleasure due to the behaviour of another; delighted is a stronger term than glad or pleased for expressing the same kind of feeling."

glory, n., praise, honour, or admiration or distinction paid or ascribed to any person by general consent.

"Of good and evil much they argued, then
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and apathy, and glory and shame."—Milton.

Syn.: honour, fame; splendour, brightness, magnificence.

Ant.: degradation, obscurity, shame, dishonour, ignominy.

Syn. dis.: "Glory is the result of success in such things as excite the admiration of men at large, extraordinary efforts, brilliant achievements; honour is the result of excellence, as acknowledged by the narrower circle in which we personally move, and according to their particular standard of it. Honour is never entirely separated from virtue; but glory may have no connection with it. Fame is the result of meritorious success in the more select, but less showy, walks of life: we speak of the glory of the conqueror, the honour of the gentleman, the fame of the scholar and the philanthropist."

govern, v., to rule as a chief magistrate; to direct and control, as the actions and conduct of men, by established laws or arbitrary will.

Syn.: rule, regulate, control, guide, sway.

Ant.: misrule, misdirect, misgovern, miscontrol.

Syn. dis.: "The exercise of authority enters more or less into the signification of these terms; but to govern implies the exercise likewise of judgment and knowledge. To rule implies rather the unqualified exercise of power, the making the will the rule; a king governs his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration; a despot rules over a nation according to his arbitrary decision." "He shall rule them with a rod of iron." In regard to persons, though we may speak of "a wise rule," the term is sometimes taken in a bad sense; to govern is so perfectly discretionary, that we speak of governing our selves, but we speak only of ruling others. Regulate is a species of governing simply by judgment; the word is applicable, as is also that of govern, to things of minor moment, where the force of authority is not so requisite. We speak of governing the affairs of a nation and of governing our passions; we speak of regulating the concerns of an establishment or of regulating our affections.

gracious, adj., exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favour, or friendliness.

"And the Lord was gracious to them, and had compassion on them."—2 Kings.

Syn.: merciful, kind, courteous, benignant.

Ant.: haughty, discourteous, churlish, ill-disposed.

Syn. dis.: "Gracious when compared with kind, differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied: gracious is altogether confined to superiors; kind is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals. Kindness is a domestic virtue, it is the display of our good-will not only in the manner, but in the act. Mercif l is the quality of withholding pain, evil, or suffering, when it is in one's power to inflict it; or in a milder sense, the granting of benefits in spite of demerit."

gratify, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification to; to meet the wishes of.

Syn.: indulge, humour, please, satisfy.

Ant.: displease, disatisfy, disappoint, deny.

Syn. dis.: "To gratify, make grateful or pleasant, is a positive act of the choice; to indulge, (Lat. indulgeo and dulcis, to sweeten, or make palatable) is a negative act of the will, a yielding of the mind to circumstances: one gratifies his appetites, and indulges his humour. We may sometimes gratify a laudable curiosity, and indulge ourselves in a salutary recreation; but gratifying, as a habit, becomes a vice, and indulging, as a habit, is a weakness." "To humour is to adapt oneself to the variable mood of another; to please has the twofold meaning of exciting (1) anything of the nature of pleasure; and (2) specifically a feeling of honourable satisfaction, as when an employer expresses himself pleased with one in his employ. Pleasure holds an intermediate position between satisfaction and gratification, being more than the first, and less than the second. To satisfy is to fill up the measure of a want, whether the want be ordinate and lawful or unlawful and inordinate." Satisfying the cravings of hunger would be a legitimate act; gratifying low passions would be an illegitimate indulgence.

grave, adj. (Fr. from Lat. gravis, heavy), Fig. weighty, momentous, important.

Syn.: serious, solemn, sad, demure.

Ant.: joyous, merry, light, trivial, frivolous.

Syn. dis.: "Grave expresses more than serious; it does not merely bespeak the absence of mirth, but that heaviness of mind which is displayed in all the movements of the body: a man may be grave in his walk, in his tone, in his gesture, in his looks, and in all his exterior; he is serious only in his general air, his countenance, and demeanour. Solemn expresses more than either grave or serious; like serious, it is employed to characterize either the person or the thing: the judge pronounces the solemn sentence of condemnation in a solemn manner; a preacher delivers many solemn warnings to his hearers." We speak of considerations as being grave or light; of circumstances as being serious or unimportant; of ceremonies as being solemn and impressive, amusing or trivial.

grievance, n., anything which causes pain or annoyance, or gives ground for complaint, remonstrance, or resistance.

Syn.: hardship, injury, injustice, burden, trouble.

Ant.: boon, benefit, riddance, alleviation.

Syn. dis.: "The grievance implies that which lies heavy at the heart; hardship, that which presses or bears violently on the person. An infraction of one's rights, an act of violence or oppression, are grievances to those who are exposed to them, whether as individuals or bodies of men: an unequal distribution of labour, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitutes the hardship."

grudge, n., a feeling of malice or malevolence; secret enmity.

"There is some grudge between them: 'tis not meet They be alone."—Shakespeare.

Syn.: spite, pique, ill-will, grievance.
Ant.: approval, good-will, benefaction.

Syn. dis.: "A grudge is a feeling of continuous and sullen dislike cherished against another, having its origin in some act of the person against whom it is felt. Spite

is a more active and demonstrative form of malevolence, but not so enduring as grudge, which shows itself in cutting words and irritating demeanour. Pique is purely personal, and comes of offended pride. or a quick sense of resentment against a supposed neglect or injury, with less of malevolence than grudge or spite, both of which are characterized by a desire to injure, which does not belong to pique."

guide, n., one who or that which guides or directs a person in his conduct or course of life; a director.

Syn.: rule, direction.

Syn. dis.: "The guide, in the proper and moral sense, goes with us and points out the exact path; it does not permit us to err either to the right or left; the rule marks out a line, beyond which we may not go; but it leaves us to find the line, and consequently to fail either on the one side or the other." Conscience is, or should be, the guide of man's actions; duty to one's neighbour, the rule for Christian observance. Direction may be a specific order to be obeyed literally, or a suggested course, to be followed under given circumstances; when the former, it has the force of an instructive command; when the latter, it is a permissive order, to be carried out or not as circumstances may determine.

guise, n. (gīz), manner, mien, cast of behaviour or conduct.
"By their guise just men they seem."—Milton.

Syn.: habit, garb, aspect, semblance.

Ant.: character, person, individual.

Syn dis.: Guise is a term employed to denote the combined effect of dress and deportment. The guise is that which is unusual, and often only occasional; the habit is that which is usual among particular classes; a person sometimes assumes the guise of a peasant, in order the better to conceal himself; he who devotes himself to the clerical profession puts on the habit of a clergyman. Garb is official or appropriate dress, and, like dress, may comprise several articles of apparel; habit, usually, however, denotes one such article of a somewhat ample character, as the habit of a monk, or a lady's riding-habit.

H.

habitation, n., a place to dwell in; a place of abode.

"Every star perhaps a world of destined habitation."-Milton.

Syn.: abode, domicile.

Syn. dis: "Habitation is a place which one inhabits, not necessarily a house or tenement of any kind; abode has the same sense, but with a less direct reference to the constant passing of one's life there. Domicile adds the idea of habitation and abode a relationship to society and civil government, and is consequently a term rather technical than conversational. The legal force of the term domicile is a residence more or less prolonged at a particular place, with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there." * "Habitation points more directly than abode to furnishing necessary shelter and protection: the woods are the abodes of birds, their nests are their habitations."

happen, v., to befall, to come to pass.

Syn.: chance, occur.

Syn. dis.: "Happen respects all events without including any collateral idea; chance comprehends, likewise, the idea of the cause and order of events: whatever comes to pass happens, whether regularly in the course of things. or particularly, and out of the order; whatever chances happens altogether without concert, intention, and often without relation to any other thing." "To occur (Lat. occurrere. to run against) is a relative term, equivalent to happening to a person, or to fall undesignedly in his way. It is said not only of events, but of ideas or thoughts which suggest themselves. Events of remote history happen; but they are not occurrences to us." Never use the word "transpire" as the synonym of "happen." Transpire has one meaning, viz., to breathe through, to perspire, or emit through the pores of the skin. It also means 'to leak out,' e. g., a secret, or in such an expression as, 'The result of their deliberations has not yet transpired.'

happy, adj., fortunate, lucky; possessed of or enjoying pleasure or good.

Syn. dis.: Happy, fortunate, and lucky, are all applied to the external circumstances of a man; but happy conveys the idea of that which is abstractly good; the other terms imply rather what is agreeable to one's wishes. A man is happy in his marriage, in his children, in his connections, and the like; he is fortunate or lucky in his trading concerns. Happy excludes the idea of chance; fortunate and lucky exclude the idea of personal effort: a man is happy in the possession of what he gets; he is fortunate or lucky in getting it. Lucky is generally used only of minor occurrences; fortunate of the larger results of favourable chance.

hasten, v., to move with celerity; to go or act with haste or speed.

Syn.: hurry, urge, accelerate, expedite. Ant.: retard, impede, obstruct, delay.

Syn. dis.: "To hasten and hurry both imply to move forward with quickness in any matter; the former may proceed with some design and good order, but the latter always supposes excitement and irregularity. To hasten is opposed to delay or a dilatory mode of proceeding; it is often necessary to hasten in the affairs of human life: to hurry is opposed to deliberate and cautious proceeding. As epithets, hasty and hurried are both implied in a bad sense; but hasty implies merely an overquickness of motion which outstrips consideration;" hurried implies a disorderly motion which may arise from a nervous or excited mental condition. What is done in haste may be well done; not so what is done in a hurry.

hatred, n., a feeling of great dislike or aversion; detestation.

Syn.: aversion, antipathy, enmity, repugnance, ill-will, malice, malevolence, malignity, abhorrence, loathing.

Ant.: liking, love, approval, relish, fondness, affection.

Syn. dis.: These synonyms may be broadly divided into two classes, (1) those that express a feeling, not always explainable or reasonable, of dislike towards some person or thing, and (2) those that imply that the feeling is carried into action towards its object (usually a person), and that its exercise gives pleasure or satisfaction to the person

displaying the feeling. In the former class, aversion, antipathy, abhorrence, and loathing, may be grouped; in the latter, speaking generally, the other terms occur and are expressive of active and aggressive ill-will. Hatred may be considered as a general term expressive of dislike; aversion is a turning away from what is unpleasant or obnoxious to us; antipathy is used of causeless, or more or less ill-defined, dislike; repugnance denotes an involuntary resistance to something abhorrent, or to a particular line of conduct to which circumstances impel us; ill-will is a settled bias of the disposition away from another and may be of any degree of strength; enmity expresses a state of personal opposition, whether accompanied by strong personal hostility or not; malice is that enmity which manifests itself by injuring its object and in shaping courses of action to compass its end; malignity denotes an inherent evil of nature, malignancy denotes its indication in particular instances.

head, n., a chief, a ruler, a principal, a guide, a director.

Syn.: chief, leader, governor.

Ant.: servant, retainer, inferior, subordinate, follower.

Syn. dis.: In its derivative sense, head is the analogue (i.e., an object that has a resemblance to) of chief, and denotes, as we usually employ the word, the first in an organized body. Chief, in addition to this sense of the term, expresses pre-eminence, personal and active. "A person may be the head of a number, because there must be some head; but if he is the chief, his personal importance and influence is felt, whether for good or ill. So personal is the idea of chief, that a man may be chief among others without being in any sense their head, that is, bound to them in a relationship of command. A leader is one who controls, directs, and instigates others in given lines of movement or action: the head is the highest man; the chief is the strongest, best, or most conspicuous man; the leader is the most influential man."

hearty, adj., pertaining to or proceeding from the heart; frank, free from dissimulation.

Syn.: warm, sincere, cordial.

Ant.: cold, insincere, repellant.

Syn. dis.: "Hearty and warm express a stronger feeling than sincere; cordial is a mixture of the warm and sincere; hearty is having the heart in a thing-earnest, sincere. Heartiness implies honesty, simplicity, and cordiality; but the term leans rather to expressing the outward demonstration of feeling than any quality of the feeling itself, though this is by no means excluded: as a hearty desire, laugh, meal, shake of the hand; hearty thanks, good-will, etc. Sincere, unlike hearty, expresses nothing of the strength of feeling, but only denotes that it is genuine and not pretended. Cordial (Lat. cor, cordis, the heart) is the Latin form of the Saxon hearty, and differs rather in the mode of application than in the essence of the meaning." We say our thanks are cordial when thanks are warmly felt; thanks are hearty when thanks are warmly expressed.

heed, n., cautious or careful observation.

Syn.: care, attention, regard, mindfulness.

Ant.: heedlessness, carelessness, recklessness.

Syn. dis.: "Heed applies to matters of importance to one's moral conduct; care to matters of minor import: a man is required to take heed; a child is required to take care: the former exercises his understanding in taking heed; the latter exercises his thoughts and his senses in taking care. Heed combines attention and care; but while attention has the general sense of a careful giving of the mind to anything that is proposed to it, heed has exclusive relation to what concerns one's own interests. One pays attention to another; one takes heed to one's own ways."

heinous, adj. (ei as ā), wicked in the highest degree; detestable, hateful, odious, abominable.

Syn.: flagrant, flagitious, atrocious.

Ant.: excellent, laudable, praiseworthy, meritorious.

Syn. dis.: "These epithets, which are applied to crimes, seem to rise in degree. A crime is heinous which seriously offends against the laws of men; a sin is heinous which seriously offends against the will of God: an offence is flagrant which is in direct defiance of established opinions and practice: it is flagitious if a gross violation of the

moral law, or coupled with any grossness: a crime is atrocious which is attended with any aggravating circumstances. Lying is a heinous sin; gaming and drunkenness are flagrant breaches of the Divine law; the murder of a whole family is in the fullest sense atrocious." Flagrant, it should be noted, implies that the sin or deed is done in the eye of the public, or is taken cognizance of by the public: flagrant applies also to error as well as to crime.

hold, a, to possess; to be in possession of; to retain or keep possession of.

Syn.: occupy, possess, retain, maintain.

Ant: drop, abandon, vacate, surrender, release, forego. Syn. dis.: "We hold a thing for a long or short time; we occupy it for a permanence: we hold it for ourselves or others; we occupy it only for ourselves: we hold it for various purposes; we occupy only for the purpose of converting it to our private use. * * The tenant occupies the farm when it holds it by a certain lease, and cultivates it for his subsistence; but the landlord possesses the farm, possessing the right to let it, and to receive the rent. We may hold by force, or fraud, or right; we occupy either by force or right; we possess only by right. Hence we say figuratively, to hold a person in high esteem or contempt, to occupy a person's attention, or to possess his affection."

homage, n., deference, respectful regard, reverence.

"Paying ignominous homage to all who possessed influence in the Courts."—Macaulay.

Syn.: fealty, court, allegiance, worship.

Ant.: defiance, insubordination, disaffection, treason.

Syn. dis.: Homage, in its modern and figurative sense, comprehends any solemn mark of deference, by which the superiority of another is acknowledged: homage is paid or done to superior endowments. "We pay homage to men of excellence, virtue or power (also to women of great beauty, or saintliness of character), and, by a figure of speech, to the excellences themselves; we show fealty to principles by which we have professed to be guided, or to persons who are not so far our superiors as is implied in homage; and we pay court when we desire personal favour,

consulting the character and honour of the person to whom we pay it."

honesty, n., the quality or state of being honest; honourable character or conduct; good faith.

Syn.: uprightness, integrity, probity, straightforwardness.

Ant.: dishonesty, insincerity, fraud, guile, chicanery.

Syn. dis.: "Honesty is a perfectly plain and unambiguous term; it denotes fairness and straightforwardness of thought, speech, purpose, or conduct. Sincerity has a two-fold meaning, either (1) reality of conviction or earnestness of purpose; or, (2) exemption from unfairness or dishonesty: the one is the condition of mind in itself; the other, the relation of this state to practical matters. Uprightness is honesty combined with a native dignity of character; as commonly taken, honesty is not so much a matter of principle as of act and habit. Probity (Lat., probus, good, honest) and integrity (Lat., integer, whole) are higher terms, indicative of higher virtues and larger characteristics. The man of probity is a man of principle, and not merely of habit; he is far more than commercially honest; he gives men their due in all respects. Integrity comes from a sense of responsibility, a desire to keep that whole in oneself which ought not to be broken. To the man of integrity life itself is a trial; fidelity to the obligations of law and duty suffice for probity; integrity is a habitual regard to the principles of morality and conscience."

however, conj., nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, though.

These ten objectors, however, were almost all of one mind.

Syn. dis.: "These conjunctions are in grammar termed adversative, because they join sentences together that stand more or less in opposition to each other; however is the most general and indefinite; it serves more or less as a deduction from the whole. Example—'The truth is, however, not yet all come out'—by this is understood that much of the truth has been told, and much yet remains to be told. Yet, nevertheless, and notwithstanding, are mostly employed to set two specific propositions either in contrast

or direct opposition to each other; the two latter are but species of the former, pointing out the opposition in a more specific manner. There are eases in which yet is peculiarly proper; others in which nevertheless, and others in which notwithstanding, is preferable. Yet bespeaks a simple contrast, as, 'Addison was not a good speaker, yet he was an admirable writer.' Nevertheless and notwithstanding could not here be substituted; these terms are mostly used to imply effects or consequences opposite to what might naturally be expected to result. Example—'He has acted an unworthy part, nevertheless I will be a friend to him'; 'notwithstanding all I have said, he still persists in his own imprudent conduct.'"

hurt, n., anything which causes physical pain; loss or damage.

Syn.: damage, injury, harm, wrong, detriment.

Syn. dis.: "When used of the mind or feelings, hurt is employed in the sense of receiving a rude shock, as 'His pride was hurt.' Some degree of physical violence is inplied in the term: a subtle noxious influence would injure, but not hurt. Damage is harm externally inflicted on what is of value, as trees, crops, movable property, personal reputation. Injury has the purely physical meaning of permanent hurt to physical objects, and of harm to whatever is susceptible to it, as moral beings, etc., as, 'a tree is injured by a storm'; 'injury to a man's person or to his character'; 'injury to the cause of religion or of progress.' Harm is that sort of hurt which causes trouble, difficulty, inconvenience, loss, or impedes the desirable growth, operation, progress, and issue of things." Harm and hurt, being Anglo-Saxon terms, are preferable to injury and damage. Wrong is an injury done by one person to another in express violation of justice: injustice and wrong lie in the principle, injury in the act.

I.

idle, adj., averse to labour or work; doing nothing; vain and unprofitable.

Syn.: lazy, indolent, slothful, unemployed.

Ant.: occupied, active, busy, assiduous, industrious.

Syn. dis.: "A propensity to inaction is the common idea by which these words are connected; they differ in the cause and degree of the quality: idle expresses less than lazy, and lazy more than indolent: one is termed idle who is doing nothing useful; one is lazy who will do nothing at all without great reluctance; one is indolent who does not care to do anything or set about anything." Indolent denotes a love of ease and an aversion to active effort of mind as well as body: it is possible to be indolent in mind and not in body, and vice versa. Idle is also applied to portions of time, e. g., an idle hour, viz., an hour which hangs idly on our hands or one which might have been better spent. The men that stood idle because no man had hired them were probably not lazy nor idolent.

ignorant, adj., uninstructed; destitute of knowledge in general or on any particular subject.

Syn.: illiterate, unlearned, unlettered.

Ant.: wise, learned, educated, clever, tutored.

Syn. dis.: "Ignorant is a comprehensive term; it includes any degree from the highest to the lowest, and consequently includes the other terms, illiterate, unlearned. unlettered, which express different forms of ignorance. Ignorant is simply not knowing; unlettered, without the learning acquired from books. Ignorance is not always to one's disgrace, since it is not always one's fault; the term is not therefore directly reproachful." Everybody is ignorant of many things; but when ignorance is coupled with self-conceit and presumption, then the term ignorant or illiterate may be one of reproach. "Unlearned and unlettered differ from illiterate in not implying reproach; a man may be learned in one branch of learning and unlearned in another: unlettered is rather a rhetorical than an every-day term. Illiterate is ignorant of letters. Some persons are ignorant of common practical every-day matters, who are far from being illiterate; others are illiterate who, without the opportunities of good education, have picked up a good stock of general information."

immaterial, adj., of no essential weight, importance, or consequence.

Syn.: unimportant, trifling, unessential, irrelevant.

Ant.: material, essential, important, relevant.

Syn. dis: The want of importance, of consideration, of signification, either of matter or substance, is expressed by these terms. Unimportant regards the consequences of our actions; 'it is unimportant whether we use this or that word in certain cases'; immaterial is a species of the unimportant, which is applied only to familiar subjects; 'it is immaterial whether we go to-day or to-morrow.' Trifting may apply not only to questions of moment or importance, but also to the value or utility of things. The trifting is opposed to the grave and weighty. "Unessential is literally belonging not to the essence, but, as it were, to the accidents of a thing, not going to form part of the thing itself. Irrelevant belongs to argumentative considerations; an irrelevant remark, e.g., is one which does not appertain in any way to the argument."

imminent, adj., hanging over, or close at hand; threatening to fall or occur.

"When danger imminent betides."-Cowper.

Syn.: impending, threatening, hovering.

Ant.: warded, staved, escaped.

Syn. dis.: "All these terms are used in regard to some evil near at hand, in the way of peril or misfortune; imminent denotes that which is ready to fall; impending generally excludes the idea of what is momentary. A person may be in imminent danger of losing his life in one instant, and the danger may be over the next instant": similarly, we may escape the danger that is impending or threatening, either by happy chance or as the result of warning. Death, in the natural course of things, is always impending, and cannot be escaped by anyone, though its occurrence in the individual instance may not be imminent.

immunity, n, a freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, or imposition; particular privilege.

Syn.: exemption, freedom, dispensation.

Ant.: liability, obligation, impost, burden.

Syn. dis.: Immunity is used metaphorically of matters which are regarded in the light of burdens or inflictions,

as immunity from pain, or suffering, or disease, to which all are more or less liable, and which the human race is compelled to pay as a tax. Exemption is a setting free from duty or liability which may press upon others, but from which we may be privileged to escape. Exemption is a stronger term than immunity. "The former might be employed of freedom from the worst evils or calamities; the latter, from what is grievous rather from what is destructive or deadly. Exemption stands over against law and ordinance; immunity, against common obligation, and the pressure of common necessity."

imperfection, n., the quality or state of being imperfect; a defect; a fault, moral or physical.

Syn.: defect, fault, vice, blemish.

Ant.: faultlessness, blamelessness, perfection.

Syn. dis.: "These terms are applied either to persons or things: an imperfection in a person arises from his want of perfection, and the infirmity of his nature: a defect is a deviation from the general constitution of man; it is what may be natural to the man as an individual. but not natural to man as a species; in this manner we may speak of 'a defect in the speech,' or 'a defect in temper.' The fault and vice rise in degree and character above either of the former terms; they both reflect disgrace more or less on the person possessing or manifesting them; but the fault usually characterizes the agent, and is said in relation to an individual; the vice characterizes the action, and may be considered abstractly; hence we speak of a man's faults-e.g., harshness of temper-as the things we may condemn in him; but we may speak of certain vices without reference to anyone who practices them."

implacable, adj. (im-plā'-kā-bl), that cannot be pacified or appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity; hostile, vindictive.

"Their temper was singularly savage and implacable."— Macaulay.

Syn.: inexorable, unrelenting, relentless.

Ant.: soft-hearted, appeasable, well-disposed.

Syn. dis.: "Implacable denotes a disposition which nothing can appease: inexorable is implacable to entreaty in particular and in a specific case: unrelenting is not relenting, that is, yielding, from harshness, hardness or cruelty as a fact; while relentless is unyielding as a property or habit. We say, a 'relentless cruelty', 'an unrelenting line of conduct.' Unrelenting belongs rather to the person, relentless to the quality which he exhibits: the implacable man is so from moral hardness of heart; the inexorable may be so from mental stubborness or inflexible resolution: unrelenting is passive, relentless active."

import, n., that which is brought to bear upon a point; the intended significance or application of a word or statement.

Syn.: purport, meaning, signification, tenor, drift, scope. Syn. dis.: "The import is that which a word, statement, phrase, or document is intended to convey: the import of a thing is that which it is specifically and directly designed to imply or convey. The purport is the import of something continuous, or regarded in its continuity, and may be applied to continuous action as well as continuous speech. Import is more allied to meaning and signification; purport, to drift and scope. Meaning is used in a two-fold sense, either, (1) the casual intention of the person, or, (2) the fixed import of the thing. 'That is not my meaning, illustrates the first; 'Take the words in their grammatical meaning,' the second. Signification is nearly identical with meaning or import: signification. however, is the act of making known, as well as the intention of the terms employed for the purpose. Signification is attached to the thing, and does not belong to the person. Tenor, drift, and scope relate not to isolated terms, but to continuous speech: the tenor is the general course and character which holds on through a speech or a remark: drift, the tendency of it, or aim not formally avowed; scope, the avowed design, that which it is aimed at and is intended to embrace."

inadvertency, any mistake or fault from want of foresight; heedlessness, carelessness.

Syn.: inattention, oversight, inobservancy.

Ant.: carefulness, thoughtfulness, observancy.

Syn. dis.: Inadvertency (Lat. in, not, and advertere, to turn towards) is the quality or effect of not minding, or taking notice; inattention of not taking heed. In the former case there was an involuntary accident; in the latter, a culpable neglect. Inadvertency never designates a habit, but inattention does; the former term, therefore, is unqualified by the reproachful sense which attaches to the Any one may be guilty of an inadvertence, through pre-occupation of the mind, or from other cause which is not in itself culpable. Repeated inadvertencies, however, lay one open to the charge of carelessness and inattention. which we should strive to avoid. Oversight seems to refer more to the mistake itself; namely, to the missing or omitting to do or say something, or to go somewhere. and may or may not be culpable or involve serious consequences.

inconsistent, adj., without uniformity of speech or conduct; at variance; disagreeing; incompatible.

Syn.: incongruous, incoherent, inconsonant.

Ant.: consistent, consonant, in harmony with.

Syn. dis.: "Inconsistency attaches either to the actions or sentiments of men; incongruity attaches to the modes and qualities of things; inconsistency to words or thoughts: things are made inconsistent by an act of the will; a man acts or thinks inconsistently, according to his own pleasure; incongruity depends on the nature of the thing;" there is something very incongruous in blending the solemn and the farcical, buffoonery and tragedy. Incoherent, from hæreo, to stick, marks the incapacity of two things to coalesce or be united to each other: incoherence marks the want of coherence or agreement in that which ought to follow in a train: we speak of a loose, rambling speech as incoherent, if it is lacking in the proper sequence of thought.

inconstant, adj., not constant or firm in resolution, opinions, feelings, or inclinations; wavering; capricious.

Syn.: changeable, mutable, variable, fickle, versatile.

Ant.: uniform, steady, reliable, true, unwavering, faithful. See changeable.

incontrovertible, adj., that cannot be controverted, questioned, disputed, or contested; admitting of no controversy or dispute.

Syn.: indubitable, unquestionable, indisputable, undeniable, irrefragable.

Ant.: disputable, dubious, controvertible, questionable, deniable.

Syn. dis.: "These terms all express conclusiveness of evidence, not absolute certainty or truth; incontrovertible applies to such matters as are so clear and certain as not to admit of lengthened and argumentative questioning or contradiction. Indubitable throws the matter back vet farther, and asserts that not only may the matter not be controverted in terms, but not even doubted of in the mind. Unquestionable expresses that which may not be called in question; indisputable, that which may not be disputed; undeniable, that which may not be denied; irrefragable. that of which the argumentative force or the evidence may not be broken. *Incontrovertible* is employed of statements. views, or opinions, evidence and the like, but not of simple facts; indubitable, of facts and assertions; unquestionable. of propositions; indisputable, of rights and claims also; undeniable, of statements; irrefragable, of evidence and arguments." See indubitable.

indebted, adj., (b silent), being under a debt or obligation; morally bound or obliged by something received from which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

Syn.: obliged, beholden.

Syn. dis.: "Indebted is more binding and positive than obliged: we are indebted to whoever confers an essential service: a man is indebted to another for the preservation of his life; he is obliged to him for an ordinary act of civility. The feeling of moral obligation is not necessarily implied in indebted; hence the term is employed with readiness of many agents, where obliged could not be so employed. In such cases it seems to mean little more than acknowledgment of a cause or source; as, 'For such elements of the national character we are indebted to our Saxon ancestry."

indifference, n., a state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him, or in which he does not incline to one side more than the other.

Syn: insensibility, apathy, unconcernedness.

Ant: eagerness, interest, ardour.

Syn. dis.: "Indifference is mostly a temporary state, and is either acquired or accidental; insensibility is either a temporary or a permanent state, and is either produced or natural; apathy is always a permanent state and is natural. A person may be in a state of indifference about a thing the value of which he is not aware of, or acquire an indifference for that which he knows to be of compartively little value: he may be in a state of insensibility from some lethargic torpor which has seized his mind; or he may have an habitual insensibility arising either from the contractedness of his powers, or the physical bluntness of his understanding and the deadness of his passions: his apathy is usually born with him and is a characteristic of the constitution of his mind. Indifference is often the consequence of insensibility; for he who is not sensible or alive to any feeling must naturally be without choice or preference: but indifference is not always insensibility, since we may be indifferent to one thing, because we may have an equal liking for another. In like manner insensibility may spring from apathy, for he who has no feeling is naturally not to be awakened to feeling; that is, he is unfeeling or insensible by constitution; but since his insensibility may spring from other causes besides those that are natural, he may be insensible without being apathetic." Indifference may indicate, and often does indicate, a neutrality of mind in regard to persons or things, and a desire to be impartial in our judgment of them and in our relations towards them.

indisposition, see sickness; also, see disease.

indolent, adj., habitually idle; indisposed to exertion or labour.

Syn.: supine, listless, careless, slothful.

Ant.: active, alert, brisk, busy, energetic.

Syn. dis.: "Indolence has a more comprehensive meaning than supineness, and signifies more than listlessness or carelessness: indolence is a general indisposition of a per-

son to exert either his mind or his body; supineness is a similar indisposition that shows itself on particular occasions: there is a corporeal as well as a mental cause for indolence; but supineness lies principally in the mind: corpulent and unwieldy persons are apt to be indolent; but timid and gentle dispositions are apt to be supine. An indolent person sets all labour, both corporeal and mental, at a distance from him; it is irksome to him; a supine person objects to undertake anything which threatens to give him trouble, or to embarrass or inconvenience him." The listless man unlike the indolent and supine, is generally without desire; he is subject to states of moral torpor, and is with difficulty aroused from them, or, if aroused, usually relaxes into his lethargic normal condi-"Carelessness is rather an error of the understanding, or of the conduct, than the will; since the careless would care, be concerned for or interested about things, if he could be brought to reflect on their importance, or if he did not for a time forget himself."

indubitable, n. and adj., a matter or thing which cannot be doubted; certain; not doubtful.

"That the Americans are able to bear taxation is indubitable."

Syn.: unquestionable, indisputable, undeniable, incontrovertable, incontestable, irrefragable.

Ant.: doubtful, dubious, uncertain.

Syn. dis.: Indubitable and its synonyms are all opposed to uncertainty; but they do not imply absolute certainty, for they express the strong persuasion of a person's mind rather than the absolute nature of the thing: when a fact is supported by such evidence as admits of no kind of doubt, it is termed indubitable; when the truth of an assertion rests on the authority of a man whose character for integrity stands unimpeached, it is termed unquestionable authority; when a thing is believed to exist on the evidence of every man's senses, it is termed undeniable; when a sentiment has always been held as either true or false without dispute, it is termed indisputable; when arguments have never been controverted, they are termed incontrovertable; and when they have never been satisfactorily answered, they are said to be irrefrag-

able—that is not to be broken (frango, to break), destroyed, or done away with. See incontrovertible.

infamous, adj., notoriously vile or base; of bad report or reputation; odious, detestable.

Syn.: scandalous, disgraceful, opprobrious.

Ant.: fair, honourable, creditable, reputable.

Syn. dis.: "Infamous, like infamy, is applied to both persons and things; scandalous only to things: a character is infamous, or a transaction is infamous; but a transaction only is scandalous. Both terms are used of that which is calculated to excite great displeasure in the minds of all who hear it, and to degrade the offenders in the general estimation; but the infamous seems to be that which produces greater publicity and more general reprehension than scandalous, consequently it is that which is more serious in its nature and a greater violation of good morals."

influence, n., power to move or sway others according to one's own will or wishes; acknowledged ascendancy; ability or power to produce some effect.

Syn.: authority, ascendancy, sway, control.

Syn. dis.: "These terms imply power, under different circumstances: influence is altogether unconnected with any right to direct, and the influence may be bad or good; authority includes the idea of right, necessarily; superiority of rank, talent, or position, personal attachment, and a variety of circumstances give influence; it commonly acts by persuasion and employs engaging manners, so as to determine in favour of what is proposed: superior wisdom, age, office, and relation give authority; it determines of itself; it requires no collateral aid: ascendancy and sway are modes of influence, differing only in degree; they both imply an excessive and improper degree of influence over the mind, independent of reason; the former is, however, more gradual in its process, and consequently more confirmed in its nature; the latter may be only temporary, but may be more violent. Influence and ascendancy are said likewise of things as well as of persons: true religion will have an influence not only on the outward conduct of a man, but on the inward affections of his heart; and that man is truly happy in whose mind it has the ascendancy over every other principle."

infringe, v., (L. infringo, to break into), to violate, break, or transgress some rule or law; to encroach, to trespass, to intrude; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively, by omission or neglect of duty.

Syn.: violate, transgress, trespass, encroach.

Ant.: observe, maintain, respect, fulfil.

Syn. dis.: "Civil and moral laws are infringed by those who act in opposition to them: treaties and engagements are violated by those who do not hold them sacred: the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are transgressed by those who are guilty of any excess." It is the business of the government to see that the rights and privileges of individuals or particular bodies are not infringed; that treaties and compacts are not violated; and that the limits of right, reason and equity, so far as it is responsible for their maintenance, are not transgressed. "Politeness, which teaches us what is due to every man in the smallest concerns, considers any unasked-for interference in the private affairs of another as an infringement: equity, which enjoins on nations as individuals an attentive consideration to the interests of the whole, forbids the *infraction* of a treaty in any case."

ingenuous, adj., frank, open, candid, free from dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; sincere. See candid.

The confusion of *ingenuous* with *ingenious*, which it is supposed had a common root, and were once applied indifferently to the intellectual and moral qualities, make it important to point out the distinction between these two words. *Ingenuous* (*Lat. ingenuus*, free-born, as distinguished from *liberti*, who were afterwards made free) is employed by a figure of speech, suggested by the derivative term, free or nobly born, to denote nobleness of character, of honourable or noble extraction. *Ingenious* (*Lat. ingeniosus*, clever, from *ingenium* = *genius*, cleverness) denotes natural capacity, talent, skilfulness in invention or contrivance. Crabb says that the former term "respects the freedom of the station and consequent nobleness of the

character which is inborn; the latter respects the genius or mental powers which, too, are inborn. Truth is coupled with freedom or nobility of birth: the ingenuous, there fore, bespeaks the inborn freedom, by asserting the noblest right, and following the noblest impulse, of human nature. namely that of speaking the truth. We love the ingenuous character on account of the qualities of his heart; we admire the ingenious man on account of the endowments of his mind. One is ingenuous as a man; or ingenious as an author: a man confesses an action ingenuously: he defends it ingeniously." Archdeacon Smith remarks, that "ingenuous implies a permanent moral quality. A man may be not remarkable for frankness, yet at heart thoroughly ingenuous, that is, a lover of integrity and a hater of dissimulation. Men of retiring manner are often truly ingenuous, for ingenuousness is, after all, more allied to modesty than to frankness." The latter authority endorses Crabb's view that the word is associated with the characteristics of high rank and noble station, for he says "that the term ingenuous expresses a quality of honour and candour which befits and was at one time, like many other virtues, assumed to belong peculiarly to high birth."

inherent, adj. naturally conjoined or attached; sticking fast to; not to be removed; inseparable.

"These vices which are inherent in the nature of all coalitions."
—Macaulay.

Syn.: inbred, inborn, ingrained, congenital.

Ant.: foreign, separable, temporary, extraneous.

Syn. dis.: "Inherent denotes a permanent quality or property, as opposed to that which is adventitious and transitory. Inhred denotes that property which is derived principally from habit or by a gradual process, as opposed to the one acquired by actual efforts. Inhorn denotes that which is purely natural, in opposition to the artificial. Inhorn and innate are precisely the same in meaning, yet they differ somewhat in application. Poetry and the grave style have adopted inhorn; philosophy has adopted innate."

injustice, n., the quality of being unjust; that which is unfair; a wrong or a violation of the right of another.

Syn.: injury, wrong, unfairness, unlawfulness.

Ant.: justice, equity, right, impartiality, fair-dealing.

Syn. dis.: "Injustice, injury and wrong, signifying the thing that is unfair or wrong, are all opposed to the right; but the injustice lies in the principle, the injury in the action that injures. There may, therefore, be injustice where there is no specific injury; and, on the other hand, there may be injury where there is no injustice. A wrong partakes both of injustice and injury: it is in fact an injury done by one person to another, in express violation of justice. The man who traduces another and mars for ever his fair fame does him the greatest of all wrongs. One repents of injustice, repairs injuries, and redresses wrongs."

insinuate, v., to wind or push oneself into favour; to ingratiate oneself; to hint at or introduce imperceptibly and artfully.

Syn.: ingratiate, instil, insert, worm.

Ant.: withdraw, retract, extract, alienate.

Syn. dis.: "Insinuate and ingratiate are employed to express an endeavour to gain favour; but they differ in the circumstances of the action. A person who insinuates adopts every art to steal into the good-will of another; but he who ingratiates adopts unartificial means to conciliate good-will. A person of insinuating manners wins upon another imperceptibly, even so as to convert dislike into attachment; a person with ingratiating manners procures good-will by a permanent intercourse. Insinuate and ingratiate differ in the motive, as well as the mode, of the action; the motive is in both cases self-interest; but the former is unlawful, and the latter allowable. Insinuate may be used in the improper sense for unconscious agents; ingratiate is always the act of a conscious agent. Water will insinuate itself into every body that is to the smallest degree porous: there are few persons of so much apathy that it may not be possible, one way or another, to ingratiate oneself into their favour."

insipid, adj., wanting in spirit, life, or animation; tasteless, without savour.

Syn.: dull, flat, vapid, uninteresting.

Ant.: engaging, racy, bright, relishing, tasty.

Syn. dis.: "A want of spirit in the moral sense is designated by these epithets, which borrow their figurative meaning from different properties in nature: the taste is referred to in the word <code>insipid</code>; the properties of colours are considered in the word <code>dull</code>; the property of surface is referred to in the word <code>flat</code>. As the want of flavour in any meat constitutes it <code>insipid</code>, and renders it worthless, so does the want of mind or character in a man render him equally <code>insipid</code>, and devoid of the distinguishing characteristic of his nature." An <code>insipid</code> writer is without sentiment or imagination; a <code>dull</code> writer fails in vivacity and vigour of style; a <code>flat</code> performance is wanting in heartiness and "go" which would otherwise give it life and make it bright and enjoyable.

institute, v., to set up, to originate, to ordain, to enact, to put in force; or simply, to start or begin, as, 'to institute an enquiry.'

Syn.: establish, found, erect, invest, induct.

Ant: disestablish, subvert, degrade, deprive.

Syn. dis.: "To institute is to form according to a certain plan; to establish is to fix in a certain plan or after a certain fashion what has been formed; to found is to lay the foundation of anything. Laws, communities, and particular orders are instituted; schools, colleges, and various societies are established. To found is a species of instituting, which borrows its figurative meaning from the nature of buildings, and is applicable to that which is formed after the manner of a building: a public school is founded when its pecuniary resources are formed into a fund or foundation. To erect is a species of founding: nothing can be founded which is not erected; although some things may be erected without being expressly founded: a monument is erected but not founded; the same may be said of a tribunal."

intellect, n., the understanding; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it.

Syn: genius, talent; understanding, intelligence.

Syn. dis.: "Intellect is the generic term; there cannot be genius or talent without intellect; but there may be intellect without genius or talent: a man of intellect distinguishes himself from the common herd of mankind by the astuteness of his observation, the accuracy of his judgment, the originality of his conception, and other peculiar attributes of mental power. Genius is a particular bent of the intellect, which distinguishes a man from every other individual; talent is a particular gift or manifestation of the intellect, which is of practical utility to the possessor." * * "The former identity of intellect and intelligence has been of late years widened, and intelligence, to say nothing of its meaning of the subject-matter of information (as the intelligence contained in the newspapers) now means a good quality of the understanding, a readiness to comprehend things of ordinary occurrence, which may be quickened by practice and experience; while intellect is confined to the mental powers and their capacity in the abstract. Understanding is the Saxon expression for the Latin intellect and intelligence. Its characteristic seems to flow from this fact. It is a native word, and so applied in a more colloquial way, and to the things of life in their more familiar and practical aspects. Hence such phrases of frequent occurrence, as, 'A sound practical understanding'; 'I understand it sufficiently for all practical purposes.' See faculty.

intercede, v., to go, come, or act between as a peacemaker, with a view to reconcile parties at variance; to plead in favour of another; to make intercession. (It is followed by for before the person on whose behalf intercession is made, and by with before the person to whom it is made.)

Syn.: interpose, mediate, interfere, intermeddle, advocate, plead.

Ant.: abandon, incriminate, charge, accuse, inculpate.

Syn. dis.: "To mediate and intercede are both conciliatory acts; we intercede with a superior on behalf of an equal or inferior; we interpose between equals. In interposition we exercise our own power or authority; in intercession we endeavour to enlist on our behalf the power or authority of another": one intercedes or inter-

poses for the removal of evil—e. g., for the mollifying or pacification of one who is justly angry; one mediates for the attainment of good—e. g., for the reconciliation of estranged friends. To intercede and interpose are employed on the highest and lowest occasions; to mediate is rarely employed but in matters of the greatest moment. One interferes and intermeddles in the concerns of other people rather then between persons; and, on that account, it becomes a question of some importance to decide when we ought so to interfere and intermeddle. Intermeddle is usually the unauthorized act of one who is busy in things that ought not to concern him, and therefore, intermeddling, as a rule, is objectionable and to be avoided.

intercourse, n., connection or association by reciprocal actions or dealings between two or more persons or countries; interchange of thought or feeling.

Syn.: communication, connection, commerce, communion, dealing.

Ant.: reticence, suspension, cessation, disconnection.

Syn. dis: "Intercourse and commerce subsist mainly between persons; communication and connection between persons and things. A communication is a species of intercourse; namely, that which consists in the communication of one's thoughts to another; a connection consists of a permanent intercourse: a communication is kept up between two countries by means of regular or irregular conveyances; a connection subsists between two towns when the inhabitants trade with each other, intermarry, and the like." "Communion, which lies less in externals than communication, is among many, being such interchange of offices as flows from a bond of unity in sentiment, feeling, or conviction. Communication is from one (place or person) to another; communion is reciprocal. Dealing is entirely confined to external transactions, being inapplicable to matters of the mind and feelings."

intervention, n., act of intervening; state of being or coming between.

Syn.: interposition, intrusion, intercession.

Syn. dis: "Intervention, which is used of space, order, and time, is said of inanimate objects; interposition is said only of rational agents. The light of the moon is obstructed by the intervention of the clouds; the life of an individual is preserved by the interposition of another: human life is so full of contingencies that when we have formed our projects we can never say what may intervene to prevent their execution: when a man is engaged in an unequal combat, he has no chance of escaping but by the timely interposition of one who is able to rescue him." "In the acts of men intervention is commonly less authoritative or forcible than interposition. 'He owed his life to the intervention of another,' would imply entreaty or help; interposition would involve rescue."

introductory, adj., serving to introduce something else; serving as or given by way of introduction.

Syn.: preliminary, preparatory, precursory, initiatory.

Ant.: complete, final, conclusive, terminal, valedictory.

Syn. dis.: "In the case of the introductory the proceeding commonly has reference to thought and understanding, while preliminary relates to matter or action. We say an introductory treatise; a preliminary step. The one precedes wider exhibition or fuller knowledge, the latter more extended action. Preparatory relates to the purpose rather than the object, to the doer rather than the deed. In the preparatory, I do what will enable me to do something beyond. Preliminaries commonly belong to matters of social arrangement or compact, whether amicable or otherwise, as the preliminaries of a contract, a marriage, a peace, or a duel."

intrude, v., to force or thrust one's self in; to enter into without right or welcome.

Syn.: obtrude, encroach, trespass.

Syn. dis.: "To intrude is to thrust one's self into a place; to obtrude is to thrust one's self in the way. It is intrusion to go into any society unasked and undesired; it is obtruding to join any company and take a part in the conversation without invitation or consent. We violate the rights of another when we intrude; we set up ourselves

by obtruding: one intrudes with one's person in the place which does not belong to one's self; one obtrudes with one's person, remarks, etc., upon another: a person intrudes out of curiosity or any other gratification; he obtrudes out of vanity. In the moral acceptation they preserve the same distinction. In moments of devotion, the serious man endeavours to prevent the intrusion of worldly or improper ideas in his mind: the stings of conscience obtrude themselves upon the guilty even in their greatest merriment."

invective, n., a speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach upon another.

Syn.: abuse, obloquy, vituperation, denunciation.

Ant.: commendation, eulogy, panegyric, laudation.

Syn. dis.: "Abuse as compared with invective is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. Invective is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing or in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education."

invidious, adj., likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred. See envious.

Syn.: envious, unfair, partial, inconsiderate.

Ant.: fair, impartial, considerate, due, just.

Syn. dis.: "Invidious in its common acceptation signifies causing ill-will; envious signifies having ill-will. The former is now used of such proceedings as shall tend to raise a grudge between the persons who are in any way the subjects of the comparison. A task is invidious that puts one in the way of giving offence; a look is envious that is full of envy. Invidious qualifies the thing; envious qualifies the temper of the mind. It is invidious for one author to be judged against another who has written on the same subject: a man is envious when the prospect of another's happiness gives him pain."

irrational, adj., void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; fanciful.

Syn.: foolish, absurd, preposterous.

Ant.: sane, sound, sensible, reasonable, judicious.

Syn. dis.: "Irrational is not so strong a term as foolish: it is applicable more frequently to the thing than to the practice: foolish, on the contrary, is commonly applicable to the person as well as the thing; to the practice rather than the principle. Scepticism is the most irrational thing that exists, for the human mind is formed to believe, not to doubt. Foolish, absurd, and preposterous rise in degree; a violation of common sense is implied by them all, but they vary according to the degree of violence which is done to the understanding: foolish is applied to anything, however trivial, which in the smallest degree offends our understanding or is opposed to our judgment: it is absurd for a man to persuade another to do that which he in like circumstances would object to do himself; it is preposterous for a man to expose himself to the ridicule of others and be angry with those who will not treat him respectfully."

irreligious, adj., disregarding or contemning religion; profane, impious, ungodly.

Syn. dis,: "As epithets to designate the character of the person these synonyms seem to rise in degree; irreligion is negative; profane and impious are positive; the latter being much stronger than the former. All men who are not positively actuated by principles of religion are irreligious: profanity and impiety are however of a still more heinous nature; they consist not in the mere absence of regard for religion, but in a positive contempt for it and open outrage against its laws."

J.

jealousy, n., uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival; apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves; earnest solicitude, envy.

Syn. dis.: "We are jealous of what is our own; we are envious of what is another's: jealousy fears to lose what it has; envy is pained at seeing another have. Jealousy is a noble or an ignoble passion, according to the object which excites it; in the former case it is emulation sharp-

ened by fear; in the latter case it is greediness stimulated by fear; envy is always a base passion, having the worst passions in its train. Jealous is applicable to bodies of men as well as to individuals; envious to individuals only. Nations are jealous of any interference on the part of any other Power, in their commerce, government, or territory; individuals are envious of the rank, wealth, and honours of each other."

jeer, v., to utter severe sarcastic reflections; to make a mock of some person or thing. n., derision.

Syn.: scoff, gibe, sneer; a taunt, a flout.

Syn. dis.: "Jeer is personal, consisting of mocking words addressed to an individual, which is also the case with gibe; but jeer conveys more ridicule and contempt, gibe of bitter scorn and ill-will. Scoff is to manifest contempt in any way, as by looks, gestures, or words. It relates not so much to the person as to the force of what he says or does. Sneer is connected with the grimace of expression rather than with words. If employed, as it may be, of spoken contempt, sneering is covert and indirect, while scoff is open, insolent, and defiant."

judgment, n., the act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense, discernment, understanding.

Syn.: discretion, prudence, sagacity, penetration.

Syn. dis.: "Judgment is used in the senses of the process of judging, the faculty of judging, the faculty of judging rightly, and the result of judging. Judgment with the kindred terms, discretion and prudence, are all employed to express the various modes of practical wisdom which serve to regulate the conduct of men in ordinary life. Judgment determines in the choice of what is good; discretion sometimes only guards against error or direct mistakes; it chooses what is nearest to the truth: judgment requires knowledge and actual experience; discretion requires reflection and consideration. Discretion looks to the present; prudence, which is the same as providence or foresight, calculates on the future. Those who have the conduct or direction of others require discretion; those who have the management of their own concerns require

prudence: for want of discretion the master of a school, or the general of an army, may lose his authority; for want of prudence the merchant may involve himself in ruin, or the man of fortune may be brought to beggary."

justice, n. conduct in accordance with law, human or divine; the giving to every one his due.

Syn: equity, right, rectitude, fairness. Ant: injustice, wrong, unlawfulness.

Syn. dis.: "Justice, is founded on the laws of society; equity is founded on the laws of nature: justice is a written or prescribed law, to which one is bound to conform and make it the rule of one's decisions; equity is a law in our hearts; it conforms to no rule but to circumstances, and decides by the consciousness of right and Justice forbids us doing wrong to any one; and requires us to repair the wrongs we have done to others; equity forbids us doing to others what we would not have them do to us; it requires us to do to others what in similar circumstances we would expect from them." "Justice is inflexible, it follows one invariable rule, which can seldom be deviated from consistently with the public good; equity, on the other hand, varies with the circumstances of the case, and is guided by discretion: justice may, therefore, sometimes run counter to equity, when the interests of the individual must be sacrificed to those of the community; and equity sometimes tempers the rigour of justice by admitting of reasonable deviations from the literal interpretations and the sometimes harsh demands of its laws." The teacher might illustrate this by giving homely examples.] Crabb has one in point; he says: "supposing I have received an injury, justice demands reparation; it listens to no palliation, excuse, or exception; but supposing the reparation which I have the right to demand involves the ruin of him who is perhaps more unfortunate than guilty, can I in equity insist on the demand ?"

K.

keen, *adj*., having a fine edge; penetrating; acute of mind, sharp-witted; full of relish or zest.

Syn.: acute, eager, sharp, piercing, penetrating.

Ant.: blunt, dull, indifferent, languid.

Syn. dis.: "In their primary and physical applications keen denotes an exceeding degree of sharpness, which is the generic term, and applies both to points and edges; while acute belongs only to points. In their secondary and moral meanings, the keen person is one of great penetration; the acute, of understanding in speculative matters; the sharp, of quickness in matters of everyday practice, business, and conversation. Acute and sharp are more generally epithets of bodily, and keen of mental pain. Acute is in this sense technically opposed to chronic. In this application sharp is an epithet of pain generally, acute of some specific disease also; as sharp pain, acute rheumatism, a keen sense of injury or disappointment, keen annoyance; also keen relish or enjoyment, a keen sense of the ridiculous."

kind, n., race, genus, generic class; sort, species.

"Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind.—Matt. xiii., 47.

Syn. dis.: "Kind and species are both employed in their proper sense; sort has been diverted from its original meaning by colloquial use: kind is properly employed for animate objects, particularly for mankind, and improperly for moral objects: species is a term used by philosophers, classing things according to their external or internal properties. Sort may be used for either kind or species; it does not necessarily imply any affinity, or common property in the objects, but simply assemblage, produced as it were by sors, chance.

kindred, n., relationship by blood or marriage; those of one kin.

Syn.: relationship, affinity, consanguinity.

Syn. dis.: "The kindred is the more general state here expressed: it may embrace all mankind, or refer to particular families or communities; it depends upon possessing the common property of humanity: the philanthropist claims kindred with all who are unfortunate when it is in his power to relieve them. Relationship is a state less

general than kindred, but more extended than either affinity or consanguinity; it applies to particular families only, but it applies to all of the same family, whether remotely or distantly related. Affinity denotes a close relationship, whether of an artificial or a natural kind: there is an affinity between the husband and the wife in consequence of the marriage tie, and there is an affinity between those who descend from the same parents or relations in a direct line. Consanguinity is, strictly speaking, this latter species of descent; and the term is mostly employed in all questions of law respecting descent and inheritance."

knowledge, n. (nol'-ĕj), that which is or may be known; certain and clear perception of things; acquaintance with any fact or person: mental accomplishment.

Syn.: science, learning, erudition, cognizance.

Ant.: ignorance, illiterateness, misapprehension.

Syn. dis.: Knowledge is a general term which simply implies the thing known: science, learning, and erudition are modes of knowledge qualified by some collateral idea: science is a systematic species of knowledge which consists of rule and order; learning is that species of knowledge which we derive from schools, or through the medium of personal instruction; erudition is scholastic knowledge obtained by profound research: it relates to literature and learning rather than to science, and to its extensive attainment, involving a knowledge of subjects commonly unfamiliar." See literature.

L.

lack, n., the state of being without or in need of anything.v., to be destitute of; to be deficient in.

Syn. want, need, necessity, scarcity, deficiency.

Ant.: supply, fulness, abundance, competence.

Syn. dis.: "Lack refers more directly to the failing or inadequate source or supply; want, to the inadequate supply or possession, combined with the requirement or demand. Need relates directly to the urgency of the demand, and indirectly to the absence of supply: want is

commonly absence of mere possession; need, absence of means of action. As they express states, necessity is stronger than need, for whereas need is negative, necessity has a positive and compelling force. A man is in need of food. Under some circumstances there is a need for action: need is pressing; necessity unyielding: need is the strongest degree of requirement, necessity of demand. The words lack, want, and need rise in force. The superfluities of life—wealth, estates, great power or influence—I lack; the conveniencies which I am without, I want; the necessaries which I am without, I need. Lack is the absence of excess; want, of comfort; need of sufficiency."

language, n., the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.

Syn.: dialect, idiom, tongue, speech, phraseology.

Ant.: jargon, jabber, gibberish, muteness.

Syn. dis.: "Language is the most general term in its meaning and application: tongue, speech, idiom, and dialect, are applicable only to human beings. Language is either written or spoken; but a tongue is conceived of mostly as something to be spoken; and speech is, in the strict sense, that only which is spoken or uttered. is an abstract term, implying either the power of uttering articulate sounds, as when we speak of the gift of speech: or the words themselves which are spoken, as when we speak of the parts of speech; or the particular mode of expressing one's self. Idiom and dialect are not properly a language: idiom is the peculiar construction and turn of a language, which distinguishes it altogether from others. A dialect is that which is engrafted on a language by the inhabitants of particular parts of a country. Languages simply serve to convey our thoughts: tongues consist of words, written or spoken: speech consists of words spoken."

latent, adj., lying hid or concealed; not manifested nor
apparent.

Syn.: secret, hidden, occult, undeveloped.

Ant.: visible, active, apparent, exposed, manifest.

Syn. dis.: "Latent is most commonly employed of that which is of the nature of an undeveloped or suppressed force: what is secret is so far removed from common observation as to be unperceived: what is hidden is so covered as to be invisible, which may be from natural or from artificial causes. Occult denotes the untraceable rather than the unknown, and is a term of processes and influences, the existence of which is known, but their mode of operation is latent, below the surface, and, it may be, beyond our ken."

laudable, adj., deserving of praise or commendation.

Syn.: praiseworthy, commendable, meritorious.

Ant.: blameable, censurable, reprehensible.

Syn. dis.: Laudable and commendable seem better applicable to the actions or qualities of individuals, and praiseworthy to the individuals themselves; as a praiseworthy character; laudable ambition; commendable propriety. Laudable is stronger than commendable; the former denoting that praise is due, the latter that it is appropriate and right. It is a laudable ambition to excel in that which is good; it is very praiseworthy in a child to assist its parent as occasion may require; silence is commendable in a young person when reproved."

lawful, adj., agreeable or conformable to law; unobjectionable from a legal point of view; just, righteous.

Syn.: legal, legitimate, permissible, allowable.

Ant.: wrong, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate.

Syn. dis: "Lawful denotes conformable to law, in any sense in which the term law may be employed, whether the law of the land, moral law, propriety, or specific regulation. Legal is conformable or appertaining to the law of the land. Legitimate has the wider sense of conformable to law, rule, principle, justice, fairness, or propriety. These terms regard the lawful or legal in reference to mutual trade, intercourse, connections, or relations between man and man."

lay, v., to cause to lie down; to put or spread in order; to set or place generally; to dispose regularly or according to rule.

Syn.: put, place, set, dispose, deposit, spread, arrange.

Syn. dis.: "Of these terms, the simplest and most comprehensive, and, therefore, the least distinctive, is put, which denotes no more than to bring in any way to a position or relation; as 'to put a question'; to put a book on the shelf.' To place is to put in a particular part or space, or in a specific position. A book is placed on the shelf, as being the appointed arrangement for it. To lay can be used only of those things which may be made in some degree to lie; while set, only of those which may be made to stand: we lay a plate on the table, and set a candlestick on the bracket." "By a vulgar error the verbs lay and to lie have been so confounded as to deserve some notice. To lie is intransitive, and designates a state: to lay is transitive, and denotes an action on an object; it is properly to cause to lie: a thing lies on the table; some one lays it on the table; he lies with his fathers; they laid him with his fathers. In the same manner, when used idiomatically, we say a thing lies by us until we bring it into use; we lay it by for some future purpose: we lie down in order to repose ourselves; we lay money down by way of deposit: the disorder lies in the constitution: we lay a burden upon our friends."

leave, n., liberty or permission granted; allowance.

"He hath wrung from me my slow leave."—Hamlet.

Syn.: liberty, licence, permission, concession.

Ant.: restriction, prohibition, prevention, refusal.

Syn. dis.: "Leave is the simplest term; it implies the placing of a person in a position to act or not, as he pleases; a discretionary permission; liberty, that all obstructions or hindrances are removed to specific action; as liberty of speech, liberty of access. Licence is liberty in a particular case, formally or even legally granted by special permission; as a licence to print, sell, etc. Permission is the mere absence on the part of another of anything preventive or of opposition, without implying sanction or approval." Leave and permission are said to be asked for, but not liberty: we beg leave to offer our opinions; we request permission to speak; we take the liberty to call to account.

letters, n. pl., learning, literature, erudition, knowledge.

Syn. dis.: "Letters and literature signify knowledge derived through the medium of written letters or books, that is, information; learning is confined to that which is communicated, that is, scholastic knowledge. Such an expression as 'men of letters,' or 'the republic of letters,' comprehends all who devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds; literary societies have for their object the diffusion of general information; learned societies propose to themselves the higher object of extending the bounds of science, and of enlarging the sum of human knowledge." "Letters—equivalent to the French 'belles lettres,' polite learning—is to literature as the abstract to the concrete; literature being letters in specific relationship, as the literature (not the letters) of a particular country." (See knowledge, also literature.)

lightness, n., light conduct, want of steadiness, fickleness, vacillation, inconstancy.

Syn.: levity, flightiness, giddiness, volatility.

Ant.: sobriety, gravity, decorum, steadiness.

Syn. dis.: "Lightness and giddiness are taken either in the natural or metaphorical sense; the rest in the moral sense: lightness is said of the outward carriage or the inward temper. Levity is that kind of lightness which denotes an inability or inaptitude to weigh the importance of principles in thought and action, and so borders on immorality, if it is not actually such. Giddiness is wild thoughtlessness, especially such as comes of exuberant spirits. combined with scanty powers of reflection. Lightness is that quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by triffing considerations, and shows itself, therefore, in inconstancy and want of steadfastness and resolution. tility is active lightness of disposition; a tendency to fly from one thing to another from curiosity and petty in-Flightiness comes of mental unsteadiness, which shows itself in capricious fancies, irregular conduct, and disordered intentions; it betokens intellectual deficiency."

likeness, n., the quality or state of being like; that which is like or similar.

Syn.: resemblance, similarity, similitude, correspondence.

Ant.: dissimilarity, dissimilitude, disparity, unlikeness. Syn. dis.: "Likeness is the most general, and at the same time the most familiar, term: it respects either external or internal properties; resemblance usually respects only the external aspects. We speak of 'a strong likeness in feature'; 'a faint resemblance in manner.' Similarity, or similitude, which is a higher term, is in the moral application, in regard to likeness, what resemblance is in the physical sense: what is alike has the same nature; what is similar has certain features in common; in this sense we say feelings, sentiments, and persons are alike; but cases, circumstances, and conditions are similar."

linger, v., to be slow in moving, to delay, to await, to stop.

Syn.: tarry, loiter, lag, saunter.

Ant.: hasten, press, push, speed.

Syn. dis.: "Suspension of action or slow movement enters into the meaning of all these terms: to linger is to stop altogether or to move but slowly forward; to tarry is properly to suspend one's movement; the former may proceed from reluctance to leave the spot on which we linger; the latter may proceed from motives of discretion which suggest our tarrying." "Loiter is to linger from tardiness or indolence, as linger implies a constraining or retarding influence attached to the locality. Saunter (popularly derived from sainte terre, the Holy Land, as if connected with the strolling of pilgrims there) is to move onwards, but in an idle, dreamy fashion. We lag through laziness or absence of mind; linger through attachment; loiter from idleness; saunter for pleasure; and tarry for a purpose."

listless, adj., having no inclination or interest, languid, weary.

Syn.: uninterested, indifferent, careless, torpid.

Ant.: eager, curious, ardent, attentive, absorbed. See indolent.

literature, n., the collective literary productions of any country or period; knowledge of or acquaintance with letters or books.

Syn.: learning, letters, erudition.

Syn dis.: The term literature embraces what the French call belles lettres, the class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history. in contradistinction to scientific treatises and words which contain positive knowledge. Archdeacon Smith thus distinguishes the terms literature and the arts: "Literature," he says, "in its widest application, embraces all compositions which do not appertain to the positive sciences. As a man of literature is versed in belles lettres. so a man of learning excels in what is taught in the schools, and belongs almost wholly to the past; while literature includes the current compositions of the day. Art is the application of knowledge to practice. As science consists of speculative principles, so art is a system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain ac-Arts are divided into two classes: the useful, mechanical or industrial arts, and the liberal, polite, or fine arts. The former are called trades; the latter have to do with imagination and design, as poetry, painting, sculpture, designing, and the like."

livelihood, n., means of subsistence or maintaining life; the support of life; means of living.

Syn.: living, subsistence, maintenance, support, sustenance.

Ant.: privation, starvation, want, beggary.

Syn. dis.: "The means of living or supporting life is the idea common to all these terms. A livelihood is a calling or profession regarded as the condition of subsistence; while living is the subsistence itself. Both livelihood and living are restricted to rational creatures, whose maintenance depends upon their own exertions. Subsistence is employed of what furnishes support to animal life generally and directly, as food; while to support is to furnish with the means of sustenance in any shape, as money, food, and the like. Maintenance has a wider meaning, and denotes generally the keeping up of anything which has to be upheld in a course of being, action, or operation; as the maintenance of life, of the body, of a fabric, of respectability, of splendour, of public war or

worship. Sustenance denotes no more than means of supporting life, but is not restricted to animal life, being applicable to the vegetative life of plants. Maintenance and support are applicable to things of the moral nature; as the support of courage and hope; the maintenance of order, cheerfulness, or resolution."

lively, adj., gay, animated, active, energetic, brisk.

Syn.: sprightly, vivacious, sportive, merry, jocund.

Ant.: lifeless, torpid, sluggish, listless, dull.

Syn. dis.: "Liveliness is the property of childhood, youth, and even mature age; sprightliness is the peculiar property of youth; vivacity is a quality compatible with the sobriety of years. The imagination, the wit, the conception, the representation, and the like, are lively; the air, the manner, the book, the tune, the dance, are sprightly; the conversation, the turn of mind, the society, are vivacious; the muse, the pen, the imagination, are sportive; the meeting, the laugh, the song, the concert, are merry; the train, the dance, the note, are jocund."

loose, adj., unbound, rambling, unrestrained in morals and manner, wanton.

Syn.: lax, licentious, dissolute, vague.

Ant.: bound, tight, moral, conscientious, exact.

Syn. dis.: "Loose is employed either for moral or intellectual subjects; vague only for intellectual objects; lax sometimes for what is intellectual, but oftener for the moral; dissolute and licentious only for moral matters. Whatever wants a proper connection, or linking together of the parts, is loose; whatever is scattered and remotely separate is vague: a style is loose where the words and sentences are not made to coalesce, so as to form a regular connected series; assertions are vague which have but a remote connection with the subject referred to. Looseness of character, if indulged, soon sinks into dissoluteness of morals; and laxity of discipline is apt to be followed by licentiousness of manners."

M.

maintain, v., to sustain; keep or retain possession of; support or defend by force of reason or intellect.

"For thou hast maintained my right and my cause."
—Psalm ix., 4.

Syn.: assert, hold, vindicate, support.

Ant.: drop, abandon, oppose, thwart, subvert.

Syn. dis.: "Maintain, in the sense in which it is synonymous with the other terms here given, denotes the holding firmly or with vigour and constancy; while hold denotes simply entertaining with any degree of firmness in argumentative defence, and even without argument at all. We hold views, opinions, or belief; we maintain, besides these, positions, arguments, rights, claims. We assert facts and claims. To vindicate is to defend with an implied degree of success. Hold is always used of persons; support also of evidence."

malevolent, adj., having an ill-will or evil disposition towards others, or rejoicing in their misfortune.

Syn.: malicious, malignant, ill-disposed.

Ant.: kindly, benignant, beneficent.

Syn. dis.: "Malevolence has a deep root in the heart, and is a settled part of the character; we denominate the person malevolent to designate the ruling temper of his mind: maliciousness may be applied as an epithet to particular parts of a man's character or conduct: malignity is not applied to characterize the person but the thing; the malignity of a design is estimated by the degree of mischief which was intended to be done." Malice will, in general, lie dormant until it is provoked; but malevolence is as active and unceasing in its operations for mischief as its opposite, benevolence, is in wishing and doing good: a story or tale is termed malicious which emanates from a malicious disposition; a fever is malignant which runs a long and unchecked course, and seems to defy all effort to arrest it.

manners, n., behaviour, carriage, deportment, especially ceremonious, polite, or respectful deportment, civility.

Syn.: morals, politeness, breeding.

Syn. dis.: "Manners respect the minor forms of acting with and towards others; morals include the important duties of life: manners have therefore been denominated

minor morals." By an attention to good manners we commend ourselves to others and render ourselves desirable associates; by an olservance of good morals we become good members of society and gain its esteem. Good-manners is the result of good-breeding, and good-beeding is the index and distinctive characteristic of a gentleman.

maxim, n., a short and concise statement of an important truth; a principle generally received and admitted as true.

Syn.: precept, rule, law, proverb, adage, aphorism.

Syn. dis.: "Maxim is a moral truth that carries its own weight with itself: precept, rule, and law all borrow their weight from some external circumstance: the precept derives its authority from the individual delivering it; the rule acquires a worth from its fitness for guiding us in our proceeding; the law, which is a species of rule, derives its weight from the sanction of power. Maxims are often p ecepts, inasmuch as they are sometimes communicated to us by our parents or those in authority; they are rules inasmuch as they serve as a rule for our conduct; they are laws inasmuch as they have the sanction of conscience."

may, an auxiliary verb, denoting (among other things) subjective power, ability, or might. In this sense, may is almost obsolete, its place being taken by can; may being reserved for those cases in which there is something regarded as possibly true or likely to happen.

Syn. dis.: Distinguishing may from can, Archdeacon Smith has the following remarks: "Can denotes power; may, probability, possibility, and permission. I can, or cannot, walk; that is, I have, or have not, the power to walk. It is remarkable that the negative cannot is used in the sense of extreme improbability; as, 'surely it cannot be raining with this bright sun;' in which case it seems to take the place of may not. So we should say, 'I think, with the wind from the south, it may rain to-day.' But we should not say, 'surely, with the wind from the north, it may not,' but 'it cannot rain to-day.' May not is usually said to negative, not probability, but permission."

mental, adj., pertaining to the mind or intellect; intellectual.

Syn. dis.: There is the same difference between mental and intellectual as between mind and intellect: the mind comprehends the thinking faculty in general, with all its operations; the intellect includes only that part of it which consists in understanding and judgment: mental is therefore opposed to corporeal; intellectual is opposed to sensual or physical: mental exertions are not to be expected from all; intellectual enjoyments fall to the lot of comparatively few. Objects, pleasures, pains, operations, gifts, etc., are denominated mental, though some may be also characterized as intellectual; subjects, conversation, pursuits, literary society, and the like, are entitled intellectual.

merit, n., goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which is earned or deserved.

Syn.: goodness, desert, worth, excellence, worthiness.

Ant.: demerit, unworthiness, worthlessness, defect.

Syn. dis.: "Of these desert and merit have the two-fold meaning of good and evil deserving; while goodness, worth, and worthiness are employed only in a favourable sense. Worth is the intrinsic and permanent value of the moral character or the thing appraised: worth describes the qualities; merit, the actions of a man. Merit and desert are well-nigh identical in meaning; but merit is used more abstractly, as, 'the merits of a case,' 'the merits of a literary or musical production.' It represents excellency less strictly in connection with its dues than does desert, which always takes into account some correspondent treatment of persons."

mindful, adj., attentive, heedful, regardful, observant.

Syn. dis.: "Mindful respects that which we wish from others: regardful respects that which in itself demands regard or serious thought: observant respects both that which is communicated by others and that which carries its own obligations with itself." Heedful has the general sense of thinking much on, or of giving heed to, that which is brought to our notice, and of which we are to be

careful. In this it agrees with attention; hence we speak of giving heed and paying attention. Observant expresses the faculty of noticing things, not from mere curiosity, but from the hope of gaining or profiting something by such observation.

misconstrue, v., to interpret either words or things in a wrong sense; misinterpret.

Syn. dis.: "The difference is slight between the usages of these terms: both imply voluntary action; yet misconstrue seems more commonly employed of things of which the meaning has to be gathered by inference; misinterpret, of those of which it is directly expressed. Hence we should say, 'to misinterpret words or actions,' 'to misconstrue motives.' Interpretations should be truthful: constructions of conduct should be charitable. I misinterpret a man's actions when I pass wrong judgment; I misconstrue them when I err in appraising the nature of their intentions."

modesty, n., the lowly estimate of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour.

Syn.: moderation, decency, decorum, diffidence.

Ant.: vanity, self-conceit, assurance, effrontery.

Syn. dis.: Modesty lies in the mind and in the tone of feeling; moderation respects the desires: modesty is not only a becoming virtue, but a discreet principle of action; moderation is a rule or line that acts as a restraint on the views and the outward conduct. Modesty shields a man from mortifications and disappointments, which assail the self-conceited man: moderation is equally advantageous, since it suitably restrains and regulates one's desires, demands, and expectations. Modesty, though opposed to assurance, is not incompatible with a justifiable confidence in ourselves, and, unlike diffidence, qualifies one for, and often incites one to, the proper fulfilment of duty.

mutual, adj., interchanged; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

"The soul and spirit that animates and keeps up society is mutual trust."—South.

"Life cannot subsist in society but by reciprocal concessions." Johnson.

Syn.: common, correspondent, reciprocal, interchangeable.

Ant.: one-sided, unreciprocated, unreturned.

Syn. dis.: "Mutual supposes a sameness in condition at the same time; reciprocal supposes an alternation or succession of returns. Mutual applies mostly to matters of will and opinion: a mutual affection, a mutual inclination to oblige, a mutual interest or concern (for each other's comfort, pleasure, etc.)—these are virtues we should display and encourage; reciprocal ties, bonds, rights, duties—these are what everyone ought to bear in mind as a member of society, that he may expect of no man more than what in equity he is disposed to return. Mutual applies to nothing but what is personal; reciprocal is applied to things remote from the idea of personality, as reciprocal terms, relations," etc. "A mutual thing is simply a thing which exists between two persons; a reciprocal thing so exists as the result of a giving and returning. 'The attachment was mutual' would mean simply that it was felt on both sides; that it was reciprocal, that what one had given the other had also returned." When we are speaking of a third person the word mutual is much misused for the word common, as in the phrase, 'our mutual friend'—mutuat properly relating to two persons only. Care should be taken also to avoid adding the words for each other, in such a phrase as, 'mutual regard for each other.' The idea expressed in the word 'mutual' makes it redundant to add the words 'for each other.' Similarly the phrase, 'mutually dependent' is the exact equivalent of 'dependent on each other; hence, 'mutually dependent on each other' is tautological and a solecism.

N.

name, n., that by which a person or thing is called or designated.

Syn.: appellation, title, denomination, designation.

Syn. dis.: "Name is a generic term; the rest are specific. Whatever word is employed to distinguish one

thing from another, is a name; therefore an appellation and a title is a name, but not vice versû." Appellation properly denotes a descriptive term when some individual is expressed or some peculiar characteristic, as Alfred the Great; Richard, the Hunchback. "A title is a name in some way indicative of dignity, distinctiveness, or prominence. Denomination is a distinctive name, implying sectional division or classification: designation is a distinctive title, pointing out more specifically one individual from others."

narrow, adj., limited as to space, extent, duration, means,
 etc.; circumscribed; contracted in views or intellect.

Syn.: contracted, confined, straitened, slender.

Ant.: wide, broad, ample, capacious, expanded.

Syn. dis.: "Narrow is a variation of near, signifying the quality of being near, close, or not extended; contracted signifies either the state or quality of being shrunk up, lessened in size, or brought within a small compass. Contracted and confined respect the operations of things; narrow their qualities or accidents." "A narrow escape is one in which the interval between the point of danger and the person avoiding it is near or narrow. Metaphorically a narrow mind is so by nature; a contracted mind is so by association, training, or prejudice. Confined implies more strongly than contracted the operation of external forces: a stream is contracted within its ordinary course by the drought of summer; it is confined to a narrow bed by artificial embankments. We speak morally of the contracted span of a man's life, and the confined view he takes of a subject."

naturally, adv., in a naturally way; spontaneously; according to the usual order of things.

Syn.: in course, consequently, of course, normally.

Ant.: artfully, abnormally, unnaturally.

Syn. dis.: "Naturally signifies according to the nature of things, as, 'this might naturally have been expected.' In course signifies in the course of things, that is, in the regular order or sequence that things ought to follow. Consequently signifies by a consequence, that is, by a

necessary law of dependence, which makes one thing foliow another. Of course signifies on account of the course which things most commonly or even necessarily take. Whatever happens naturally, happens as we expect it; what happens in course, happens usually as we approve of it; whatever follows consequently, follows as we judge it right; whatever follows of course, follows as we see it necessarily. Consequently is either a speculative or a practical inference; of course is always practical. In course applies to what one does or may do; of course applies to what one must do or leave undone."

necessary, adj., indispensably requisite or needful; such as cannot be done without or dispensed with.

"Tis necessary he should die."-Timon of Athens.

Syn.: expedient, essential, requisite, inevitable.

Ant.: contingent, optional, discretional, unessential.

Syn. dis.: "Necessary is a general and indefinite term: things may be necessary in the course of nature; they may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case or our views of necessity. Expedient, essential, and requisite are modes of relative necessity; the expedience of a thing is a matter of discretion and calculation. The requisite and the essential are more obviously necessary than the expedient; but the former is less so than the latter: what is requisite may be so only in part or entirely; the essential, on the contrary, is that which constitutes the essence, and without which a thing cannot exist."

negligent, adj., apt to neglect or omit that which ought to be done or attended to; eareless, neglectful.

Syn.: remiss, careless, heedless, thoughtless, inattentive.

Ant.: careful, thoughtful, mindful, heedful, considerate.

Syn. dis.: "Negligent is a stronger term than remiss; one is negligent in neglecting the thing that is expressly before one's eyes; one is remiss in forgetting that which was enjoined some time previously: the want of will renders a person negligent; the want of interest renders a person remiss. Servants or employees are not infrequently negligent in what concerns their master's interest;

teachers are sometimes remiss in not correcting the faults of their pupils." See heed.

neighbourhood, n., the state of living or being situated near; an adjoining district or locality; vicinity.

Syn. dis.: "Neighbourhood is Saxon; vicinity is Latin: hence, as commonly happens, the Saxon term is the more comprehensive. Neighbourhood is, in the first place, employed both of the place or places in the vicinity, and of the persons inhabiting them: vicinity, only of the place. Again, neighbourhood is employed to designate the general nearness or collectiveness of persons or objects among one another; vicinity, only of the nearness of one being to another, or a person to a place. Hence, a difference in the form of expression; as, to live in the vicinity of the sea, rather than the neighbourhood; nothing more being meant than physical proximity. Vicinity expresses nearness; neighbourhood, social nearness."

news, n. (pl., but always treated as a singular noun), recent or fresh intelligence, or information concerning any matter or event; tidings; intelligence.

Syn. dis.: "News denotes what is generally read in the way of intelligence from any or all quarters. This may be interesting to ourselves in common with others, or it may be wholly uninteresting. Tidings are news of what has tided or betided (A. S., tid, tide or time), more or less expected, from a particular quarter, and always personally interesting. Intelligence is a more formal word, denoting public or official communication of news, and is always of general interest, whether good or bad, and commonly on definite subjects."

noise, n., loud or confused sound; loud or continuous talk; a din; a rumour.

Syn.: cry, outcry, clamour.

Ant.: melody, silence, stillness, hush.

Syn. dis.: "These terms may all be taken in an improper as well as a proper sense. Whatever is obtruded upon the public notice, so as to become the universal subject of conversation and writing, is said to make a noise; in this manner a new and good performer at the theatre makes a

noise on his first appearance: a noise may, however, be for or against; but a cry, outcry, and clamour are always against the object, varying in the degree and manner in which they display themselves: cry implies less than outcry, and this is less than clamour. When the public voice is raised in an audible manner against any particular matter, it is a cry; if it be mingled with intemperate language, it is an outcry; if it be vehement and exceedingly noisy, it is a clamour: partisans raise a cry in order to form a body in their favour; the discontented are ever ready to set up an outcry against men in power; a clamour for peace in time of war is easily raised by those who wish to thwart the government."

note, n., an explanatory or critical comment; a minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.

Syn.: annotation, comment, commentary, observation, remark.

Syn. dis.: "In the sense in which it is synonymous with the other terms here given, note is always written, being either a brief writing to assist the memory or a marginal comment or explanation. It is this latter respect of the word which is more fully expressed by annotation. Comment has a less systematic meaning, and denotes the expression of anything which may casually suggest itself as worth making in relation to what is said or written, and may be itself either written or said. When the comment is only spoken as well as casual, and has relation rather to the circumstances of the case than to its interpretation, it may be called an observation or remark. Commentary is a systematic collection of comments in a literary form, and by way of explanation and illustration."

notice, v., to take cognizance of; to make comments or remarks upon; to observe.

Syn. dis.: "In the first sense of these words, as the action respects ourselves, to notice and remark require simple attention; to observe requires examination. To notice is a more cursory action than to remark: we may notice a thing by a single glance, or on merely turning one's head; but to remark supposes a reaction of the mind on an object: we notice the state of a person's health or

his manners in company; we remark his habits and peculiarities in domestic life. What is noticed or remarked strikes on the senses, and awakens the mind; what is observed is looked after and sought for: the former are often involuntary acts; we see, hear, and think, because the objects obtrude themselves uncalled for; but the latter is intentional as well as voluntary; we see, hear, and think, on that which we have watched. We remark things as matters of fact; we observe them in order to judge of, or draw conclusions from them."

O.

obedient, adj., ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior; submissive to authority, restraint, or control.

Syn.: submissive, obsequious, dutiful, compliant.

Ant.: rebellious, disobedient, intractable, antagonistic.

Syn. dis.: "One is obedient to command, submissive to power or the will, obsequious to persons. Obedience is always taken in a good sense; one ought always to be obedient where obedience is due: submission is relative'y good; it may, however, be indifferent or bad: one may be submissive from interested motives, or meanness of spirit, which is a base kind of submission; but to be submissive for conscience' sake is the bounden duty of a Christian: obsequiousness is never good; it is an excessive concern about the good-will or favour of another which has always interest for its end."

object, n., that towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities. Syn.: subject.

Syn. dis.: "Object signifies the thing that lies in one's way; subject, the thing forming the ground-work; the one is perceived by the sight, the other is that which the mind deals with and reflects upon. The object puts itself forward; the subject is in the background; we notice the object; we observe and reflect on the subject: objects are sensible; the subject is altogether intellectual; the eye, the ear, and all the senses are occupied with the surrounding objects: the memory, the judgment, and the imagination are supplied with subjects suitable to the nature of the operation. When object is taken for that which is

intellectual, it retains a similar signification; it is the thing that presents itself to the mind; it is seen by the mind's eye: the *subject*, on the contrary, is that which must be sought for, and when found it engages the mental powers: hence we say an *object* of consideration, an *object* of delight, an *object* of concern; a *subject* of reflection, a *subject* of mature delileration, the *subject* of a poem, the *subject* of grief, of lamentation, and the like."

objection, n., that which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition; an adverse argument, reason or charge.

Syn.: difficulty, exception.

Syn. dis.: "Objection is here a general term; it comprehends both the difficulty and the exception, which are but species of the objection: an objection and a difficulty are started; an exception is made: the objection to a thing is in general that which renders it less desirable; but the difficulty is that which renders it less practicable: there is an objection against every scheme which incurs a serious risk; the want of means to begin, or resources to carry on a scheme, are difficulties. Objection and exception both respect the nature, the moral tendency, or moral consequences of a thing; but an objection may be frivolous or serious; an exception is something serious: the objection is positive; the exception is relatively considered, that is, the thing excepted from other things, as not good, and consequently objected to."

obstinate, adj., pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions. purposes, or views; firmly fixed in resolution.

Syn.: contumacious, stubborn, headstrong, inflexible.

Ant.: amenable, complaisant, vielding, docile.

Syn. dis.: "Obstinacy is a habit of the mind; contumacy is either a particular state of feeling or a mode of action: obstinacy consists in an attachment to one's own mode of acting; contumacy consists in a contempt of others: the obstinate man adheres tenaciously to his own ways, and opposes reason to reason; the contumacious man disputes the right of another to control his actions, and opposes force to force. Obstinacy interferes with a man's private conduct, and makes him blind to right reason:

contumacy is a crime against lawful authority; the contumacious man sets himself against his superiors. The stubborn and the headstrong are species of the obstinate: the former lies altogether in the perversion of the yill; the latter in the perversion of the judgment: the stubborn person wills what he wills; the headstrong person thinks what he thinks. Stubbornness is mostly inherent in a person's nature; a headstrong temper is commonly associated with violence and impetuosity of character."

occasion, n., an incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else; an incidental, but not efficient cause.

Syn.: necessity, requirement, need, want.

Syn. dis.: "These terms are applied to the events of life; but the occasion is that which determines our conduct, and leaves us no choice; it amounts to a degree of necessity: the opportunity is that which invites the action; it tempts us to embrace the moment for taking the step. We do things, therefore, as the occasion requires, or as the opportunity offers. There are many occasions on which a man is called upon to uphold his opinions. There are few opportunities for men in general to distinguish themselves. The occasion obtrudes upon us; the opportunity is what we seek or desire."

old, adj., not new; not fresh or recent; ancient.

Syn.: antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Ant.: young, youthful, modern, current, recent.

Syn. dis.: "Old respects what has long existed and still exists; ancient what existed at a distant period, but does not necessarily exist at present; antique, that which has long been ancient, and of which there remain but faint traces: antiquated, old-fashioned, and obsolete that which has ceased to be any longer used or esteemed. A fashion is old when it has been long in use; a custom is ancient when its use has long been passed; a person is antiquated whose appearance is grown out of date; manners which are gone quite out of fashion are old-fashioned; a word or custom is obsolete which has grown out of use."

omen, n., a chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill.

Syn.: prognostic, presage, augury, portent.

Syn. dis.: "All these terms express some token or sign of what is to come. The omen and prognostic are both drawn from external objects; the presage is drawn from one's own feelings. The omen is drawn from objects that have no necessary connection with the thing they are made to represent; it is the fruit of the imagination, and rests on superstition; the prognostic, on the contrary, is a sign which partakes in some degree of the quality of the thing denoted. The omen and presage respect either good or bad events; prognostic respects mostly the bad. It is an omen of our success if we find those of whom we have to ask a favour in a good-humour; the spirit of discontent which pervades the countenances and discourse of a people is a prognostic of some popular commotion; the quickness of powers discoverable in a boy is sometimes a presuge of his future greatness."

option, n., the right, power, or liberty of choosing; the privilege of choice.

Syn.: choice, selection, preference.

Syn. dis.: "Option is the right or power of choice, or freedom from restraint in the act of choosing: the optional is opposed to the compulsory. Choice denotes the act and the power of choosing out of a number, with the sense, sometimes, of judgment in choice, as when we say 'to show choice.' Preference is the specific exercise of choice in reference to one or more objects of choice. Selection has much the same meaning as preference; but preference may express only a feeling, while selection is an act of taking one or more out of a number upon some principle of choice connected or not with feeling."

oral, adj., uttered or delivered by the mouth; spoken, not written.

Syn.: verbal, vocal; unwritten, traditional.

Syn. dis.: "Oral means spoken by word of mouth; verbal, the same thing; vocal, belonging to the voice. The difference is in the application. Oral is opposed to written

or printed in volumes and documents, and stands related to history, records, and tradition; verbal, to common and brief communications; vocal, to instrumental in music, or to sounds produced in other ways, or to silence."

order, n., regular or methodical disposition or arrangement.

Syn.: method, rule, arrangement.

Syn. dis.: Order is applied in general to everything that is disposed; method and rule are applied only to what is done; the order lies in consulting the time, the place, and the object, so as to make them accord; the method consists in the right choice of means to an end; the rule consists in that which will keep us in the right way. Where there is a number of objects there must be order in the disposition of them: there must be order in a school as to the arrangement both of the pupils and of the business: where there is work to carry on, or any object to attain, or any art to follow, there must be method in the pursuit. As epithets, orderly, methodical, and regular, are applied to persons and even to things: an orderly man, or an or derly society, is one that adheres to the estabi hed orde of things: the former in his domestic habits, the latter in their public capacity, their social meetings, and their social measures. A methodical man is one who adopts method in all he sets about; such a one may sometimes run into the extreme of formality, by being precise where precision is not necessary: we cannot speak of a methodical society, for method is altogether a personal quality. A man is regular, inasmuch as he follows a certain rule which is the guide of his conduct."

origin, n., the beginning or first existence of anything; that from which anything primarily proceeds; the commencement.

Syn.: original, beginning, rise, source, derivation.

Syn. dis.: "Origin has respect to the cause, beginning to the period of existence: everything owes its existence to the origin; it dates it existence from the beginning: there cannot be an origin without a beginning: but there may be a beginning where we do not speak of an origin. Origin and rise are both employed for the primary state

of existence; but the latter is a much more familiar term than the former: we speak of the *origin* of an empire, the *origin* of a family, the *origin* of a dispute, and the like; but we say that a river takes its *rise* from a certain mountain, that certain disorders take their *rise* from particular circumstances which happen, it may be, in early life. We look to the *origin* as to the cause of existence: we look to the *rise* as to the situation in which the thing commences to exist, or the process by which it grows up into existence."

oversight, n., superintendence, supervision; omission, inadvertence.

Syn. dis.: Oversight has two apparently opposite meanings—that of control or supervision, and that of inadvertency. The one is expressed in the duties of oversight, or care over persons committed to one's charge; the other expresses neglect or omission to go somewhere, or to do or perform some act. In the latter sense, oversight differs from inadvertency "in being purely negative, while inadvertency may denote active error: we do wrong things through inadvertency; we omit to do right or needful things through oversight. Oversight differs from superintendence in that it relates only to persons: we speak of the superintendence of an institution, and the oversight of its inmates."

overturn, v., to turn over, upset, overthrow; overpower.

Syn.: overthrow, subvert, invert, reverse.

Ant.: restore, reinstate, revive, construct.

Syn. dis.: "To overturn, overthrow, and subvert, generally involve the destruction of the thing so overturned, overthrown, or subverted, or at least renders it for the time useless, and are, therefore, mostly unallowed acts; but reverse and invert, which have a more particular application, have a less specific character of propriety: we may reverse a proposition by taking the negative instead of the affirmative; a decree may be reversed so as to render it nugatory; but both of these acts may be right or wrong, according to circumstances: likewise, the order of particular things may be inverted to suit the convenience of parties; but the order of society cannot be inverted with-

out subverting all the principles on which civil society is built."

P.

paint, v., to represent by delineation and colours; (fig.) to represent or exhibit to the mind.

Syn.: depict, describe, image, characterize, represent.

Syn. dis.: To paint is employed either literally to re present figures or scenes on canvas, or to represent characters, events, and circumstances by means of words: to depict is generally used in this latter sense only, but the former word seems to express a greater exercise of the imagination than the latter: it is the art of the poet to paint nature in lively colours; it is the art of the historian or narrator to depict a real scene of misery in strong colours. See describe.

parody, n., a poetical pleasantry in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

Syn. dis.: Parody is the humorous adaptation, by alterations here and there of an author's words, or by a close copying of the measure and melody of his verse, to a subject very different from the original: it is a burlesque imitation of a serious poem, a literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment. See burlesque.

partake, v., to share in common with others; to participate.

Syn. dis.: "To partake is literally to take a part, share, or portion (and is followed by 'of,' sometimes by 'in'), in common with others. This also is the etymological force of participate, which is the Latin equivalent of partake; but in participate there is implied a more perfect unity and community of feeling or possession. Hence it is followed, not by 'of,' but by 'in.' Two persons may partake of the same dish; but they participate in each other's feelings, convictions, joys or sorrows. To share is to partake or participate according to an allotted or regulated method," as when we say we have our share of the ills of life or we have our share of its pleasure and happiness.

It is a gross and unpardonable error, because arising from pretentiousness, to use 'partake' for 'eat,' e. g., 'he partook of his noontide meal.'

patience, n. the power or quality of suffering or enduring; calm endurance; long suffering.

Syn.: endurance, resignation, submission, perseverance.

Ant.: resistance, repining, rebellion, impatience.

Syn. dis.: "Patience applies to any troubles or pains whatever, small or great; resignation is employed only for those of great moment, in which our dearest intersts are concerned: patience when compared with resignation is somewhat negative; it consists in the abstaining from all complaint or indication of what one suffers": resignation consists in an absolute but uncomplaining submission to existing circumstances, be they what they may. There are many occurrences which are apt to harass the temper, unless one regards them with patience; the misfortunes of some men are of so calamitous a nature that if they have not acquired Christian resignation they must inevitably sink under them. Patience lies in the manner and temper of suffering; endurance in the act.

penetration, n., having quickness of understanding; sagacity or intuition. See discernment.

Syn.: discernment, acuteness, sagacity, sharpness.

Ant.: dulness, obtuseness, stolidity, indiscernment.

perception, n., the power, act, or state of receiving a know-ledge of external things by impressions on the senses.

Syn.: idea, notion, conception, sight, cognizance.

Syn. dis.: "Perception expresses either the act of perceiving or the impression produced by that act; in this latter sense it is analogous to an idea. The impression of an object that is present to us is termed a perception; the revival of that impression, when the object is removed, is an idea. A combination of ideas by which any image is presented to the mind is a conception; the association of two or more ideas, so as to constitute a decision, is a notion or a judgment. Perceptions are clear or confused, according to the state of the sensible organs and the perceptive faculty; ideas are vague or distinct, according to the nature

of the perception; conceptions are gross or refined according to the character and elevation of one's i'leas; notions are true or false, correct or incorrect, according to the extent of one's knowledge."

perplex, v., to make intricate or difficult; to distress with suspense or anxiety; complicate, bewilder.

Syn.: embarrass, puzzle, pose, entangle, involve.

Ant.: clear, enlighten, simplify, elucidate, disentangle.

Syn. dis.: "We are puzzled when our faculties are confused by what we cannot understand, by moral or physical antagonisms or contradictions, which we cannot reconcile or clear. We are posed when we are arrested by a mental difficulty, or meet with a problem which we cannot solve. We are perplexed when we are unable, under contending feelings or views, to determine an opinion or to pursue a definite line of conduct. We are embarrassed, in matters of action, thought, or speech, by anything that interferes with their free action. We are entangled when we find ourselves in verbal or practical difficulties, either by our own error or oversight, or by the designs of others. We are puzzled by calculations or riddles; perplexed by casuistry; embarrassed, in some cases, before our superiors, or in speaking a foreign language, or in our efforts to express ourselves."

perspicuity, n., that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker. See accurate.

"Whenever men think clearly and are thoroughly interested they express themselves with perspicuity and force."—Robertson.

Syn.: plainness, clearness, distinctness, lucidity.

Ant.: obscurity, confusedness, unintelligibility.

Syn. dis.: "These epithets denote qualities equally requisite to render a discourse intelligible; but each has its peculiar character. Clearness respects our ideas, and springs from the distinction of the things themselves that are discussed: perspicuity respects the mode of expressing the ideas, and springs from the good qualities of style. Clearness of intellect is a natural gift; perspicuity is an acquired art: although intimately connected with each

other, yet it is possible to have clearness without perspicuity, and perspicuity without clearness. People of quick capacities will have clear ideas on the subjects that offer themselves to their notice, but for want of education they may often use improper or ambiguous phrases; or by errors of construction render their phraseology the reverse of perspicuous: on the other hand, it is in the power of some to express themselves perspicuously on subjects far above their comprehension, from a certain facility which they acquire of catching up suitable modes of expression."

phrase, n., a short sentence or expression; two or more words containing a particular mode of speech; style or manner in writing or speaking; an idiom. See diction.

Syn.: sentence, expression, proposition, period, paragraph.

Syn. dis.: "A phrase is a portion of a sentence consisting of two or more words, and is impressed with a character of its own, though it is not grammatically independent. A sentence is grammatically complete, and stands for any short saying of that character. An expression is a distinctive form of utterance, regarded in a technical or rhetorical point of view, and may therefore consist of either one or more words. A period is a sentence wholly divested of the idea of its meaning, and regarded only in its material construction as a matter of grammar. A paragraph meant, at first, a marginal writing, but has come to signify a group of sentences or periods limited to the common point to which they refer. A proposition is a sentence regarded in a logical point of view, that is, as stating the connection or disconnection between the subject and predicate, by an affirmative or negative copula: as 'Men are, or are not, responsible for their actions."—Archdeacon Smith.

positive, adj., not admitting any condition or discretion; explicit; over-confident in opinion or assertion; dogmatical.

Syn.: absolute, peremptory, definite, certain, arbitrary.

Ant.: doubtful, relative, contingent, dependent, fictitious.

Syn. dis.: "Positive signifies placed or fixed, that is fixed on, established in the mind; absolute signifies uncontrolled by any external circumstances; peremptory signifies removing all further question. Positive is said either of a man's convictions or temper of mind, or of his proceedings; absolute is said of his mode of proceedings, or his relative circumstances; peremptory is said of his proceedings: a decision is positive; a command is absolute or peremptory; what is positive excludes all question; what is absolute bars all resistance; what is peremptory removes all hesitation; a positive answer can be given. only by one who has positive information; an absolute decree can issue only from one vested with absolute authority; a peremptory refusal can be given only by one who has the will and the power of deciding it without any controversy. As adverbs, positively, absolutely, and peremptorily have an equally close connection: a thing is said not to be positively known, or positively determined upon, or positively agreed to; it is said not to be absolutely necessary, absolutely true or false, absolutely required; it is not to be peremptorily decided, peremptorily declared, peremptorily refused. Positive and absolute are likewise applied to moral objects with the same distinction as before: the positive expresses what is fixed in distinction from the relative that may vary; the absolute is that which is independent of everything."

possible, adj., that may happen; that can be done; barely able to come to pass; not contrary to the nature of things.

Syn.: practicable, practical, feasible. See feasible.

Syn. dis.: "Possible signifies properly able to be done: practicable signifies able to be put into practice: hence the difference between possible and practicable is the same as between doing a thing at all or doing it as a rule. There are many things possible which cannot be called practicable; but what is practicable must, in its nature, be possible. The possible depends solely on the power of the agent; the practicable depends on circumstances. The practicable is that which may or can be practised; the practical is that which is intended for practise: the former, therefore, applies to that which men devise to carry into practise: the latter to that which

they have to practise: the practicable is opposed to the impracticable; the practical to the theoretical or speculative."

prayer, n., earnest entreaty, supplication, form of supplication; the favour, gift, or blessing asked for.

Syn.: petition, entreaty, suit, request.

Syn. dis.: "Prayer and petition differ in that the former is commonly a request for greater gifts or blessings of supreme importance, while the latter relates to the more ordinary wants of our nature or circumstances. From this flows the further difference, that prayer involves a more decided superiority in him who is the object of prayer; while petition may be to a superior or an equal. The characteristic idea of petition is the formal recognition of power or authority in another; of prayer, earnestness, and submission in oneself. Entreat involves a certain equality between the parties; it is a request of an urgent character dictated by the feelings, and having reference to some specific act in the power of the other to perform, or, in some cases, to abstain from. Request is a more simple and less formal expression, and may come from a superior, an equal, or (with due respect) from an inferior. The suit is a petition, often prolonged, for some favour toward oneself, and so is only made to those who have it in their power to grant a favour; as, 'a gentleman pays his suit to a lady,' 'a courtier to a prince."

prelude, n., something introductory; preface, preliminary, overture; something which indicates a coming event.

Syn.: preface, introduction, proem, prelusion.

Ant.: sequel, finish, conclusion, finale.

Syn. dis.: The idea of a preparatory introduction is included in both these terms: preface is compounded of præ, before, and fari, to speak; prelude, of præ, before, and ludus, a game. In their common usage this distinction is preserved: a preface is made up of preliminary words; a prelude of preliminary acts. A preface is always an indication of design; it is the laying down of something which shall prepare the mind for subsequent statement or representation. Although a prelude is commonly

used of conscious acts, as ushering in others, and subsequent acts or events—as, in poetry, a brief introductory, or, in music, a short musical flourish or voluntary played before the commencement of the piece to be performed,—it is also, by an extension of meaning, sometimes used of events abstractly, as indicating others to follow by relation or sequence; as, 'the growling of thunder is a prelude to the coming storm.' In newspaper English, we also sometimes read of 'the throwing of stones and breaking of windows as the prelude on the part of a mob to a general riot.'

pretence, n., a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show. See feign.

Syn.: pretext, excuse, pretension, mask, appearance.

Ant.: verity, reality, truth, candour, fact, openness.

Syn. dis.: "A pretence is a show in act or in words of what has no real existence in oneself, a justification of one's conduct before others in some fictitious way, or a fictitious assumption of what does not really belong to us. It involves both the exhibition of something unreal, and the concealment of something real." Pretension is the holding out the appearance of right or possession; the making claim to a thing, which we may or may not substantiate; or, in its more common acceptation, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real worth, an act of impudent self-assertion. "Pretext is anything which is put forward as the ostensible ground of action, and is relative to something lying beyond it and justified by it. Pretext differs from excuse as the assertor from the disclaimer." Excuse is some explanation or apology set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others.

priority, n., state of being first in time, place, or rank; an anterior point either of time or order.

Syn.: precedence, pre-eminence, preference.

Ant.: inferiority, subordination, sequence.

Syn. dis.: "Priority denotes the abstract quality of being before others; precedence, from præ and cedo signifies the state of going before: pre-eminence signifies

being more eminent or elevated than others: preference signifies being put before others. Priority respects simply the order of succession, and is applied to objects either in a state of motion or rest; precedence signifies priority in going, and depends upon a right or privilege; pre-eminence signifies priority in being, and depends upon merit; preference signifies priority in placing, and depends upon favour. The priority is applicable rather to the thing than to the person."

privacy (prī'-vă-si or prīv'-ă-si), n., a place of seclusion, retreat, or retirement; the place intended to be secret.

Syn.: retirement, seclusion, solitude, concealment.

Ant.: publicity, currency, notoriety, exposure.

Syn. dis.: "Privacy is a condition of persons; retirement is a condition both of places and persons. Privacy may be of short duration; retirement implies a longer duration; hence we say, 'hours of privacy'; 'a life of retirement.' Solitude and seclusion imply more than this—a withdrawal from all society; while both privacy and retirement are compatible with the companionship of a few, but in different senses. Seclusion is sought; solitude may be imposed. The inhabitants of a retired or out-of-the-way village may be said to live in seclusion, but hardly in solitude: we say a person lives in privacy, in retirement, in seclusion Privacy is opposed to publicity; retirement is opposed to openness or freedom of access; seclusion is the excess of retiremen': he who lives in seclusion bars all access to himself; he shuts himself from the world."

proceeding, n., a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction.

Syn. dis.: "Proceeding signifies literally the thing that proceeds; and transaction the thing transacted: the former is, therefore, of something that is going forward; the latter of something that is already done; we are witnesses to the whole proceeding; we inquire into the whole transaction. The term proceeding is said of every event or circumstance which goes forward through the agency of men; transaction comprehends only those matters which have been deliberately transacted or brught to a conclusion: in this sense we may use the word proceeding in

application to an affray in the street; and the word transaction to some commercial negotiation that has been carried on between certain persons. The term proceeding marks the manner or course of business; as when we speak of the proceedings of or the procedure in a cout of law: transaction marks the business transacted; as the transactions on the Exchange. A proceeding may be characterized as disgraceful; a transaction as iniquitous."

profession, n., any business or calling engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical, in trade or in agriculture, and the like; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession. See avocation.

Syn.: trade, business, calling, art.

Syn. dis.: "Business is the most general, and comprises any exercise of knewledge or experience for purposes of gain. When learning or skill of a high order is required, it is called a profession: when it consists of buying and selling merchandise, it is a trade. When there is a peculiar exercise of skill, it is called an art. Those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the taste or the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, etc., are called the fine arts. Those exercise an art who exchange skilled labour for fame or for money; those a profession who exchange commodities for money; those a profession who exchange intellectual exertion or services for money." The art of the painter lies in painting pictures; it is the trade of the picture-dealer to sell them.

promiscuous, adj., collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; mingled, common. not restricted; indiscriminate.

Syn. dis.: "Promiscuous is applied to any number of different objects mingled together; indiscriminate is applied only to the action in which one does not discriminate different objects: a multitude is termed promiscuous, as characterizing the thing; the use of different things for the same purpose, or of the same things for different purposes, is termed indiscriminate, as characterizing the person: things become promiscuous by the want of design

in any one: they are *indiscriminate* by the fault of any one: plants of all descriptions are to be found *promiscuously* situated in the beds of a garden: it is folly to level any charge *indiscriminately* against all the members of any community or profession."

purpose, v., to determine on some end or object to be accomplished; to resolve, to intend, to propose.

Syn. dis.: "We purpose that which is near at hand, or immediately to be set about; we propose that which is more distant: the former requires the setting before one's mind, the latter requires deliberation and plan. We purpose many things which we never think worth while doing: but we ought not to propose anything to ourselves which is not of too much importance to be lightly adopted or rejected, We purpose to go to town on a certain day; we propose to spend our time in a particular study."

pursue, v., to go or proceed after; to follow with a view to overtake; prosecute.

Syn. dis.: "Th re is," says Archdeacon Smith, "the closest etymological affinity between the words pursue and prosecute, the former coming to us, mediately, through the French poursuivre; the latter, directly, from the Latin prosequi, prosecutus, to follow out. As applied to processes of mental application, they differ very slightly; but pursue seems rather more to belong to general, prosecute to specific, investigations or undertakings. So we commonly say, to pursue one's studies (indefinitely); but (definitely) to prosecute a particular line of inquiry."

Q.

qualified, adj., having a qualification; furnished with legal power or capacity; fitted, limited, modified.

Syn.: competent, entitled, modified, limited.

Syn. dis.: A man is competent to a task when his powers, either by training or by nature, have, at least, a special aptitude for that task: a man is qualified for such a task when he has not only the natural powers, but the technical acquirements necessary to the due fulfilment of the task. Qualified has also the meaning of 'modified'

or 'limited,' as, 'a qualified statement,' that is, a statement which is accompanied with some limitation or modification that lessens its truth or force. "Entitled denotes an assertive kind of qualification; that is, is applied to cases not only of fitness but of privilege, and denotes the condition to claim with success."

quote, v., to adduce from some author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; to cite the words of.

Syn. dis.: Archdeacon Smith thus discriminates in the use of the words cite and quote: "To cite is literally to call as a witness, and, in its literary sense, to call in the words of another to help one's own: in this way it becomes synonymous with quote. To cite an author, and to quote an author, have practically nearly the same meaning; but we use the term cite when the mind dwells primarily upon the matter imported; quote, when we think of the precise words. To cite Shakespeare as an authority, does not imply so exact a reproduction of his words as the term quote, for we may cite roughly, but we are bound to quote exactly." (See cite.)

\mathbf{R} .

rare, a'j, occurring but seldom; exceptional, precious; possessing qualities seldom to be met with.

Syn.: scarce, singular, unusual, uncommon, unique.

Ant.: common, frequent, abundant, numerous, worthless.

Syn. dis.: "Rare is applied to matters of convenience or luxury; scarce, to matters of utility or necessity: that which is rare becomes valuable, and fetches a high price; that which is scarce becomes precious, and the loss of it is seriously felt. The best of everything is in its nature rare; there will never be a superfluity of such things. What is rare will often be singular, and what is singular will often, on that account, be rare; but these terms are not necessarily applied to the same object: fewness is the idea common to both; but rare is said of that of which there might be more; while singular is applied to that which is single, or nearly single, in its kind. Scarce is applied only in the proper sense to physical objects; rare

and singular are applicable to moral objects. One speaks of a rare instance of fidelity, of which many like examples cannot be found; of a singular instance of depravity, when a parallel case can scarcely be found." Unique is perhaps the strongest word to indicate rarity; it denotes something unparalleled, without an equal, indeed, without another of the same kind.

rate, n., a calculated proportion; an assessment at a certain proportion; degree in which anything is done or valued, as speed and price.

Syn.: ratio, proportion.

Syn. dis.: "Rate and ratio are in a sense species of proportion: that is, they are supposed or estimated proportions, in distinction from proportions that lie in the nature of things. The first term, rate, is employed in ordinary concerns: a person receives a certain sum weekly at the rate of a certain sum yearly: ratio is applied only to numbers and calculations; as two is to four, so is four to eight, and eight to sixteen; the ratio in this case being double: proportion is employed in matters of science, and in all cases where the two more specific terms are not admissible; the beauty of an edifice depends upon observing the doctrine of proportions; in the disposing of soldiers a certain regard must be had to proportion in the height and size of the men."

ravage, n., destruction by violence or decay; spoil, ruin, havoc, waste.

Syn.: desolation, devastation.

Syn. dis.: "Ravage expresses less than either desolation or devastation: a breaking, tearing, or destroying is implied in the word ravage; but desolation signifies the entire unpeopling a land and devastation the entire clearing away of every vestige of cultivation. Torrents, flames, and tempests ravage; war, plague, and famine desolate; armies of barbarians, who inundate a country, carry devastation with them wherever they go. Ravage is employed likewise in the moral application; desolation and devastation only in the proper application to countries. Disease makes its ravages on beauty; death makes its ravages

among men in a more terrible degree at one time than at another."

ready, adj., set in order, prepared; quick, willing; furnished with what is necessary; not dull in intellect.

Syn.: apt, prompt, expert, skilful, compliant.

Ant.: tardy, slow, hesitating, reluctant, unprepared.

Syn. dis.: "Ready is in general applied to that which has been intentionally prepared for a given purpose; promptness and aptness are species of readiness, which lie in the personal endowments or disposition: hence we speak of things being ready for a journey; persons being apt to learn, or prompt to obey or to reply. Ready, when applied to persons, characterizes the talent; as a ready wit: apt characterizes their habits; as apt to judge by appearance, or apt to decide hastily: prompt characterizes more commonly the particular action, and denotes the willingness of the agent, and the quickness with which he performs the action; as prompt in executing a command, or prompt to listen to what is said."

reasonable, adj., endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane.

Syn.: rational, intelligent, judicious, sensible.

Ant.: absurd, fanciful, irrational, unsound, silly.

Syn. dis.: "Reasonable signifies accordant with reason; rational signifies having reason: the former is more commonly applied in the sense of right reason, propriety, or fairness; the latter is employed in the original sense of the word reason: hence we term a man reasonable who acts according to the principles of right reason; and a being rational who is possessed of the rational or reasoning faculty, in distinction from the brutes." Crabb despondently and somewhat querulously remarks "it is to be lamented that there are much fewer reasonable than there are rational creatures."

recognize, v., to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

Syn.: acknowledge, avow, own, allow, identify.

Ant.: disown, disavow, ignore, overlook, repudiate.

Syn. dis.: "To acknowledge is opposed to keeping back or concealing: it is to avow our knowledge of. To acknowledge one's obligations for the kindness of others is little more than openly to express them: to acknowledge one's fault may or may not imply that it was not known to others." "The difference between acknowledge and recognize," says Archdeacon Smith, "turns on the previous state of our own minds. We acknowledge what we knew distinctly before, though we did not make that knowledge public: we recognize what we said at first, it may be, only indistinctly. That which we recognize we know, as it were, anew, and admit it on the ground of the evidence which it brings. In acknowledging we impart knowledge; in recognizing we receive it."

recover, v., to revive, to rescue, to win back, to regain.

Syn.: retrieve, repair, recruit, repossess, regain.

Ant.: lose, forfeit, impair, relapse.

Syn. dis.: We recover advantages; we regain possessions; we retrieve losses; we repair injuries; we recruit that which has been diminished—our strength for instance. We are said to recover what has been accidentally lost, or lost from want of reflection or thought; to retrieve that the loss of which is more distinctly chargeable upon us as a fault: a man may recover by good luck; but he retrieves through his own exertions: he regains either through his own exertions or the exertions of others: a doctor may enable one to regain health, or we may do that ourselves by changing our mode of life.

rectitude, n., rightness of principle or practice; conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct.

Syn.: uprightness, justice, correctness, integrity, honesty.

Ant.: obliquity, crookedness, tortuousness, wrong.

Syn. dis.: Rectitude (Lat. rectus, right or straight) is conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice; uprightness is honesty combined with a native dignity of character which makes for true worth in a man. We speak of the rectitude of the judgment; of the uprightness of the mind or of the moral character: the latter must be something more than straight, for it must be elevated

above everything mean or devious: thus uprightness would seem to be the stronger, as it is the more familiar word.

redress, n., the correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression.

Syn.: reparation, compensation, succour, relief, amends.

Ant.: aggravate, intensify, wrong, reiterate, perpetuate. Syn. dis.: "Redress is said only with regard to matters

Syn. dis.: "Redress is said only with regard to matters of right and justice; relief to those of kindness and humanity: by power we obtain redress; by active interference we obtain a relief: an injured person looks for redress to the government: an unfortunate person looks for relief to the compassionate and kind: what we suffer through the oppression or wickedness of others can be redressed only by those who have the power of dispensing justice; whenever we suffer, in the order of Providence, we may meet with some relief from those who are more favoured."

reluctant, adj., unwilling to do what one has or ought to do; acting with hesitation or repugnance.

Syn.: averse, adverse, unwilling, loth, disinclined.

Ant.: ready, willing, eager, prompt, desirous.

Syn dis.: "Reluctant (re and luctari, to struggle) is a term of the will, which, as it were, struggles against the deed, and relates always to questions of action. Averse is a term of the nature or disposition, and relates to objects or to actions, as a matter, pretty much, of taste. It indicates a settled sentiment of dislike, as reluctance is specific in regard to acts. Adverse denotes active opposition and hostility, as a matter of judgment. The man who is averse to a measure, only dislikes it, and may still, perhaps adopt it: he who is adverse to it, thinks it his bounden duty to do all he can to oppose and defeat it. Unwilling is the widest of all terms, and expresses ro more than decided disinclination: it is, however, the weakest term of all, and refers to actions only."

remainder, n., that which remains; anything left over aftera part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed. See balance. "(He) wastes the sad remainder of his hours." - Wordsworth.

Syn.: rest, remnant, residue, surplus.

Syn. dis.: "The remainder is the rest under certain conditions, most commonly the smaller part which remains after the greater part has been taken away. It is also more applicable to mental and moral, rest, to physical, matters. Remnont has in itself much the same meaning, but differs from it in the implied process which preceded the leaving, which, in the case of remnant, is that of use, consumption, or waste. Residue is that part which has not been disposed of; that is, either purposely omitted to be used, or untouched by a previous process of distribution, sale, or use."

repeat, v., to do or perform a second time or again; to reiterate; to go over, say, do, make, etc., again.

Syn.: recite, rehearse, recapitulate.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of going over any words, or actions, is common to all these terms: to recite, rehearse, and recapitulate are modes of repetition, conveying each some accessory idea. To recite is to repeat in a formal manner; to rehearse is to repeat or recite by way of preparation; to recapitulate is to repeat in a minute and specific manner. We repeat both actions and words; we recite only words: we repeat a name; we recite an ode. or a set of verses: we repeat for purposes of general convenience; we recite for the pleasure or amusement of others: we rehearse for some specific purpose, either for the amusement or instruction of others: we recapitulate for the instruction of others. We repeat that which we wish to be heard; we recite a piece of poetry before a company; we rehearse the piece in private which we are going to recite in public; we recapitulate the general heads of that which we have already spoken in detail."

repetition, n., the act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing; repeated words or acts; (in rhetoric) the iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

Syn.: tautology, recitation, rehearsal.

Syn. dis.: "Repetition is to tautology as the genus to the species: the latter being as a species of vicious repetition. There may be frequent repetitions which are warranted by necessity or convenience; but tautology is that which nowise adds to either the sense or the sound. A repetition may, or may not, consist of literally the same words; but tautology supposes such a sameness in expression as renders the signification the same."

reprobate, v., to express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

Syn.: condemn, disapprove, denounce.

Ant.: sanction, commend, approve.

Syn. dis.: "To reprobate is much stronger than to condemn: we always condemn when we reprobate; but not vice verså; to reprobate is to condemn in strong and reproachful language. We reprobate all measures which tend to sow discord in society, and to loosen the ties by which men are bound to each other; we condemn all disrespectful language towards parents or superiors: we reprobate only the thing; we condemn also the person."

retort, n., a severe reply or repartee; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a censure, taunt, or incivility returned.

"He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous."—Shakespeare, "As you like it," Act v., sc. 4.

"A man renowned for repartee,
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling."—Cowper.

Syn. dis.: Archdeacon Smith, in distinguishing between retort and repartee, says "that repartee is a far less grave word than retort, being restricted to meaning a sharp, ready, and witty reply; while retort is applied to matters more earnest, as arguments, accusations, and the like. In repartee there is more of wit; in retort there is more of logic. Repartee throws back a joke upon the joker; retort throws back the views of an argument upon the arguer. It is plain that the same thing may ofton be called a repartee or a retort. Many a serious thing is said

in jest: a repartée which veils argument under wit is a retort, and of a very effective kind.

retrospect, n., a looking back on things past; a contemplation or review of the past; a survey.

"Short as in retrospect the journey seems."—Cowper.

Syn. dis.: "A retrospect is always taken of that which is past and distant; a review may be taken of that which is present and before us; every retrospect is a species of review, but not every review is a retrospect. We take a retrospect of our past life in order to draw salutary reflections from all that we have done and suffered; we take a review of any particular circumstance which is passing before us in order to regulate our present conduct, The retrospect goes farther by virtue of the mind's power to reflect on itself, and to recall all past images to itself; the review may go forward by the exercise of the senses on external objects. The historian takes a retrospect of all the events which have happened within a given period; the journalist takes a review of all the events that are passing within the time in which he is living."

ridicule, n., words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; but of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; derision, burlesque, banter, raillery.

"Jane borrowed maxims from a doubting school,
And took for truth the test of ridicule:
Lucy saw no such virtue in a jest;
Truth was with her of ridicule the test."—Cowper.

Syn. dis.: "Ridicule is that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, so differing from burlesque (which see), may excite laughter without contempt." Archdeacon Smith remarks, in discriminating between ridicule and derision, that, "as common laughter may be either sympathetic or hostile- that is, we may laugh with others, or laugh at them—so ridicule and derision are always hostile; but ridicule is the lighter term of the two. Ridicule indicates a merry, good-humoured hostility; derision is ill-humoured and scornful: it is anger we aring the mask of ridicule, and adopting the sound of laughter. We ridicule what offends our taste; we deride what seems to merit our scorn."

rustic, adj., of or pertaining to the country; rural, rude, rough, course; not costly or showy; simple.

Syn. dis.: "Rural is employed of the country, or of matters belonging to it, as distinguished from man, or from towns, and is so associated with the pleasant things of Nature. Rustic is applied to the persons or conditions of men in reference to simplicity or rudeness of manners. Etymologically it is opposed to such words as civil, urbane, denoting the refinement of cities. A rural abode means one pleasantly situated in the country; a rustic abode, one wanting in elegance. We, however, use the term rustic in reference to certain styles of construction; in which there is an affectation of rudeness combined with real elegance; as an elegant country retreat built in a rustic style of architecture; that is, with stone or wood which shall wear an appearance of undesigned irregularity."

S

scruple, v., to doubt or hesitate about one's actions or decisions; to hesitate to do something; to question the correctness or propriety of; to hesitate, to waver.

Syn. dis.: "To scruple simply keeps us from deciding; the terms hesitation and wavering bespeak a fluctuating or variable state of the mind: we scruple simply from motives of doubt as to the propriety of a thing: we hesitate and waver from various motives, particularly such as affect our interests. Conscience produces scruples, fear produces h sitation, irresolution produces wavering: a person scruples to do an action which may hurt his neighbour or offend his Maker; he hesitates to do a thing which he fears may not prove advantageous to him; he wavers in his mind betwixt going or staying, according as his inclinations impel him to the one or the other."

secondary, adj., succeeding next in order to the first; second in place, origin, rank, value, importance, or the like.

Syn.: second, inferior, subordinate.

Syn. dis.: "A consideration is said to be secondary, or of secondary importance, which is opposed to that which holds the first rank. Secondary and inferior both designation."

nate some lower degree of a quality; but secondary is applied only to the importance or value of things; inferior is applied generally to all qualities: a man of business reckons everything as secondary which does not forward the object he has in view; men of inferior abilities are disqualified by nature for high and important stations, although they may be more fitted for lower stations than are men of greater talents." Subordinate is said mainly of the station and office: we speak of a subordinate position, capacity, sphere; but we also speak of a subordinate consideration, that is, one which is inferior to the first or prime consideration, and which usually makes place for the latter."

sedulous, adj., assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in the endeavour to effect an object.

Syn.: diligent, assiduous, industrious, unremitting.

Ant.: idle, unpersevering, lazy, inactive.

Syn. dis.: "The idea of application is expressed by both these epithets, but sedulous is a particular, diligent is a general term: one is sedulous by habit; one is diligent either habitually or occasionally: a sedulous scholar pursues his studies with a regular and close application; a scholar may be diligent at a certain period, though not always so. Sedulity seems to mark the very essential property of application, that is, adhering closely to an object; but diligence expresses one's attachment to a thing, as evinced by an eager pursuit of it: the former, therefore, bespeaks the steadiness of the character: the latter merely the turn of one's inclination: one is sedulous from a conviction of the importance of the thing: one may be diligent by fits and starts, according to the humour of the moment."

self-willed, a'j, governed by one's own will; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

"For I was wayward, bold and wild,

A seif-will'd imp, a grandame's child."—Scott's Marmion.

Syn.: self-conceited, self-sufficient.

Syn. dis.: "Self-conceit is a vicious habit of the mind which is superinduced on the original character: it is

that which determines in matters of judgment: a self-willed person thinks little of right or wrong: whatever the impulse of the moment suggests, is the motive to action: the self-conceited person is usually much concerned about right and wrong, but it is only that which he conceives to be right and wrong; self-sufficiency is a species of self-conceit applied to action: as a self-conceited person thinks of no opinion but his own: a self-sufficient person refuses the assistance of everyone in whatever he is called upon to do."

sensible, adj, capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having the power or capacity of perceiving by the senses.

Syn.: sensitive, sentient, susceptible, impressible.

Ant.: coarse, insensible, inappreciable, unimpressible.

Syn. dis.: "All these epithets have obviously a great sameness of meaning, though not of application. Sensible and sensitive both denote the capacity of being moved to feeling: sentient implies the very act of feeling. Sensible expresses either a habit of the body and mind, or only a particular state referring to some particular object: a person may be sensible of things in general, or sensible of cold, sensible of injuries, sensible of the kindness which he has received from an individual. Sensitive signifies always an habitual or permanent quality; it is the characteristic of objects; a sensitive creature implies one whose sense is by distinction quickly to be acted upon: a sensitive plant is a peculiar species of plants marked for the property of having sense or being sensible of the touch. Sensible and sensitive have always a reference to external objects; but sentient expresses simply the possession of feeling, or the power of feeling, and excludes the idea of the cause. Hence, the term sensible and sensitive are applied only to persons or corporeal objects; but sentient is likewise applicable to spirits: sentient beings may include angels as well as men."

sentimental, adj., liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

Syn. dis.: "The sentimental person is one of excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought. The romantic (Old Fr. romance, Roman or Romant, the dialects formed from a mixture of the Latin language with those of the barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire, and so a species of fictitious writing in that mixed language, generally treating of marvels and adventures) creates ideal scenes and objects by the extravagant exercise of the imagination. The sentimental character is soft and sometimes sickly; the romantic is apt to be extravagant and wild."

series, n., a continued succession of similar or related things; an extended order, line, or course; a succession.

Syn.: sequence, succession, course.

Syn. dis.: "Series denotes a number of individuals or units standing in order or following in succession. Sequence (Lat. sequentia, sequi, to follow), denotes of necessity a moving series or the quality of it, in which that which follows does so by virtue of that which went before. Sequence is succession by a regular force or law. Succession may be with or without interconnection. Succession to the throne in England is according to rule or law; on the other hand, a succession of misfortunes may be without such common rule or cause. Series implies of necessity a number more than two; sequence and succession may denote no more than one thing following upon another."

shall, v, "one of the two signs employed to express futurity, will being the other; in the first person shall simply fore-tells or declares; in the second person (shalt) and the third person (shalt) it promises or expresses determination; interrogatively, shall either asks for permission or for direction; shall, like will, apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity: should. pt., as an auxiliary, expresses a conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty,"—Stormonth. See Seath's High School Grammar, pp. 226-231, and McElroy's "Structure of English Prose," pp. 108-110.

sickness, n., state of being in bad health; a disease, a malady; any disordered state. See disease.

Syn.: illness, ailment, indisposition.

Syn. dis.: "Sickness denotes the state generally or particularly; illness denotes it particularly: we speak of

sickness as opposed to good health; in sickness or in health; but of the illness of a particular person: when sickness is said of the individual, it designates a protracted state; a person may be said to have much sickness in his annily. Illness denotes only a particular or partial sickness: a person is said to have had an illness at this or that time, in this or that place, for this or that period. Indisposition is a slight ailment, such an one as is capable of deranging him either in his enjoyments or in his business; colds are the ordinary causes of indisposition.'

signal, adj., distinguished from what is ordinary; remarkable, memorable, notable, conspicuous.

Syn. dis.: "Signal and memorable both express the idea of extraordinary, or being distinguished from everything: whatever is signal deserves to be stamped on the mind, and to serve as a sign of some property or characteristic: whatever is memorable impresses itself upon the memory, and refuses to be forgotten: the former applies to the moral character; the latter to events and times." Signal is used of events in regard both to their moral and their historical value or importance. We say a signal deliverance, signal bravery, a signal instance of Divine favour or displeasure; a memorable event, a memorable exploit, a memorable deed, an act memorable in the annals of the nation.

signify, v., to express or declare by a token; to have or contain a certain sense; to imply, to have consequence.

Syn. dis.: "The terms signify and imply may be employed either as respects actions or words. In the first case signify is the act of the person making known by means of a sign, as we signify our approbation by a look: imply marks the value or force of the action; our assent is implied in our silence. When applied to words or marks, signify denotes the positive or established act of the thing; imply is the relative act: a word signifies whatever it is made literally to stand for; it implies that which it stands for figuratively or morally. It frequently happens that words which signify nothing particular in themselves may be made to imply a great deal by the tone, the manner, and the connection."

significant, adj., expressing some fact or event; forcible to express the intended meaning; standing as a sign of something important; momentous.

Syn.: expressive, indicative, suggestive, symbolical.

Ant.: inexpressive, meaningless, unindicative, mute.

Syn. dis.: "That is significant which strongly expresses or indicates some particular thing: that is expressive which forcibly shows expression, as opposed to inexpressive. An expressive countenance manifests clearly successive and varied emotions: a gesture is significant which plainly and forcibly illustrates what is on the mind. Expressive is restricted to looks and words; as, 'an expressive eye'; 'an expressive phrase'. Significant is applicable to complex actions or measures; as, 'such a measure is significant of a liberal policy.'"

simile, n., a common figure of speech in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared; a poetic or imaginative comparison. See likeness.

Syn.: similitude, comparison, likeness, resemblance.

Syn. dis.: "Simile and similitude are both drawn from the Latin similis like; the former signifying the thing that is like; the latter either the thing that is like or the quality of being like: in the former sense only it is to be compared with simile, when employed as a figure of speech or thought; everything is a simile which associates objects together on account of any real or supposed likeness between them; but a similitude signifies a prolonged or continued simile. Every simile is more or less a comparison, but not every comparison is a simile: the latter compares things only as far as they are alike; but the former extends to those things which are different: in this manner there may be a comparison between large things and small, although there can be no good simile."

social, adj., pertaining to society; relating to men living in society; or to the public as an aggregate body; ready to mix in friendly converse.

Syn.: sociable, companionable, agreeable, genial.

Ant.: churlish, solitary, unconversible, morose.

Syn. dis.: "Social (from socius a companion), signifies belonging or allied to a companion, having the disposition of a companion; sociable, from the same, signifies able or fit to be a companion; the former is an active, the latter a passive quality: social people seek others; sociable people are sought for by others. It is possible for a man to be social and not sociable; to be sociable and not social: he who draws his pleasures from society without communicating his share to the common stock of entertainment is social but not sociable; men of a tacitum disposition are often in this case: they receive more than they give: he on the contrary who has talents to please company, but not the inclination to go into company, may be sociable but is seldom social. Social and sociable are likewise applicable to things, with a similar distinction; social intercourse is that intercourse which men have together for the purposes of society; social pleasures are what they enjoy by associating together."

solicitation, n., the act of soliciting; an earnest request; endeavour to influence to grant something.

Syn.: importunity, entreaty, urgency.

Syn. dis.: Solicitation is general; importunity is particular: it is importunate or troublesome solicitation. Solicitation is itself indeed that which gives trouble to a certain extent, but it is not always unreasonable: theremay be cases in which we may yield to the solicitations of friends to do that which we have no objection to be obliged to do: but importu ity is that solicitation which never ceases to apply for that which it is not agreeable to give. We may sometimes be urgent in our solicitations of a friend to accept some proffered honour; the solicitation, however, in this case, although it may even be troublesome, yet it is sweetened by the motive of the action: the importunity of beggars is often a public means of extorting money from the passer-by."

special, adj., pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character; differing from others; designed for a particular purpose or occasion.

Syn.: specific, particular, distinctive, peculiar.

Ant.: general, universal, common, generic.

Syn. dis.: "The special is that which comes under the general; the particular is that which comes under the special: hence we speak of a special rule; but a particular case. Particular and specific are both applied to the properties of individuals; but particular is said of the contingent circumstances of things, specific of their inherent properties; every plant has something particular in itself different from others, it is either longer or shorter, weaker or stronger: but its specific property is that which it has in common with its species: particular is, therefore, the term adapted to loose discourse: specific is a scientific term which describes things minutely. same may be said of particularize and specify: we particularize for the sake of information; we specify for the sake of instruction: in describing a man's person and dress we particularize if we mention everything singly which can be said upon it; in delineating a plan it is necessary to specify time, place, distance, materials, and everything else which may be connected with the carrying it into execution."

spontaneously, adv., the state or quality of acting of one's own accord and without compulsion; or of acting from the impulse or energy inherent in a thing.

Syn.: willingly, voluntarily, in a self-generated, self-originated, or self-evolved manner.

Syn. dis.: "To do a thing willingly is to do it with a good will; to do a thing voluntarily is to do it of one's own accord: the former respects one's willingness to comply with the wishes of another; we do what is asked of us, it is a mark of good-nature: the latter respects our freedom from foreign influence; we do that which we like to do; it is a mark of our sincerity. Spontaneously is but a mode of the voluntary, applied, however, more commonly to inanimate objects than to the will of persons: the ground produces spontaneously when it produces without culture; and words flow spontaneously which require no effort on the part of the speaker to produce them. If, however, applied to the will, it bespeaks in a stronger degree the totally unbiased state of the agent's mind: the spontaneous effusions of the heart are more than the voluntary services of benevolence. The willing is opposed to the unwilling, the voluntary to the mechanical or involuntary, the spontaneous to the reluctant or the artificial."

spread, v., to diffuse, disperse, scatter, or extend; to put forth, to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known.

Syn.: circulate, disseminate, propagate, publish.

Ant.: suppress, secrete, conceal, confine, contract.

Syn. dis.: "To spread is said of any object, material or spiritual; the rest are mostly employed in the moral application. To spread is to extend to an indefinite width; to circulate is to spread within a circle; thus news spreads through a country; but a story circulates in a village, or from house to house, or a report is circulated in a neighbourhood. Spread and circulate are the acts of persons or things; propagate and disseminate are the acts of persons only. The thing spreads and circulates, or it is spread and circulated by some one; it is always propagated and disseminated by some one. Propagate and disseminate are here figuratively employed as modes of spreading, according to the natural operations of increasing the quantity of anything which is implied in the first two terms. What is propagated is supposed to generate new subjects; as when doctrines, either good or bad, are propagated among the people so as to make them converts: what is disseminated is supposed to be sown in different parts: thus principles are disseminated among youth."

standard, n., that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion, custom, or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure (as 'a standard of morality or of taste').

Syn.: criterion, test, measure, gauge, scale, model.

Syn. dis.: "The criterion is employed only in matters of judgment; the standard is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language at d manners of a person are the best criterion for forming an estimate of

his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of Government to fix a certain standard for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word standard may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. We employ a standard to demonstrate the degree of excellence which a thing may have reached: we use a criterion as something established and approved, by which facts, principles, or acts are tried, in order to a correct judgment respecting them. A test is a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind, by which the internal properties of things or persons are tried and proved."

stress, n., force exerted in any direction or manner on bodies; weight or importance laid on some special subject (as to lay stress on some point in argument); accent, or emphasis; pressure.

Syn.: strain, emphasis, accent.

Syn. dis.: "Stress is applicable to all bodies, the powers of which may be tried by exertion; as the stress upon a rope, upon the shaft of a carriage, a wheel or spring in a machine; the strain is an excessive stress, by which a thing is thrown out of its course: there may be a strain in most cases where there is a stress. Stress and strain are to be compared with emphasis and accent, particularly in the exertion of the voice, in which case the stress is a strong and special exertion of the voice, on one word, or one part of a word, so as to distinguish it from another; but the strain is the undue exertion of the voice beyond its unusual pitch, in the utterance of one or more words. The stress may consist in an elevation of voice, or a prolonged utterance; the emphasis is that species of stress which is employed to distinguish one word or syllable from another: the stress may be accidental; but the emphasis is an intentional stress."

subject, v., to bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable, to cause to undergo. adj., liable, from extraneous and inherent causes; exposed.

Syn.: liable, exposed, obnoxious.

Syn. dis.: (adj.) "All these terms are applied to those circumstances in human life by which we are affected independently of our own choice Direct necessity is included in the term subject: whatever we are obliged to. suffer, that we are subject to; we may apply remedies to remove the evil, but often in vain; liable conveys more the idea of casualties; we may suffer that which we are liable to, but we may also escape the evil if we are careful; exposed conveys the idea of a passive state into which we may be brought either through our own means or through the instrumentality of others: we are exposed to that which we are not in a condition to keep off from ourselves; it is frequently not in our power to guard against the evil; obnoxious conveys the idea of a state into which we have altogether brought ourselves; we may avoid bringing ourselves into the state, but we cannot avoid the consequences."

T.

talkative, adj., apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty; conversible.

Syn.: loquacious, garrulous, chattering.

Ant.: taciturn, silent, uncommunicative, reserved.

Syn. dis.: "These reproachful epithets differ principally in the degree. To talk is allowable, and consequently it is not altogether so unbecoming to be occasionally talkative: but loquacity, which implies always an immoderate propensity to talk, is always bad, whether springing from affectation or an idle temper: and garrulity, which arises from the excessive desire of communicating, is a failing that is pardonable only in the aged, who have generally much to tell."

taste, n., a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, etc., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth.

Syn.: relish, flavour, savour.

Syn. dis.: "Taste is the most general and indefinite of all these; it is applicable to every object that can be applied to the organ of taste, and to every degree and

manner in which the organ can be affected: some things are tusteless, other things have a strong taste, and others a mixed taste. The flavour is the predominating taste, and consequently is applied to such objects as may have a different kind or degree of taste; the flavour is commonly said of that which is good, as a fine flavour, a delicious flavour; but it may designate that which is not always agreeable, as the flavour of fish, which is unpleasant in things that do not admit of such a taste. The relish is also a particular taste; but it is that which is artificial, in distinction from the flavour, which may be the natural property." These terms are also used to denote the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; in other words, intellectual relish or discernment.

temporary, adj., lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; provisional.

Syn.: transient, transitory, fleeting.

Ant.: perpetual, lasting, permanent, confirmed.

Syn. dis.: "Temporary, (from tempus time), characterizes that which is intended to last only for a time, in distinction from that which is permanent": a scaffolding is temporary which is erected to give aid in the building of a permanent structure. "Transient, that is, passing, or in the act of passing, characterizes what in its nature exists only for the moment: a glance is transient. Transitory, that is, apt to pass away, characterizes everything in the world which is formed only to exist for a time, and then to pass away; thus our pleasures, and our pains, and our very being, are denominated transitory. Fleeting, which is derived from the verb to fly and flight, is but a stronger term to express the same idea as transitory."

tenacious, adj., having great cohesive force or adhering power among the constituent particles; holding fast; apt to retain long what is committed to it (as, 'a tenacious memory').

Syn.: pertinacions, retentive, adhesive, obstinate.

Ant.: pliant, yielding, inadhesive, irretentive.

Syn. dis.: "To be tenacious is to hold a thing close, to let it go with reluctance: to be pertinacious is to hold it out in spite of what can be advanced against it, the prepositive syllable per having an intensive force. A man of a tenacious temper insists on trifles that are supposed to affect his importance; a pertinacious temper insists on everything which is apt to affect his opinion. Tenacity and pertinacity are both foibles, but the former is sometimes more excusable than the latter. We may be tenacious of that which is good, as when a man is tenacious of whatever may affect his honour; but we cannot be pertinacious in anything but our opinions, and that too, it may be, when they are least defensible." Retentive is having a strong power of recollecting and the faculty of remembering and recalling things, faces, events, etc.

tendency, n., an inclining or contributing influence; aptness to take a certain course; effect of giving a certain bent or direction; inclination. (See bent.)

Syn.: drift, scope, aim, bias, proneness.

Ant.: disinclination, aversion, reluctance, opposition.

Syn. dis.: "Tendency, drift, scope, and aim, in general, all characterize the thoughts of a person looking forward into futurity, and directing his actions to a certain point. Hence we speak of the tendency of certain principles or practises as being pernicious or otherwise; the drift of a person's discourse; the scope which he gives himself either in treating of a subject or in laying down a plan; or a person's aim to excel, or aim to supplant another, and the like. The tendency of most scientific writings for the last five-and-twenty years has been to unhinge the minds of men: where a person wants the services of another, whom he dare not openly solicit, he will discover his wishes by the drift of his discourse: a man of a comprehensive mind will allow himself full scope in digesting his plans for every alteration which circumstances may require when they come to be developed: our desires will naturally give a cast to all our aims; and so long as they are but innocent, they are necessary to give a proper stimulus to exertion."

thoughtful, adj., full of thought, contemplative, meditative, mindful, full of anxiety, solicitous.

Syn.: considerate, deliberate, regardful.

Ant.: heedless, careless, improvident, thoughtless.

Syn. dis.: "The thoughtful person considers everything carefully, and acts with reflection in regard to the circumstances of a case. The considerate person does the same in reference to the relation borne to it by other persons. We should be thoughtful of particulars and details, considerate towards the feelings and position of others. There is reflection in thoughtfulness; anticipation, in considerateness. Considerateness may be positive or negative, or, in other words, may show itself in kindness or forbearance. Thoughtfulness of others is considerateness." Deliberate may be used either in a good or in a bad sense: in the former, in speaking and acting with due deliberation and without reckless haste or impatience; in the latter, by acting with deliberate malice and a settled intention to do evil.

threat, n., a declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another; a menace.

"By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;

Threaten'd one moment, and the next implor'd."

—Prior.

Syn. dis.: "Threat is of Saxon origin; menace is of Latin extraction. They do not differ in signification; but, as is frequently the case, the Saxon is the familiar term, and the Latin word is employed only in the higher style. We may be threatened with either small or great evils; but we are menaced only with great evils. One individual threatens to strike another; a general menaces the enemy with an attack. We are threatened by things as well as well as by persons; we are menaced by persons and by some impending fate."

timely, adj., being in good time; at the appropriate season; suitable, fit, proper period; seasonable.

Syn. dis: "Timely means in good time; seasonable, in right time: timely aid is that which comes before it is too late; desirable aid, that which meets the nature of the occasion." . . "A timely notice prevents that which would otherwise happen; a seasonable hint seldom fails in its effect, because it is seasonable. The opposites of these

terms are untimely or ill-timed and unseasonable: untimely is indirectly opposed to timely, signifying before the time appointed; as an untimely death: but ill-timed is directly opposed, signifying in the wrong time; as an ill-timed remark."

time-serving, adj., obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power; (a "time-server" is one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinion and manners to the times.)

Syn.: temporizing, servile, trimming.

Ant.: independent, unbending, high spirited.

Syn. dis.: "Time-serving and temporizing are both applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to the time and season; but a time-server is rather active, and a temporizer passive. A time-server avows those opinions which will serve his purpose: the temporizer forbears to avow those which are likely for the time being to hurt him. The former acts from a desire of gain, the latter from a fear of loss. Time-servers are of all parties, as they come in the way: temporizers are of no party, as occasion requires. Sycophant courtiers must always be time-servers: ministers of state are frequently temporizers."

train, n., that which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; a succession of connected things; way or course of procedure; regular method; a series; a number or body of followers or attendants, etc.

Syn.: procession, retinue, following.

Syn. dis.: "The fundamental idea of train is no more than a continuation of connected things in movement. But we speak of trains of many things; as, 'a train of thought,' 'a train of ideas,' etc. It is in the personal sense that it is synonymous with retinue"—a term used when we speak of the attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, in procession, or on a journey. "Retinue is applicable only to persons: we may not speak of a retinue of carriages. The idea of procession is that of a number of persons or conspicuous objects, as carriages, banners, etc., moving in order and in line. The term is, however, civil, not military. Retinue strictly denotes

the retained or engaged followers. A prince entering a public hall with his own *retinue*, might be joined by the authorities, who would follow in his *train*."

transact, v., to carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, etc.); to do, to manage, to complete.

Syn.: negotiate, treat, manage, conduct.

Syn. dis.: "We transact business generally: we negotiate a particular business. No more is involved in transaction than the performance of a simple, or a complex action, by or with more than one person." We may negotiate a note, or have one "discounted," at our bankers; or we may negotiate a treaty on behalf of our country, with some foreign power. Negotiate implies, in the former, that in the transaction there is a due equivalent given and taken—a promise to pay for money now advanced—; in the latter, an adjustment of mutual interests. "Doing makes transaction; while deliberation is necessary for negotiation. Terms and a common basis have to be formed in negotiation, as well as a common end."

treatment, n., the act or manner of treating; manner of dealing with things; good or bad behaviour towards another; usage.

Syn. dis.: "Treatment implies the act of treating, and usage that of using: treatment may be partial or temporary; but usage is properly employed for that which is permanent or continued: a passer-by may meet with ill-treatment; but children, domestics, and those subject to us, or in our employ, are liable to meet with ill-usage. All persons may meet with treatment from others with whom they casually come in contact; but usage is applied more properly to those who are more or less in the power of others: children should receive good not ill-usage from those who have the charge of them, servants from their masters, wives from their husbands, subordinates from their superiors."

rick, n., a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; a knack or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; a frolic, a prank.

Syn.: artifice, stratagem, subterfuge.

Syn. dis.: "Of these terms trick is the simplest and most generic, the last being modifications of this fundamental and simple idea. Trick commonly involves deception for self-interest: an artifice is an elaborate, artful, or ingenious trick. As artifice sometimes turns upon false manipulations, arrangements, or appearances, so stratagem, as a rule, turns upon false judgments or movements. Children and foolish people play tricks; designing persons have recourse to artifice; those who convert life into a complicated game employ stratagem. Subterfuge is something under cover of which one makes an escape. It is an artifice employed to escape censure, or to elude the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or actions."

trouble, n., distress of mind or what causes such; great perplexity, affliction, anxiety, annoyance.

Syn.: disturbance, molestation, harassment.

Syn. dis.: "Trouble is the most general in its application; we may be troubled by the want of a thing, or by that which is unsuitable: we are disturbed and molested only by that which actively troubles. Pecuniary wants are to some the greatest troubles in life; the perverseness, the indisposition or ill-behaviour of children, are domestic troubles: but the noise of children is a disturbance, and the prospect of want disturbs the mind. A disturbance ruffles or throws out of a tranquil state; a molestation burdens or bears hard either on the body or the mind: noise is always a disturbance to one who wishes to think or to remain in quiet; talking, or any noise, is a molestation to one who is in an irritable frame of body or mind."

tumultuous, adj., full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; disturbed, as by passion or the like; disorderly, agitated, excited.

Syn.: turbulent, seditious, mutinous.

Ant.: peaceful, calm, placid, orderly, quiet.

Syn. dis: Tumultuous describes the disposition to make a noise, or to be in a commotion or ferment. We speak of a tumultuous (or excited) gathering; and, poetically, of

'the tumultuous seas.' Turbulent marks a hostile spirit of resistance to authority; when prisoners are dissatisfied they are frequently turbulent: the nobles of Poland at times have been turbulent: seditious marks a spirit of resistance to government; mutinous marks a spirit of resistance against officers either in the army or navy: a general will not fail to quell the first risings of a mutinous spirit. "Electioneering mobs are always tumultuous; the young and the ignorant are so averse to control that they are easily led by the example of an individual to be turbulent: among the Romans the people were in the habit of holding seditious meetings, and sometimes the soldiery would be mutinous."

U.

uncertainty, n., the quality or state of being uncertain; something not certainly and exactly known.

Syn.: Suspense, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

Ant.: confidence, assurance, conviction, positiveness.

Syn. dis.: "Doubt indicates the absence of sufficient study and inquiry (though neither may yield enlightenment); uncertainty, the absence of judgment formed, or of the information necessary to form a judgment upon; suspense, the absence of determination, or of the knowledge of facts, which might remove suspense. He is doubtful who hesitates from ignorance; he is uncertain who hesitates from irresolution; he is in suspense who cannot decide. Suspense has of late also come to mean that anxiety of mind which arises from ignorance of the intentions of another, where our interests hang on those intentions. Of old the king would be said to be in suspense who had not made up his mind whether or not to pardon the offender. Now the offender is said to be in suspense until his fate is made known to him."

understand, v., to apprehend or comprehend fully; to know the meaning of; to perceive or discern by the mind; to comprehend. (See apprehend.)

Syn. dis.: "To understand is to have the free use of one's reasoning faculty in regard to the relation of cause and effect, or one thing and another. The understanding

is employed upon ordinary discourse and the practical business of life. Comprehend requires a greater exertion or force of intellect, and denotes an employment of the intellect upon what is obscure and difficult, upon (it may be) theoretical systems or speculative truths. A simple fact is understood; a process of reasoning is comprehended."

unimportant, adj., of trifling value or import; not of great moment. (See significant.)

Syn.: insignificant, inconsiderable, immaterial. Ant: weighty, relevant, influential, leading.

Syn. dis.: "The want of importance, of consideration, of signification, and of matter or substance, is expressed by these terms. They differ therefore principally according to the meaning of the primitives; but they are so closely allied that they may be employed sometimes indifferently. Unimportant regards the consequences of our actions: it is unimportant whether we use this or that word in certain cases. inconsiderable and insignificant respect those things which may attract notice; the former is more adapted to the grave style, to designate the comparative low value of things; the latter is a familiar term which seems to convey a contemptuous meaning: in a description we may say that the number. the size, the quantity, etc., is inconsiderable; in speaking of persons we may say they are insignificant in stature, look, talent, station, and the like; or, speaking of things, an insignificant production, or an insignificant word. Immaterial is a species of the unimportant, which is applied only to familiar subjects; it is immaterial whether we go to-day or to-morrow; it is immaterial whether we have a few or many."

universal, adj., extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; pervading all or the whole; all-embracing; all-reaching; total; whole.

Syn.: general, exhaustive, boundless, comprehensive.

Ant.: local, partial, limited, particular, exceptional.

Syn. dis.: "What is universal includes every particular: what is general includes the majority of particulars. A general rule, we say, admits of exceptions: what is

universal has no exceptions. Universal is opposed to individual; general, to particular. 'The foresight of government is directed to the general welfare': 'the Providence of God contemplates the universal good': 'Among men, the faculty of speech is general, not universal.' Although universality does not, strictly speaking, admit of degrees, yet it is sometimes loosely so employed. In that way, that is general which is most universal, as in the following: 'A writer of tragedy must certainly adapt himself to the general taste, because the dramatic, of all kinds of poetry, out to be most universally relished and understood.'"

V.

vain, adj., fruitless, as an effort; ineffectual; unsatisfying; accomplishing little; producing no good result.

Syn.: ineffectual, fruitless, inefficient.

Ant.: effectual, cogent, potent, substantial.

Syn. dis.: "These epithets are all applied to our endeavours; but the term vain is the most general and indefinite; the other terms are particular and definite. What we aim at, as well as what we strive for, may be vain; but ineffectual and fruitless refer only to the end of our labours. When the object aimed at is general in its import, it is common to term the endeavour vain when it cannot attain this object; when the means employed are inadequate for the attainment of the particular end, it is usual to call the endeavour ineffectual; cool arguments will be ineffectual in convincing any one inflamed with a particular passion: when labour is specifically employed for the attainment of a particular object it is usual to term it fruitless if it fail: peacemakers will often find themselves in this condition, that their labours will be rendered fruitless by the violent passions of angry opponents."

venal, adj., ready to sell oneself for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe.

Syn.: mercenary, sordid, hireling.

Ant.: disinterested, incorrupt, unpurchasable.

Syn. dis.: "Venal signifies saleable or ready to be sold, which, applied as it commonly is to persons, is a much stronger term than mercenary. A venal man gives up all principle for interest; a mercenary man seeks his interest without regard to principle: venal writers are such as write in favour of the cause that can promote them to riches or honours; a servant is commonly mercenary who gives his services according as he is paid: those who are loudest in their professions of political purity are the best subjects for a politician to make venal; a mercenary spirit is apt to be engendered in the minds of those who devote themselves exclusively to trade."

vexation, n., the act of disquieting or harassing; state of being disturbed in mind; teasing or great troubles; the cause of trouble.

Syn.: mortification, chagrin, annoyance.

Syn. dis.: "Vexation springs from a variety of causes, acting unpleasantly on the inclinations or passions of men: mortification is a strong degree of vexation, which arises from particular circumstances acting on particular passions: the loss of a day's pleasure is a vexation to one who is eager for pleasure; the loss of a prize, or the circumstance of coming into disgrace when we expected honour, is a mortification to an ambitious person. Vexation arises principally from our wishes and views being crossed: mortification, from our pride and self-importance being hurt; chagrin, from a mixture of the two; disappointments are always attended with more or less of vexation. according to the circumstances which give pain and trouble; an exposure of our poverty may be more or less of a mortification, according to the value which we set on wealth and grandeur; a refusal of a request will produce more or less of chagrin as it is accompanied with circumstances more or less mortifying to our pride."

Vote, n., the expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest with others; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals or measures.

Syn.: suffrage, voice, ballot, ticket.

Syn. dis.: "The vote is the wish itself, whether expressed or not; a person has a vote, that is, the power of wishing: but the suffrage and the voice are the wish that is expressed; a person gives his suffrage or voice. The vote is the settled and fixed wish; it is that by which the most important concerns in life are determined; the suffrage is a vote given only in particular cases; the voice is a partial or occasional wish, expressed only in matters of minor importance. The vote and voice are given either for or egainst a person or thing; the suffrage is commonly given in favour of a person: in all public assemblies the majority of votes decide the question: members of Parliament are chosen by the suffrages of the people: in the execution of a will, every executor has a voice in all that is transacted."

W.

way, n., means by which anything is accomplished; method or manner of proceeding.

Syn.: manner, method, mode, course, means.

Syn. dis.: "All these words denote the steps which are pursued from the beginning to the completion of any work. The way is both general and indefinite; it is either taken by accident or chosen by design: the manner and method are species of the way chosen by design; the former in regard to orders. The method is said of that which requires contrivance; the mode, of that which requires practice and habitual attention; the former being applied to matters of art, and the latter to mechanical actions. The course and the means are the way which we pursue in our moral conduct: the course is the mode or measures which are adopted to produce a certain result; the means collectively for the course which lead to a certain end."

Wearisome, adj., causing weariness; inducing lassitude or exhaustion of strength and patience.

Syn.: tiresome, tedious, troublesome, irksome.

Ant.: refreshing, invigorating, freshening, recruiting.

Syn. dis.: Wearisome, irksome, and tedious are applicable only to things, not to persons; tiresome and troublesome are applicable both to persons and to things.

"The force of that which is tiresome is active and energetic, producing a feeling of physical annoyance and exhaustion of patience. Wearisome is said of things more continuous in their operation, and producing the impression of monotony and want of relief. A refractory child is tiresome; a long journey through an uninteresting country is wearisome. Such things as vain repetitions, importunate requests, slight disappointments and checks, are tiresome; monotonous tasks and journeys are wearisome; prolix speeches are tedious; complicated tasks and problems difficult to solve, or threads difficult to unravel, are troublesome."

wellbeing, n., welfare, happiness, prosperity.

Syn. dis.: "Wellbeing may be said of one or many, but generally of a body; the wellbeing of society depends upon a due subordination of the different ranks of which it is composed. Welfare, or faring well, respects the good condition of an individual; a parent is naturally anxious for the welfare of his child. Wellbeing and welfare consist of such things as more immediately affect our existence: prosperity, which comprehends both wellbeing and welfure, includes likewise all that can add to the enjoyments of man. The prosperity of a State, or of an individual, consists in the increase of wealth, power, honours, and the like; as outward circumstances more or less affect the happiness of man: happiness is, therefore, often substituted for prosperity: but it must never be forgotten that happiness properly lies only in the mind, and that consequently prosperity may exist without happiness; but happiness, at least as far as respects a body of men, cannot exist without some portion of prosperity."

wicked, adj., addicted to vice or mischief; evil in principle or practice; bad or baneful in effect; immoral.

Syn.: bad, unjust, iniquitous, nefarious, vicious.

Ant.: good, virtuous, moral, pure, spotless, stainless.

Syn. dis.: "Wicked is here the generic term; iniquitous signifies that species of wickedess which consists in violating the law of right betwixt man and man; nefarious is that species of wickedness which consists in violating the most sacred obligations. The term wicked, being indefin-

ite, is commonly applied in a milder sense than iniquitous; and iniquitous than nefarious: it is wiked to deprive another of his property unlawfully, under any circumstances; but it is iniquitous if it is done by fraud and circumvention; and nefarious if it involves any breach of trust. Any undue influence over another, in making of his will, to the detriment of the rightful heir, is iniquitous; any underhand dealing of a servant to defraud his master is nefarious."

will, v., a defective verb used along with another verb to express future time; in the first person, will promises or expresses fixed purpose or determination, as 'I will eat'; in the second and third person, will simply foretells, as 'thou wilt eat,' 'he will eat'; would, pt. of will; I wish or wished to, familiarly, wish to do, or to have; should wish. See Seath's "High School Grammar," pp. 226-231; also, McElroy's "Structure of English Prose," pp. 108-110.

word, n., an articulate sound, or continuation of sounds, expressing an idea; the letters which represent it.

Syn.: term, expression. Ant.: idea, conception.

Syn. dis.: "Word is here the generic term; the other two are specific. Every term and expression is a word; but every word is not denominated a term or expression. Language consists of words; they are the connected sounds which serve for the communication of thought. Term. from terminus a boundary, signifies any word that has a specific or limited meaning; expression signifies any word which conveys a forcible meaning. Usage determines words: science fixes terms; sentiment provides expressions. The purity of a style depends on the choice of words; the precision of a writer depends upon the choice of his terms; the force of a writer depends upon the aptitude of his expressions. The grammarian treats on the nature of words; the philosopher weighs the value of scientific terms; the rhetorician estimates the force of expressions."

worldly, adj., relative to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; sordid, vile.

Syn.: secular, temporal.

Syn. dis.: "Worldly means relative to the world, especially relating to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as, worldly pleasures, affections, maxims, actions, and the like. Secular means relating to the world, in the sense of worldly fashions, habits, duties, studies, music, modes of living, etc. Temporal means, literally, lasting for a time, as distinguished from eternal. In common parlance worldly is opposed to heavenly; temporal, to eternal; secular, to ecclesiastical or religious, Secular is morally an indifferent term: the same may commonly be said of temporal; but worldly has generally a bad sense, as a worldly spirit is one which is imbued by sordid principles of gain, and is wanting in high-mindedness or purity of motive."

writer, n., an author; a member of the literary profession, a penman, clerk, or amanuensis.

Syn.: penman, author, scribe.

Syn. dis.: "Of these the most generic is writer, meaning one who writes, whether by writing is meant literary composition or the mere formation of letters by the pen, by the type machine, or by any similar process. Penman is a man who handles a pen, and properly means one skilled in the use of the pen mechanically—a master of caligraphy. Author is one whose pen or writing is the medium of original thoughts. The term has a familiar and more dignified meaning. A writer of a letter is not termed technically an author, unless the letter has passed into a literary form. On the other hand, he who wrote the letter might be called, in the general sense of the term, the author of it, if its contents were canvassed or its writer called to account for its statements, tone, or purport." Scribe is a now rather obsolete term for a professional penman or transcriber.

Y.

youthful, adj., being in the early stage, or pertaining to the early part, of life; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.

Syn.: juvenile, puerile, young. Ant.: aged, senile, mature, old.

Syn. dis.: "Youthful signifies full of youth, or in the complete state of youth: juvenile, from the Latin juvenis, signifies the same; but puerile from puer a boy, signifies literally boyish. Hence the first two terms are taken in an indifferent sense, or at least always in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only: thus we speak of youthful vigour, youthful employments, juvenile performances, juvenile years, and the like: but puerile objections, puerile conduct, and the like. Sometimes juvenile is taken in the bad sense when speaking of youth in contrast with men, as juvenile tricks; but puerile is a much stronger term of reproach, and marks the absence of manhood in those who ought to be men."

\mathbf{Z} .

zeal. n., passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; eageress in any cause or behalf, good or bad.

"The ardour of his friendship, and his zeal in the Master's cause, prompted the fervour with which he spoke."

Syn.: ardour, fervour, earnestness, enthusiasm.

Ant.: apathy, indifference, coldness, torpor.

Spn. dis.: "Zeal is passionate ardour in favour of a person or a cause; ardour is simply warmth or heat of passion in lave, pursuit, or exertion. Fervour denotes the constitutional state or temperament of individuals. We speak of the fervour of passion, declamation, supplication, desire, as demonstrative of warmth: ardour is more deeply seated; as ardent friendship, love, zeal, devotedness."

III.—DERIVATION.

The lists which make up this part of the "Word-Book" are intended to serve as a supplement to the High School Grammar, of which Chapters IV. and XIX. ought to be read.

For the sake of convenience a short summary of the main facts brought out in these chapters is here given.

- 1. Words according as they can or cannot be broken up into parts, each of which is itself a word, are said to be compound or simple words. Thus helmsman is a compound, but its parts helm's and man are simple words. Through the changes they have undergone, many compounds have come to look like simple words, e.g., lord, doff, or do not shew the meaning of each part; as, woman, once wif-man, i.e., wife-man.
- 2. Many simple words are formed from other simple words by putting a letter or letters before or after them; as standing, bystander, withstand, all from stand, the parts put before, viz., by, with, being called prefixes, and the parts placed after, viz., ing, er, suffixes. Such words are called derivatives.
- 3. Such words as stand, although not formed from any simpler word are not alone in the language. Thus staff, stead, stalk, stop, have the same simple notion of standing, and have the same sound, st, followed by a or a corruption of a. Hence we say that they all contain the root STA, and we call each of them, as not formed from any simpler word but only from the root, a radical or rootword.
- 4. Again we find that many of the words the English tongue has borrowed from Latin and Greek, as sta-te, sta-tue, sta-tute, sta-ble, sta-tics, apo-sta-te, sy-ste-m,

¹ As a noun, "a standing-place" for cattle; as an adj., "that can stand."

² The science of keeping things at a standstill.

⁸ A stander off from his old associates or principles.

⁴ What stands together.

have the syllable sta, with the notion of standing; we conclude, therefore, that English, Latin, and Greek have the root STA in common.

- 5. The changes that the forms of words undergo, often completely altering their appearance, arise from three main sources, the desire of ease, analogy, or the desire for uniformity, and the effects of emphasis.
- 6. From the desire of ease often amounting to actual carelessness, comes assimilation, that is cha ging a sound into one more like that which immediately precedes or, more commonly, follows it. Examples are:
 - (i.) irregular, illegal (for in-regular, in-legal), where we have complete assimilation.
 - (ii.) imperfect where we have incomplete assimilation.
 - (iii.) woman, balance, for wif-man, bi-lance, and the pronunciation "menny" of many where a vowel is assimilated to a following vowel (which change is called umlaut).

That a vowel may be influenced by the following consonant, is seen from the correct pronunciation of clerk, sergeant, Derby (ăr, not ér). This accounts for the change of a to o before n, and before labials as in stop.

- (iv.) public (op., people, leaves, dig (O.E., dic-ian), in which the voiceless p, f, c catch from the following vowel or semi-vowel the vibration which makes them voiced.
- 7. From the same source arise transposition, as fresh, nostril, for ferse, nasthyrl; epenthesis, as tapes-try, kin-d-red, O.F. tapisserie, O.E. kynrede, the inserted t or d making easier groups than sr, nr; and substitution of easier sounds, viz.:
 - (a) Spirants for stops, which require complete contact. Examples are hither, lath (O.E., hider, latta; short, shire (O.E., sceort, scire); have heave (O.E., habb-an, hebban); -ceive (Fr.) for L. CAP.
 - (b) Linguals and palatals, or labials for gutturals (which are sounded in the back part of the mouth).

 $^{^1}$ The so-called palatals ch and j are really the linguals t and d, followed by the sibilants sh and zh.

Examples are: child, ditch, edge (O.E. cild, díc, ecg), charm, chief (O.F., charme, chef, from L. carmen, caput); tough, rough, laugh (O.E., róh, tóh, hleahhan). Greek has even changed, by assimilation qu to pp as hippos, L. equu-s, horse.

- (c) Vowels for consonants, especially in groups, as sorrow, borough (O.E., sorh, burh). Conversely u or i before a vowel changes through rapid pronunciation into w or y. Thus in France men pronounce out "we," while the French-Canadians keep the old pronunciation, "oo-ee."
- (d) Front and high for back and low vowels. See High School Grammar, pp. 404-5.

Thus i stands for æ, as in riddle, O.E. rædels.

" " u, in the ending ing of gerunds, O.E. -ung.
" " e, " " participles, O.E. -ende.
ie " " eo, priest, friend (O.E. preost, freond).

In Latin words we find that as a rule i is put for the final vowel of the first part of a compound, and for the open a or e of a syllable following a prefix.

Compare anni-versary, corni-ferous, with annu-al, cornu-copia²; also recipient, abstinent, with capture, tenant.

If a is not open, it is represented by e, as reception.

Similarly, o and u represent au, as exclude, explode, cp. clause and plaudit.

- 8. Loss occurs especially in consonant-groups and in unaccented syllables; as—
 - (i.) know, gnaw, laugh (O.E. hleahh-an), ring (O.E. hring).
 - (ii.) story, sample, for history, example, (aphæresis); lark, England, for lavrock, Englaland, (syncope); lent, cab, for lencten, cabriolet, (apocope).
- 9. These changes tend generally to shortening and wearing down words, often to a great extent, as appears from such

^{1 &#}x27;Open' means not followed by a consonant in the same syllable.

² 'Cornucopia' is really a phrase, not a compound.

³ Then accented on the second syllable.

⁴ O.E. for Spring; probably the time when days grow long.

words as alms, aim, from eleemosyna, æstimare. But they are counteracted in part by emphasis and analogy.

10. Emphasis tends not only to save the syllable that receives it, the accented syllable, from change, but sometimes also leads to its being strengthened, Thus we say cow for O.E. cú (pronounced coo, as still in Scotland), sight for O.E. siht.

The effect of accent is often diminished when syllables are added, cp child with children, nation with national.

Perhaps it is a desire to emphasise the end of a word that leads to excrescent letters, as t of tyrant, ancient, Fr. tyran, ancien; n of bittern.

11. Analogy, or the tendency to treat alike all cases that seem alike, often prevents the wearing away of words. In grammar, it is seen chiefly in producing 'regularity,' as in making s and ed the prevailing inflexions for the plural of nouns and the past of verbs.

In derivation it is seen in such extensions as wondrous, windlass, for wonders, windace, owing to the speaker's thinking of the common suffix -ous, and lace, a string or rope. This tendency to find or make a meaning in our words shews itself in such forms as sparrow-grass, jerked meat, for asparagus, charki. Words so altered are appropriately called by a late writer "Blunder words."

- 12. The changes that Latin underwent in becoming what is called French are especially noteworthy. Here accent is very important.
- (i.) The syllable accented in Latin is the final syllable in French, all vowels that follow the accent being lost or changed to e mute. Examples are—
 - L. tem'-pus, O.F. tems, Eng. tense.
 ca'-mera, chambre, chamber.
 mas'culus, masle or male, male.
- (ii.) The vowel just before the accent is very often dropped; as—

blasphema're, O.F. blasmer, Eng. blame. æstima're, " esmer, " aim.

(ii.) Consonants are often dropped, both between two vowels and from groups ; as— $\,$

cate'na, O.F. chaine, Eng. chain. preca'ri, preier, pray.

So blame and aim from blaspheme, and æstimare.

(iv.) Unaccented e or i before a vowel becomes g or ch, often with loss of the preceding consonant; as—

appropiare, our approach. granea, grange. sapius, sage.

- (v.) For Latin p, we often find French b or ∇ ; for b we find ∇ ; for c before a, ch; as, arrive, Fr. arriver, Late Lat. adripare; chevalier, Fr. cheval, O.L. caballus.
- (vi.) To initial sc, st, sp a meaningless e has been prefixed, as:—

esquire, O.F. escuier, late Lat. scutarius, estate, estat, L. status, especial, especial, L. specialis.

- 13. Moreover nearly all words borrowed from either Latin or Greek have lost their last syllables.
- 14. The changes which pure English words have undergone cannot be so clearly defined. Most of them are exemplified under paragraphs 5-8. But the following may here be specified.
 - (i.) Final vowels and inflections are dropped or changed to e mute.

sceamu, shame, lufian, love.

- (ii.) Consonant groups are simplified, h being dropped from hl, hr, hn, wh being put tor hw, and sh for sc, hlot, hring, hnut, hwerf, sceort, lot, ring, nut, wharf, short.
 - (iii.) C is often changed to ch, cg to dg, g to y or i, ceaf, ecg, gear, segl, chaff, edge, year, sail.
- (iv.) Vowels are often changed to those with less open sound. Thus: a is changed to o (bef re ng, ld), as ald, lang, our old, long; à is changed to o (regularly), as hâm, our home; ó is changed to oo (regularly), as sóth, our sooth.

Prefixes.

Here follows a list of prefixes arranged so as to bring together those which, though belonging to different languages, are of the same origin, and have similar meanings. "Intensive" denotes the use of a prefix to strengthen or give force to the meaning of a word or root. Thus shamed means 'much ashamed,' convert 'to turn thoroughly or altogether.'

The roots (see par. 2, and H. S. Grammar, pp. 76-7) are printed in capitals. Many words, however, come, not directly from the roots, but from passive participles, the sign of which is t (akin to our -d or -ed). Thus accept, except, from CAP, capt. When the root ends in d or t the participle has s or ss; thus remit and remiss, from MIT, miss. When roots are printed thus, FER=BEAR, the meaning is that they are not only alike in meaning, but also of the same origin, though belonging to different languages.

The student should give the meaning of every example somewhat thus—

"Akin, of kin; abject, cast away, from the root JAC, cast"; giving always to the prefix the force specified in the heading of the paragraph.

1.—"From, off, away."

- E. of, a: akin, anew, adown (dún, hill), offal, offspring. Intensive—athirst, ashamed.
- L. ab, a: abject (JAC, east), ab-s-tract (TRAH, draw), a-vert (VERT, turn).
- G. apo, ap: apogee (gē, earth), ap-helion (helio-s, sun), apo-stle (STEL, send), apo-calypse.²

The primary form must have been apa, to which, by Grimm's Law, Gothic af, O. E. of, correspond.

E. on, an, a: aboard, an-on ("in one moment"), anvil (O. E. an-filte³), onset, unless ("on less" condition).

G. ana, (i) up: anatomy (TAM, cut), analyse (LY, break).

¹ Lit., "off the hill;" hence comes the adv. and prep. down.

[&]quot; Taking away the veil," "re-velation," from kalypsis, covering.

^{*} From fyll-an to fell, make to fall, strike.

(ii) back: ana-gram (gramma-t, letter, from GRAPH write), anapaest, anachronism (chrono-s, time).

3.--"Against, opposite."

E. an (for and), a: answer ("swear against"), along (O. E. andlang³).

un (before verbs): unlock, untie.

- G. anti, ant: antipodes (podes = feet), antarctic, antityp, anthem (for antiphon, phone sound).
- L. ante, before: antechamber, antedate, anti-cipate (CAP, take, with i for e of the prefix).

From the notion "opposite," i.e., face to face, we get that of "before."

4.-" Out."

E. a (O.E. a): ago ("gone out"), arise, arouse, awake.

Intensive—abide ("bide out"), affright (for a-fright). The notion "out" readily passes into that of "out and out," "greatly."

5.—To, at, near.

- E. at, a: atone* ("set at one"), ado (= to do), tw t (O. E. etwitan, reproach).
- L. ad, a: advert, admit (MIT, send), aspect (SPEC, look).
- ac, af, &c., Fr. a: accede (CED, go, yield), affect (FAC, do), aggress (GRAD, gress-, step), allure ("to the bait"), annex (NECT, nex-, join), append (PEND, hang), arrange, assist (SIST, stand), attract, attend (TEND, stretch), achieve (chef, L. caput = head).

N.B.—Admiral, advance, and advantage are "blunderwords" for amiral⁶ (Milton's "ammiral"), avaunce, and avantage. Abbreviate and ammunition are solitary examples of ab- or am- from ad.

¹ Lit., a dactyl, "reversed," or struck back from PAV, Gr. PAI, strike.

² Probably at first an answer to a charge in court.

^{3 &}quot;Over against in length."

⁴ This pronunciation of one is retained in alone and only.

⁵ The use of at for to before the infinitive is of Norse origin.

⁶ Amiral is from Arabic amir, prince or emir; advance and advantage from Fr. avancer, avantage, which come from avant, before, from L. ab ante, lit. "from before."

6.—Not.

- G. an, a: anarchy (ARCH, rule), anomaly (homalos, alike), apathy (path-os, feeling).
- E. un: untrue, untruth, unpleasant.
- L. in (im, il, ir, i-): informal, insecure, immature, illegal, irresistible, i-gnorunt, i-gnoble, i-gnomin-y.¹
- E. ne: neither, never, nought, and not (ne + aught).
- L. n-on: 2 nonage, nonsense.
 - N.B.—(i.) Do not confound un, not, with un prefixed to verbs, which means to reverse the act denoted by the verb.
 - (ii.) As appears from un-pleasant, un is often prefixed to foreign words if usage has made them familiar, especially to those that have taken English endings, like ing, ed. Un is often prefixed to words in able, hardly ever to those in ible, as unassailable, but inaudible.
 - (iii.). Besides these senses, a-may stund for O.E., ge as in aware, afford; L. ex, e, Fr. es, out, as amend, abash. assay for essay; O.F., ah, as alas.
 - (iv.) Except in the instances given here and under 1, 3, 4, 5, a before a true English word represents on.

7.—Both, on both sides.

L. Ambi, amb: ambidextrous (dexter, right handed), amb-i-ent³ (I, go), amb-iy-uous (AG, drive, lead, do), amputate (puta-re, to lop).

amphi: amphitheatre, amphibious (bio-s, life).

8.—Near (probably akin to ambi).

E. be: beside, abaft, about (for "on-by-aft," "on-by-out").

above (O.E., ufan, up).

Intensive—bedeck, beset, bedim.

Be- seems to form verbs as in benumb.

 $^{^1}$ All three from GNO = know, whence Old L. $gn\bar{a}rus,$ knowing, $gn\bar{a}\text{-}bilis$ (later nobili s), noble, $gn\bar{o}men$ (later nomen), name.

² A compound word.

⁵ The endings -ant and -ent are equivalent to -ing.

⁴ The diss of dissyllable was originally a misspelling.

9.—Well.

L. bene: bene-fic-ent and bene-fit (FAC, do, make), benign (GEN, produce).

11.—Down.

G. cata, cat: catarrh (RHY, flow), catechise (lit., "sound¹ down"), cathedral (hed-ra = seat).

11.—Around.

L. circum: circumnavigate, circumvent (VEN, come), circuit (I, go).

Really a case of circus, a ring, used adverbially.

12.—Together.

L. com (co, con, col, cor): commingle, compute (puta-re, reckon), coheir, co-operate, concur (CUR, run), collect (LEG, gather), correlate, council (Fr. form of con-cili-um, a calling together).

Intensive—as in convert, commute (muta-re, change), condign (dignu-s worthy), correct (rectu-s, right).

G. syn (syl, sym, sy): syntax (taxis, arrangement), synthesis (THE, place), syllable (LAB, take), sympathy (pathos, feeling), system (STA, stand).

Com and syn are probably weakenings of a common form 'skom".

Contra (Fr. counter) against: contravene (VEN come), controvert, counteract.

13.—Twice, in two.

- G. di: digraph (GRAPH, write), dissyllable2.
- L. bis or bi: bi-sect (SEC, cut), biscuit (Fr. cuit, cooked), bissextile³.

Our twi of twilight points clearly to an original dvi(s). (see High Sch. Grammar, p. 408), shortened to di- and bi-. This dvis is a case of dva, L. and G. duo, E. two.

¹ G. ēche-ein, akin to echo,

² Diss- is an old misspelling for dis-.

³ Lit., "Counting the sixth day (i.e., the sixth before the 1st of March) twice.

14.—Asunder, through.

L. dis: dispel (PEL, drive), distract, disobey, disjoin, differ (FER, bear), diverge (verg-ere, slope).

Fr. des, de: descant (canta-re, sing), defame, defeat, defy (fides, faith), delay, deluge, defile (to file off), deploy, detach (cp. at-tack).

G. dia: (i.) dia-ly-sis, dia-gnosis (GNO = know).

(ii.) through, as in diatonic, diameter (metro-n, measure).

15.--From, away, down.

L. de: deject, detract, deposit (positu-s, placed), deduce (DUC, lead).

Negative—detect (TEG, cover).

Intensive—deny (negā-re, say no), deceive (CAP,¹ take), delight (LAC, entice).

16.—III.

G. dys: dysentery (entera, entrails), dyspepsy (pepsis, digestion).

17. -- Well,

G. eu: eulogy (logo-s, speech), euphony (phōnē, sound), euphemism (phēme, speaking, PHA, speak).

18.—Out, out and out, thoroughly.

- L. ex (e ef; Fr., es, as, s): extract, expel, extend, (TEND, stretch), educe, elaborate, effect, effeminate, (femina, woman), essay and assay, estreat, escape ("get out of one's cape"), scald (caldus, for calidus, hot).
- G. ex (ec): ex-odus (hodos, way), eccentric, eclectic (LEG, choose).
- L. extra, outside: extraordinary, extravagant (vaga-ri, wander).

exo-gen (GEN, produce) and exotic are from Gr. exo, outwards.

19.—Before, forward, openly.

E. fore: foreknow, forestall, forehead.

¹ CAP in French words is weakened to -ceive, and capt to -ceit or -ceipt.

L. pro: proceed, propel, profane ('before the temple'); "Instead of" proconsul, pro cathedral.

(Fr. pur) purvey, provide (VID, see), pursue, prosecute (SEQ, follow).

- G. pro (for): prologue (logos, speech), prophet (PHE, speak), programme.
- L. pre: predict, (DIC, say), preposition, prehistoric, prejudice (judic-ium, judgment; judic-em, judge).

20.—From, away.

E. for: forbear, forbid, forgive, forget, forswear.

Intensive — forlorn ("quite lost"). So the obsolete forbled, forpined, etc.

N.B.—Forego is a 'blunder word,' the true form being forgo. In forfeit, foreclose, the first element is L. foris, out of doors, outside.

21.—In, into on.

- E. in: inbred, inlay; imbed or embed, impound.2
- L. in (im, il, ir, Fr., en, em): invert, incur, intend (TEND, stretch³), impel, impend, illumine (lumen, light), irrigate (riga-re, wet); endanger, embalm, empower.

"Against": impugn (pugna-re, fight, impute (putā-re, reckon).

G. en (em, el): energy (=in-working⁴), endemic (dēmo-s, people); emblem (BEL, throw or put), em-pyr-ean (pyr, fire), ellipsis⁵ (LEIP, leave).

Endogen and esoteric contain the adverbs endos and eso, inwards, both derived from G. en.

22.—Within, between, among.

L. intra: intramural (muru-s, wall).

L. intro: introduce, intromission (MIT, send), introspection.

¹ Therefore 'outside of it, unholy'.

The change of E. in to im or en is caused by the analogy of the Latin prefix in.

a Literally stretch (the mind) upon.

⁴ The G. erg-on was originally wergon, which by Grimm's Law answers exactly to work, O. E. werc.

Feally a "leaving in" (the mind) of a thought, instead of expressing it.

L. inter (intel, Fr. entre): international, interfere (FER, bear), intellect (LEG, choose), enterprise (Fr. pris, taken).

Intra (intro) alone means "within"; inter, "between or among."

23.—III.

L. male (mal): malefactor, malevolent (VOL = will), malcontent, maltreat.

24.—Among, after.

- E. mid: midship, midriff (hrif, belly):—sense generally "middle."
- G. meta: (i.) metaphysics, method ("way after").
 - (ii.) meta-phor (PHOR = FER = bear). metonymy (onyma, name), meta-thesis (THE, place)—all with the sense "change," i.e., putting after what was before.

25.—Wrongly.

E. mis · misbehave, misgive.

N.B.—In misadventure, misalliance, mischance, mischief ("wrong head"), miscount, miscreant (lit, misbeliever), misnomer, misprise, misprision; mis is a corruption of Fr. mes from L. minus, less.

26.—**Upon**,

G. epi: epigram, epidemic, epitaph (taphos, tomb), epoch.

27.—Against.

L. ob (op, of, oc, os): object, obstacle (STA, stand), obstruct (STRUG, build), opposite, offer, offend (FEND, dash), occur, occult ("covered over"), ostensible (TEND, show).

28.—Beside, different from.

G. para: (i.) parhelion, paralysis, parable, parallel (allela, each other). (ii.) paradox (doxa, seeming), paralogism (logismos, calculation).

¹ Lit., a holding upon, originally applied to a star's apparent stopping after reaching its culmination.

² Lit. 'a breaking beside,' i. e., at one side—referring to the fact that one side is usually affected.

³ Lit, 'something put (thrown) beside' another for comparison.

N.B.--In parachute, parapet, parasol, the first element is derived from L. para-re, to make ready, hence to parry or guard. Paradise is from an old Persian word meaning "a park."

29.—Through, thoroughly, amiss.

L. per: (i.) permit (MIT, send), perspective, perspire (spira-re, to breathe), peroration ('speaking through to the end').

(ii.) perfect, perceive, pardon (donn-er; L. dona-re, give), paramount. (iii.) pervert, perjury (jura-re, to swear).

30.—Around, near.

G. peri: perimeter, period ("way around"), perigee, perihelion.

31.—Almost,

L pen: peninsula (insula, island) penult (ultimus, last).

32.—After.

L. post: postpone (pon-ere, to put), postscript (SCRIB, write).

33.—Towards,

G. pros: proselyte (elytos, come),

L. por (pos, pol): portend, possess (SED, sit), pollute (lu-ere, wash).

34.—Back, again.3

L. re, red: reject, return, renew, repel, remote ('moved back or away'), redeem (EM, buy), redolent (ole-re, to smell), redound (unda-re, flow), redintegrate (integer, whole).

35.—Aside, by oneself.

L. sed or se: sed-i-tion, ("going aside") secede, select, separate, and sever (para-re, make ready, put).

sober and solve have so another form of se (ebrius, drunken; LU, loose).

Lit. 'quite uphill,' or 'at top'; O.F. am nt; L. ad montem, at the mountain.

²The force of the prefix is almost lost in receive, rejoice, renown (Fr. nom, name, repute and the three cognate words, reproduct, reprove and reprieve; lit. to prove again, or rather, perhaps, 'to throw back the proof.'

36.—Under, upwards.

- E. up: uphold, upbear, upbraid, (O.E. bregdan, to braid).
- L. sub (sup, suf, suc, sug, sus, sum): subject, submit, suppress, support (portare, to carry), suffer ("bear up"), suffice ("make up"), succour (CUR, rnin), succounb (cumb-ere, lie down), sustain (TEN, hold), subtend, suspend (PEND, hang), surrogate, suggest (GES, carry, bring in), summon (mone-re, warn). So subterfuge.
- G. hypo: hypo-the-sis (placing under), hypo-tenuse³ (=subtending), hypogastric (gaster, stomach), hyphen⁴ (hen, one).

The primitive form is upa, Eng. up (also uf of above); L. and G. prefixed s, probably part of an adverb meaning 'from' or 'out,' whence perhaps the meaning 'upwards,' i. e., from under. This s Greek has as usual changed to h.

37.—Over, above.

- E. over: oversee, over-eat, overtake (catch one over or ahead of us).
- L. super (Fr. sur): superscription, superhuman, supervise (VID, see), supersede, surpass, surmount, surloin, surname, surround, for sur-ound (unda, wave).
- G. hyper: hyperbole ('shooting or throwing over the mark'), hypercritical, hyperbatch (going beyond), hyperborean (boreas, north wind⁵).

38.—Across.

L. trans (tra, Fr. traf, tres): transport, transfer, trans-it, traduce, traverse, traffic (FAC, make, do), trespass (pas, step).

tran (before s: transcend (SCAND, climb), transcript.

39.—Beyond.

L. ultra: ultra-marine, ultramontane, ultra-radical.

¹ Skeat quotes 'Bregdth sóna feónd, i. e., 'he will soon seize the fiend'; so that upbraid would mean to seize upon, arrest, accuse,

² From sub-ter, a comparative of sub and FUG, flee.

³ The tenousa is a participle from TEN, stretch. See the figure of Euclid I. 47.

⁴ Joining 'under one,' i. e., into one word.

 $^{^5}$ Perhaps this at first really meant 'across the mountains' (i. e., the Balkan , as boreas seems to come from an old word bori—meaning mountain.

Outrage (O.F. oultrage), is a derivative from ultra, used as a separate word.

40. - Against, back.

E. with: withstand, withdraw, withhold. A less common prefix is found in gainsay.

From some of these prefixes used as separate words, or words related to them, derivatives and compounds are formed.

ab ante: avaunt, advantage, advance-ment.

extra: exterior, extreme, extraneous, strange (O.F. estrange), estrange, extrinsic.

inter: interior, intimate, intestine (intus, within), entrails enteric (Gr).

post: posterior, posthumous, postern (O.F. posterle), posterity, preposterous.

super: superior, supreme, superb (superbus, proud), summit and sum (summus, highest; summa, total), insuperable-sovereign.

Paragon is from Spanish paracon (pro-ad-con), in com, parison with.

The following stems, not properly prefixes, often form the first part of a compound:—

auto (G.): self; as auto-graph.

demi (F.): half; as demi-god.

hetero (G.): other; as heterodoxy (other opinion).

homo (G.): same; as homogeneous (gen-os = kind).

mono (L.): one, only; as monograph.

multi (L.): many; as multilateral, multitude.

omni (L.): all; as omnivorous (vora-re, eat).

pan (G.): all (also panto-); as pantheist, pantomime.

poly (G.): many; as polygon (gonia, angle).

semi (L.); hemi (G.): half; as semi-circle, hemisphere.

vice (L.): instead of; as vice-consul.

In the following words the form of the prefix is much changed:—

afford: ge-forth-ian, to further.

affray (whence afraid): O.F., effraier, from ex + frithu, peace.

amend, assay: for emend, essay.

coil and cull: O.F. coillir, L. colligere, gather together.

couch: O.F. colcher, L. col-loca-re, to place.

curry, to: O.F. conroier, roi, order.

quaint: O.F. coint, neat; L. cognitus, known. megrim: for hemi-cranium, 'half-skull,' headache.

pilgrim: O.F. pelerin (? pelegrin); L. peregrinus, stranger.

pilcrow: for pararaph.

spend and sport: for dispend and disport.

provost: praepositus, one set over.

provender: praebenda, things to be furnished.

somersault (or -set): F. soubre sault, leaping over.

sombre: L. umbra, shade; prefix ex- or sub-.

elope and uproar are from Dutch, ont-loopen, to run away. and op roer, stirring up.

Suffixes Traceable to Words.

- -ard, (F. from O.H.G. hart) "one who": d unkard, dastard —generally implies excess.
- -dom, (O.E. dóm, judgment) "rule," "the being"—earldom, wisdom, Christendom, bumbledom, rascaldom.
- -hood or head, (O.E. hád state), "the being" widowhood.

 childhood, godhead.
- -ship (O.E. scap-an, to shape) "the being" friendship, swreti ship, apprenticeship.
- -fast, firm: steadfast (stead, place) shamefaced2.
- -ful, full of, producing: dutiful, dreadful, masterful.
- -less (O.E. leás, loose) without: speechless, guiltless.
- -ly (O.E. lic, like)-. (i) like: friendly, masterly. (ii) manner: speedily.

¹ So Prof. Paris as quoted by Skeat. But perhaps O.H.G. fridu, peace, is more likely to be the word that found its way into French.

² Commonly spelled "shamefast" in Shakspeare's time (see Schmidt), so that the meaning is, "firm in modesty."

- -some (O. E. sama, same) "same as," "tending to": darksome, wearisome, winsome (O.E. wyn, joy).
- -ward, direction: northward, wayward (for away-ward).
- -wise, manner: likewise, crosswise.

Less common suffixes are found in knowledge, wedlock (lác, gift, play) hatred, kindred, older kyn-red, (raéd-an, to advise), bishopric (rice, kingdom) northern, eastern (from run). Dóm is our present "doom."

English Suffixes with Analogues Latin and Greek.

- -m, that which: sea-m (sew), gleam (glow), bloom and blossom (blow), fath-om (FATH to extend).
- -m, s-m, -ism (G.), act or state: enthusiasm (entheos¹, inspired), galvanism, criticism, witticism².
- -m (G. for -mat) schism (schiz-ein, split), problem (BEL throw).
- -me (F. for L. -men) "that which" volume (VOLV, roll), crime, legume or legumen, leaven (leva-re, to raise).

The t of Greek and the n of Latin derivatives appear in secondary derivatives; e.g. schismat-ic, problematic, voluminous, criminal.

- -ment (L.) act, result: payment, pavement.
- -n. en, that which, (suffix of passive participle), little.
 - (ii) made of, like. (iii) to become (rare), to make. morn (MOR, shine), corn and quern, chicken (cock); golden, silken; waken, warn (ware).
- -k-in, little: lambkin, napkin (nappa, a cloth).
- -n (L), a-n, ain (F), ine, -in, belonging to, one who:
 Roma-n, hum-an -ane, (homo, man), librari-an, Canadian, (by analogy), European, certain, canine.

(4) sovereign and foreign for sov-ran (Milton), for-ain.

- -on, (i) oon, (F.) one who. (ii) large: centurion, buffoon, million, balloon.
- -nd: -nt and ent (L.), -ant (F.) = -ing, hence the doer: friend (freond, loving), fiend (feond, hating), errand; aspira-nt (aspira-re), milita-nt (milita-re, to wage war); adherent, co fident and confident (F).

¹ Lit. "having a god (theos) within."

² The c is inserted by Analogy.

⁸ Lit., going, or that goes.

This must be carefully distinguished from—

- -nd or end (L.) that must or should: reverend, addend, tremendous, second (SEQ, follow).
- -bund (L.) = -ing: mori-bund (mori, to die), vagabond (vagari, wander).
 - N.B.—We must distinguish from the participle -ing—
- -ing (O. E. -ung), the ending of verbal nouns, and
- -ing, little: farthing, shilling (SKIL, divide), stripling, sapling (a little "sappy" tree).
- -ness, "the being:" darkness, drunkenness. -ness = n + es for as = L, or.
- -or² (L.), eur (Fr.), "the being, the quality of:" ardour (arde-re, to burn) candour (cande-re, be white), grandeur.
- -ure (L. & E.), "that which is:" figure (FIG, form), verdure.

Leisure, pleasure, are old infinitives in ir, treasure is O. F. tresor.

- -er, (L.) -est = -ior, comparison-suffixes; superior, major.
- -er, the doer, one connected with: writer, beggar, liar, sailor (misspellings for -er), law-y-er, saw-y-er, braz-i er.

The \mathbf{y} may arise from the \mathbf{i} that in O. E. was used to form derivative verbs as $\mathit{luf-i-an}$, to love.

- -er, r, l, le, (i) that with which; (ii) to do often or feebly:
 - (i) finger (cp. Scotch fang, to catch), wonder³ (wand), stair and stile (stig-an, climb), teasel, nail (nag, scratch).
 - (iii) slobber, linger (be long), dribble, drizzle (dreós-an, fall).
- -r, l, (L.) whence ar, al, ile, belonging to: regular, civil (civi-s, citizen), servile, polar, tidal.
- -ole, -ule, -el, r-el little: globule, oriole and oriel (Fr. for aure-olu-m, golden), satchel, cockerel, pickerel, mongrel⁴, sconndrel.⁵

¹ Once forming patronymics, as Carling.

²That the r here stands for s is clear from such derivatives as honestate m, honesty, and honestus, honest, from honor; also from the alternative form in os, as honos.

³Lit, what makes one turn aside with awe. Skeat quotes, "Thú ne wandast for nanum men," "Thou carest for no man"

⁴ From mangan, to mingle. 5 From Setch scunner, to nauseate.

-ary (L. arius) -eer, -ier, -er (F.): belonging to, one who: adversary, secondary, mountaineer, brigadier, premier, but her, warrior, bachelor, chancellor (-or for -er).

The French er (for -ier) has become almost undistinguishable from the English er (O.E. -ere); but if dropping the -er leaves no English word, the suffix is probably French, e. g., butcher.

d, t, th = L. t or te, whence ate, ite; F. ee, ey, suffix of passive participle—that which (ii) possessed of: old, naked (nacian, to shame), haft, gift, brand (brenn an to burn), uncouth, (cuth, known): winged; desolate ("made quite alone"), script, joint, definite, minute (minuere, to make less), trustee, payee, jury, army; robust (robur, strength), palmate, passionate.

We find Italian and Spanish forms in—ade, ado (mas), ada (fem), as

arcade, palisade, stockade, desperado, armada (= army).

-ate, sometimes means to make or to be, as captivate, assimilate, militate (milit-em, a soldier)

-itate implies repetition, as agitate.

Verbs in a-te were once participles, or the imitations of such.

- -et, ot, Fr. (whence let), little: flower-et, ball-ot, stream-let.
- -t, (G.) whence ite ist, one who: prophe-t (PHE, speak), pa/rio-t (patrio-s, belonging to his father), Israelite, botan ist.

-ist is formed originally from verbs in ize (G. iz-ein); as baptis-t from baptize; hence by analogy such words as sinecur-ist, geolog-ist.

- -d, -ad. G., that which: monad, deca-de (for -ad).
- -d, -id (L); having the quality of: vivid (viv-ere live), fervid (FERV, glow).
- -th (d,t); ce (F., from L.-tia), ice, isə, ess; sy and sis,(G.), act or state; strength, deed, (do) tide, (TI, divide), height (for highth³), theft (O. E. theof-th); justi-ce, mali-ce (mali-s, bad), franchise (O.F. franchiss for franc, free), largess; analysis, paralysis and palsy, ec-sta-sy, fancy (for fantasy), frenzy (phren-e-sis, phren, mind).

 3 Used by Milton. The use of t is an instance of dissimilation. (H. S. Grammar, p. 82.)

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ One who kills he-goats (Fr. boc); a word that shews the poverty of the people in the Middle Ages.

 $^{^2}$ The present sense arose in French (Skeat)—probably through connection with patri-s (G.), fatherland.

Practice is a Greek adj., prak-ti-ke, suited for doing. Greek and French have both changed ti to s, as we in speaking change tion into "-shun." The t is retained in secondary derivatives as analyti-c, paralyti-c, ecstati-c.

- -ty, -tude (F. from tat-em-, tuden-em1), the being, personalty and -ity, brevity, fortitude, (forti-s, strong).
- -ther = ter and tor (L. and G.), or (F. for a-tor) the doer:
 mother, brother, sister²; minis-ter (minus, less), cap-tor,
 au-thor (for auc-tor, increaser), juror, robber, engineer (for
 -or), matador, battledoor³, stevedore⁴ with Span. -dor = -tor.
- -der (for ther), = tr (L. and G.), that by which: rudder (O.E. ro-ther), bladder theatre (theat to view), centre (kent-ein, to goad).
- -s-ter, one who (once fem. only), means of, spinster. Baxter. Brewster, 5 songster, bolster (bolla, a ball), holster (from Dutch hull-en, to cover).
- -y, -ow. having, like, (ii.) that which, (iii.) little (O.E. -ig) · c (L. & G.), whence ic, ique (F.) belonging to, like · icy, clay-ey, mighty, body, willow (WAL, to roll), dummy, Tommy, civi-c (civi-s, citizen), cardia-c (G. kardia = heart), logi-c (logo-s, speech), antique (ante); zoological, &c., with -ical expressing no more than -ic.
- -ish (O E. -isc) = -esque (F from O. H. G. -isk) like, belonging to, heathenish, English, French; picturesque, grotesque (like paintings in old crypts or grots).

 "Somewhat"—bluish, oldish.

ish (isc) is formed for -ig by inserting s; -ing, little, by inserting n.

Latin and Greek Suffixes.

-y, -e (F. for L. ia, ium), mostly with change of t to c, whence, by analogy, cy, ncy, nce, act or state of: and -ry (r+y), collection, place, product, art; forbear-

I Double suffixes.

²The meanings of these words seem to be respectively, "manager," "hearer" (i.e. supporter), "consoler." Daughter (t by dissimilation seems to mean "the milker."

⁸ Lit. 'beater.'

⁴ From stipare, to crowd, hence to stow.

⁵ Surnames derived from trades once followed by women.

⁶ Probably "what binds the soul."

ance, supremacy, bankruptcy, modesty, accuracy, (from ate), excellence (from ent), cavalry, tanner-y, poetry, carpentry.

-tor-y, sor-y, or-y place, lending to; laboratory, manda-,

tory, cursory (CUR, run).

History (G.) literally means "enquiry" from histor, enquirer, ceme-tery (koiman, to sleep) and monus-tery shortened to minster are analogous formations from Greek. Parlour, mirror, reservoir, are shortened forms.

-ion, (L) state or act: union and onion (unu-s, one), coercion.

- -tion, -sion, -a-tion (L.), son (Fr.), act, what is done; ra-tion and reason (RA, reckon), solution, mission (MIT, send), redemp-tion and ran-som, salva-tion (salva-re, to save), starv-ation.
- -ble, a-ble, -i-ble (L) that can be: soluble (SOLV, loosen), deleble, (dele-re, blot out), chargeable, inexpressible.
- -cule, -cle (L. I. F.) (i) cause of, (ii) little: miracle, miraculous (mira-ri, to wonder), obstacle (obsta-re, to hinder), radicle.
- -ge, -age (F. from L. a-ticum): that, which, place, collection, belonging to, mira-ge, savage (silva, wood), hermitage, foliage, postage.
- -lent (L.) over full of: viru-lent (virus, poison), turbulent (turba, crowd).
- -ese -ess, &c. belonging to: Chinese, burg-ess, courteous (formerly corteys).
- -ish (F.) to make or become: publish, vanish. The Lat. suffix is esce, "to become gradually," as deliquesce.
- -ise (F.), ize (G.), to make or become: judaize, civilise.
- -ous (F.), -ose (L.), full of: courageous, beauteous, aqu-eous (by analogy), verbose (verbu-m, word).

In many words, especially those in -uous, -ferous-, gerous, -ous is unmeaning. -aceous in scientific words means 'having the qualities of,' as herbaceous.

-ive (L.), -iff (F.), that can; one who: diffusive, inexpressive (note the different force of -ble), plaintive, -iff.

In words from Latin -ive, is generally added to the participle-stem, as in decisive, destructive, compared with decide, destroy.

Roots and Derivatives.

Each of the following paragraphs will, in general, begin with a group of related English words, together with kindred words borrowed from other Teutonic languages. Then follows a list of kindred Latin and Greek forms which have given rise to what are now English words.

It must be remembered that the Teutonic languages have greatly changed the 'stops' of the original Indo European language (see the last two pages of the High School Grammar), a change which seems to have taken place in this way. The original Indo-European language had aspirated consonants, gh, dh, bh (Greek ch, th, ph; Lat. h and f), from which the Teutons dropped h leaving in English g, d, b. Then g, d, b were changed to k, t, p, and the original k, t, p to h, th, f.

This is indicated thus :--

In the following lists O.H.G. will mean Old High Grammar; I., Icelandic or old Norse. The sign == indicates that the words joined by it are parallel forms. A word in italics is derived from that which precedes it.

When the root of a group of words is mentioned, it must be remembered that the form actually given may be only one of two or three differing in their vowels, but all equally primitive. Thus FER is the root of differ, PHOR of metaphor. Formerly it was supposed that both were "corruptions" of BHAR, but this view is now given up, e and o being now recogn zed as primitive vowels. When, therefore, a root is given with a as its vowel, we must understand this a as symbol for e and o also. Similarly when i or u is given, we shall probably find parallel forms with diphthongs as ei, ai, etc.

Acre (O. E. æcer, field) L. ager, field i. e. 'what is driven over,' from AG, drive, move, lead: whence, L. actu-s, impulse; axi-s axle; ala, contracted from axula, wing; ep. axle (O.E. eaxl, shoulder); ag-ili-s, nimble; G agōgo-s, leader. Ache (O.E. ece), and G. agōn, struggle ("with notion of violent movement").

- Der.: acorn (not oak-corn¹), agrarian, ambiguity, actu-ate, -ary, axial, aisle; agility; demagogue (dēmo-s, people), synagogue (agōgē, leading), enegetic (G. hēge-o-mai, lead), hegemony (G. hēgemōn, leader), strategy, (strato-s, army), stratagem, agony.
- Aghast,² gasted, (Lear, II., i., 57), gaze, ghost (O.E. gast), ghastly. Teut. GAIS, to terrify, cp, L. hærē-re (hæs), to stick..

Der.: ghostly, garish; adhesive, hesitate, cohere, inherent.

- Ail (O.E. eglan), eel (O.E. æl), awe (I. agi), ugly (I. ugga, to frighten), from a root AGH, to choke or afflict; whence L. angustu-s, narrow; anxius, vexed; ege-re, be in want.
 - Der.: anguish, ind-igent³, quinsy for kyn-anche, "dog throttling."
- Angle-r (O.E. angel, a hook) and ankle from ANK, to bend; whence L. ancora⁴, anchor; L. angulus, angle. Der.: awkward (see Skeat), triangle.
- Am (for as-m), L. and G. ES, be; Latin participle sent, being, (in *present*, absent), cp. sooth⁵ (O.E. soth) and ety-mo-s, true.

Der : etymology, essential, interest, sin (see Skeat).

Arm, what reaches; root-meaning, reach or fit, rime (misspelt rhyme, L. artu-s, limb; art-em, art; ra-tus, reckoned, agreed; O.E. rim, number). ration-em, a reckoning. G. arithmos, number; harmonia⁶, a fitting together. Der.: rate, reason, arraign (call to a reckoning), harmonical.

B for BH; Latin, F, Greek, PH.

Banns, proclamation—banish, bandit, boon (N. bón, prayer); root-meaning, to speak. L. fa-ri to speak, fanum temple; fa-tum fate, "what is spoken," fa ma report. G. phōnē, sound, PHE-speak.

¹ In O.E., æcern ; cp. Gothic akrana, fruit, from akr-s, a field.

 $^{^2\,\}mathrm{Mis}\text{-spelling}$ for agast (Wyclif); cp. Gothic us-gaith-s beside himself; us-gaisnan, to be amazed.

⁸ ind- is an extension of in.

⁴ Borrowed from Greek.

⁵ soth for sant = L. -sent — Greek et for seat, whence etymos.

⁶ The Greeks were like the Cockneys in their use of h. It is often inserted where not needed; it is quite lost in modern Greek.

⁷ Through French and Late Latin from the cognate High German words.

- Der.: abandon, contraband¹, ineffable, nefarious (fas, right), fairy, anthem, phonic, prophecy, phonograph, telephone.
- Be; boo-r and bow-er (bu-an to dwell), bond-man and husband (I. bondi, dweller), by-law and byre; rootmeaning, to grow or become. L. futuru-s about to be; tri-bu-s, tribe; FE to produce; whence fe-li-s, cat; fe-līc-em, fruitful, prosperous. G. phy-sis, nature, imo (for emphyton), graft, child.

Der.: futurity, tribute, physician.

- Bear, = L. FER = G. PHOR; brother = L. frater. Der.: bier, berrow, offer, metaphor, fraternal, friar, fratricide
- Bide (O.E. bid-an); a-bide, abode; cp. L. fid-ere (older form feid-ere), to trust, foedus (feder-), treaty; fiducia, trust, fideli-s, faithful, fide-s (O.F. feid), faith, whence diffida-re, to renounce faith, to defy.4

Der.: confidential, federal, fiduciary, perfidious, affiance,

fidelity = fealty,

Bite, bitter, beetle ("the biter"), bait (I. beita, make to bite), whence a-bet4 (a for ad); root-meaning to split, cp. hence L. fis-su-s (for fid-tu-s), split: fi-ni s (for fid-ni-s), end, af-fini-s, near; fini-re to finish. Hence fine, (adj.) = finite, finished; (noun) a final payment; whence finance; also vent, formerly fente.

Der.: imbitter, affinity, paraffine (parum, little), confine,

define, finial, finish, fissure.

Blink, blench, bleak (O.E. blác, shining); blank, blanch (Fr. from O.H.G. blanch). L. FULG, shine; fulmen, thuderbolt; flagr-are to burn, flamma (for flag-ma), flame: flagitium, a shameful crime: G. PHLEG, burn.

Remembering the frequent change of r to l we may take here bright

(O. E. beorht); and frig-ere, to roast; whence fry.

Der.: bleach, effulgence, blanket, inflammation, flagitious, phlegm.

¹ O.H.G. ban or pan, a proclamation.

² I. by a town.

⁸ I. búr, house, granary.

⁴ This meaning appears in Shakespeare's lines :--

[&]quot; All studies here I solenuly defy Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke."

⁵ Abet was formed in French with a French prefix from the Norse verb.

- (i.) Blow, to puff (O.E. bláw-an), bladder, blain (O.E. bleg-en), bleb. blubber; blaze (verb, O.E. ble's-an), blas-t, blazon, blister, bluster, blare, and blurt (with r for s), blot, bleat; blaze (noun, blæse), blush Both bláw-an and blæ's-an are extensions of BLA, ep. L. FLA, blow; flatu-s, wind.
- (ii.) BLOW, to flower (O.E. blôwan), bloom, blossom, blood. L. flos, flor-em, flower; flor-e-re, to bloom.

Both groups are of the same origin.

- Der.: (i.) blazonry, emblazon, flatulent, inflation, afflatus, conflated. (ii.) floscule, bleed, inflorescence, flour ("flower of wheat"), florin (from Florence).
- Bore = forā-re; G. pharynx, gullet; Celtic bar, whence barrier, embarass, barrack, and probably barrel, seems to belong to this root, taken in the sense "to cut."

Der.: perforate, embargo, barricade, debar, disbar, barrister.

Borough and burrow (O. E. burh, town), burgomaster, (Du.); burgess and burglar² bury, borrow (borg, pledge), all connected with O. E. beorg-an, to protect, root BHARK, whence L. farci-re, to cram; frequent-em, crowded. G. PHRAK, in diaphragm.

Der.: hauberk (hals, neck), habergeon, harbour (I.

herbergi-3), harbinger; force meat, frequentative.

Bow (O.E. búg-an, to bend), el bow, buxom (for buh-sum⁴), badge (beág, ring⁵), bight, bout (Dan. bugt, a turn), bow (of a ship, I. bog-r), perhaps buy. L. FUG, flee.

Der : hower-anchor fuge fugitive subterfuge Bough

Der.: bower-anchor, fugue, fugitive, subterfuge. Bough (O.E. bóg, arm), seems to come from a different root.

Break, brake⁶, breach, breeches⁷, brick (F. brique a fragment); bray, to pound (O. F. brei-er, OHG brech-en) to break). L. FRAG, frang-ere, fract, to break, frag-

¹ So called from its colour.

² Both through Fr. from O.H.G. burc; lar, from L. latron-em, thief.

³ From herr, army, and bjarga, to defend.

^{4 &}quot;Easily bent."

⁵ At least from a form parallel to it in Old Low German. Skeat refers to Old Saxon bón, a ring, and Low Lat. bana, collar.

⁶ Brake, a machine, is from Old Dutch or Platt Deutsch; brake a thicket seems to mean broken ground, and may be pure English.

⁷ Breeches is from O. E. bróc, pl bréc, which has not the declension of a borrowed word. It would seem to mean the 'broken, i. e., divided garment.'

ili-s, frail Celtic brag (Irish brag-aim, I boast), lit. a breaking forth.

Der.: Breakfast, brakesman, bracken, fragment, fracture,

irrefragable, infringe, refractory.

Brook (O. E. brúc-an, to use), broker, cp. L. fru-i (for frug-i), fruc-t- to enjoy, fructus and fruges, fruit. Probably L. fung-i (funct-) is related.

Der.: frugiferous, fruition, fruit; function, defunct.

Call, crane, care (O.E. cearu, sorrow¹), jar; root-meaning, to make a harsh noise; L. GAR, chatter; garrulus, chattering, gallus, cock, au-gur (avi-s, bird), a sooth-sayer, slogan (Gael sluagh-garm, the host's cry).

Der. : garrulous, gallinaceous, augury.

Can, ken, keen, know (O. E. cunn-an and cnawan) = GNO (L. and G.), to know; gno-tu-s or notu-s, (L.) known, nomen, name; gnaru-s, knowing; i-gnora-re, be unknowing; nota, mark, narra-re, to tell (make knowing).

Der.: cunning, kith, noble, notable, cognomen, noun, nar-

rative, notoriety; gnostic, gnomon.

Come, root KWAM² = GWAM whence L. (by loss of g.), VEN, and by assimilation am-bula-re. walk, G. BAN,

or BA go, whence basi-s, foot, base.

Der.: Comely, perambulator, ambulatory, venture, ad-vent, con-venticle, &c.; basal Arbiter, from ar for ad and bit-ere, to go. Hence arbitra-tion -ry; -am of ambulare is evidently for ambi-.

Corn and quer-n ("ground" and "grinder", churn (O. E. cer-an to turn), root KAR, to grind, cp. L. gran-um, grain. L. grandis and gra-vi-s = G. bary-s, heavy, whence aggravate, grief, bary-tone, baryta, probably from the same root, but with the sense "oppress."

Der: kernel, curmudgeon (for corn-mudging, corn hoarding, garner, granary, grange, garnet, pomegranate.

Choose, choice, and kiss (O.E. coss), root-meaning, to taste; L. gustu-s, taste, whence F. gout, taste.

Der.: ragout, gustatory.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ German, lit. the 'shouter' is explained as the name given by the Gauls, to their enemies, the hurrahing Teutons.

² Which is found in the Gothic kwam, I came.

D (originally DH) = G. th L. f, d (not initial).

Dare, durs-t, (cp. G thars-os courage) from a root meaning to be firm; cp. L. for-ma, shape; fre-nu-m, rein; firmu-s, strong; G. throno-s, seat, thorax, breastplate.

Draw, dregs, drain, dray, dredge, also drink, drown (M. E. drunc-n-ian), from another extension of the same root. Der.: refrain, affirm, force, drawl, draggle, draught, drench.

Dike (O.E. díc, what is formed or moulded), dough, (O.E. dæ'g), lady (loaf kneeder), dairy (N. deig, a maid or kneader), cp. L. FIG (fiet), to make up; whence feign (F. feind-re for L. fing-ere).

Der.: figure, figment, fictile, fiction, feint and faint.

Do, doom, root-meaning, place; cp L. FAC (fac-t, Fr. fait) do, make; hence -fy; facili-s, "do-able," easy; famulus, house-slave; fa-ber, workman; Gr. THE place; thesauros, treasure, (O. Fr. tresor).

Der.: deed, deem, dempster, feat, benefit, counterfeit, deficit, forge, fabricate, frigate, fashion, faction, facility and faculty, family, feasible, theme, hypothec, epithet.

Dust; Lat. fu-mus, smoke; Gr. thy-mo-s, thyme; thyos, incense. Deaf, dumb, damp, and G. typho-s, mist, contain an extended form.

Der.: thurible, tunny, (for thunny), fume, typh-us and -oid

Dull, dwell (originally detain, deceive), deceive; L. fraud--em, deceit; frustra, in vain.

Der.: dolt, fraudulent, frustrate.

East,¹ Easter, cp. L. aurora dawn; root EUS or AUS, shine or burn. L. us-tu-s, burnt; auru-m, gold; auster, south wind (the "burner").

Deriv.: Auroral, adust; auriferous, oriole and oriel (Fr. or) gold, austere (auterus, stern). The connection of *combus*-

tion is not certain.

Edge (O.E. eeg), ear¹; root-meaning sharp, swift; L. ac-er, sharp; ace-re, be sour; acu-tus, sharp; G. akros, sharp, top. Also, L. equus; G. hippos, horse.

Der.: acrimony, eager, vinegar, ague, aerostie.

^{10.} E. Eást, Eastre, goddess of spring, in which ea represents as usual, as older au from wa. In Latin s between two vowels regularly becomes r; cp. our voere with vow.

Else (O.E. ell-es, gen of el, other) akin to Lat. aliu s and Gr. allo-s, other, and Lat. alter, the other.

Deriv.: Alien, alibi, alias, inalienable, alteration, alternate, altercation, altruism, parallel.

F originally P..

- Fair,² (or fæger), fain, fang, root FAG,³ to fasten, whence pac-em, peace; pac-tu-s, agreed; imping-ere (impactu-s, to fasten (hence strike) upon; palu-s (for pac-lus) a pale; Pagus, a village; Pagina, a page. Fee (O.E. feoh, cattle) cp. L. pecu, cattle, whence pecunia money; peculium, a slave's own herd; all pointing to the time when cattle constituted the chief property.
 - Der.: pay (Fr pay-er, to appease), compact, impact, impinge, pole, pawl, impale; fief, feudal, fellow (I. felagi⁴), pecuniary, peculation, pack (a Celtic word), pagan (cp. heath-en.)
- Fare (far-an, to go) far, fear, fresh (O. E. ferse, lit. going) firth (I. fjorth-r) root-meaning, to cross, whence L. experi-ri, to try, and peric(u)um, trial, danger portu-sa port; porta, a gate; porta-re, to carry; G. peir-aein, to try; poro-s a passage. Also, L. para-re, get ready, and pare-re, appear.
 - Der.: ferry, ford, wayfarer; expert, experiment, perilous, importunate, opportune (portunu-s, accessible); porte, porter, porch = portico, port-ly, -pur-port, important, pirate, porous, Bosporus (bous, great, lit. "ox"), parade.
- Fathom (O.E. feeth-m), cp. L. pate-re, to be open, and pand-ere (pans), to stretch; passus, pace. G. peta-lon, leaf.

Deriv.: patent, expansive, pass, pace, compass, petal, pan, (short form of paten or patine, as pail of patella.)

⁴ Lat. altereari; the origin of the c is not certain.

² Orig. "fit," the meaning of Gothic fagrs.

 $^{^3}$ Verner has shown that after an originally unaccented vowel, the h, th, or f that in Teutonic languages represents an Aryan k, t, p changes to g, b or d.

⁴ Sharer in a felag or property from fe + lag, law.

b Used originally of the perils of wayfarers

Feath-er, find, ep. Lat. penna (for petna), also pinna and Gr. ptero-n, wing; root-meaning, fall or fly, L. petere, fly towards, seek; Gr. PET (or pto), fall.

Der.: pen, pinnacle, diptera, pterodactyl (daktylos, finger), coleoptera (koleo-s shield), compete, compatible, impetuous, perpetual, petition, propitious, asymptote, symptom.

Fire = G. pyr, lit. what purifies; cp. L. pu-ru-s, pure; puta-re, cleanse, lop, reckon.

Der.: fiery, purify, count = compute, amputate, impute, pyrometer, pyrotechnics (technē, art), pyrites.

Flax, fold³; L. plica-re to fold, plect-ere to plait. Also —plex (in compounds) =fold.

Der.: imply = employ = implicate; explicit = exploit; simplicity, complicate; plagiary (plagium, kidnapping, from plaga, a net).

Flow, fly (O.E. fleóg-an); fleet, flit, float, root meaning, to flow or float; cp. pluma, feather; plorā-re, to weep. N.B.—There is no connection with L. flu-ere, to flow.

Der.: flood, flutter, fledge, flight, fly (n); plumage, explore.

Food, foster (O. E. fóster, for fód-stor, nourishment) fodder; L. pastu-s, fed; pastor, shephered; pani-s, bread.

Father = L. pater, probably from the same root in the sense "to protect." Also, L. poti-s, able, posse, to be able; hos-pitem, host; cp. G. despotē-s, master, and Pan, the shepherd-god. Feed, forage = (Low Lat. fodrum);

Der.: pasture, pastoral, pabulum, pantry, companion, pannier, paternal, patrimony, potent, possible, hospitable, hostel = hospital = hotel, hostler, hospice.

Foot, fast, vat (O. E. feet). L. ped-em, foot, impedīre, hinder, ex-pedīre, to further. G. pod-a, foot.

Der.: fetter, fetlock, pedestal, pedestrian, impediment, expediency, pawn, and pioneer (Old Fr. and Spanish peon

¹ Orig., light upon.

² By assimilation; the intermediate form pesna has good authority.

 $^{^3}$ O.E. feald-an, Gothic falth-an akin to flah-to, which shows the root to be FLAH.

⁴ Stal, through Italian, from German stall, a stall.

for ped-on-em, foot soldier), tri-pod, trapezoid (G. tetra-

four), polyp.

Full, folk, flock¹, root-notion, to fill. Lat. ple-re, to fill; amplu-s and plenu-s, full; plu-s, more; manipulu-s, handful; plebe-s, commons; po pulu-s, people, whence publicus (for popli-cu-); pl- == fold. G. plēthos, fulness; poli-s, city; politē-s, cititizen; poly-s, many.

Der.: Plenary, plural, plebeian, popular, manipulate, ample, double, triple, &c., implement, complete, phethora, polity,

policy, police, metropoli-s (mother city).

G for GH, Latin, H, or F; Greek, G.

Gird, glean, yard, garden (Fr. from O.H.G.); root-meaning to seize or hold; L. hor-tu-s, garden; late L. corte-m (from cōhort-em²), castle, yard. hered-em, heir; G. cheir, hand ("holder") choro-s, a dancing place.

Der.: girth, horticulture, courteous, heredity, chirography,

surgeon; (contraction of chirurgeon), choir.

Glad (O. E. glæd, bright), glade, glass, glare, gleam, glimpse, glimmer, glee, glib, glide, gloom, glow, gloat, gloss, glitter, glint, glance, glisten; rootmeaning, to shine or glow; yellow, gold, grow, green, also guild and yield (from gildan, to pay); cp. G. chlōro-s, green; chryso-s, gold; cholō (=gall), bile; also, with a metaphorical application yearn (O.E. georn); Gr. charis, favor, thanks. L. fornac-em, furnace, and G. thermo-s, hot, are generally explained as irregularly for hornac-em, chermo-s.

Der.: gloaming, gild, guilt (O. E. gylt, debt). chlorine,

chrysalis, choleric; eucharist.

N. B.—Charity is for caritate-m, love, not from charis, grace.

Goad (O.E. gád³), gad (I. gaddr), yard (O. E. gyrd, a rod) root-meaning, to strike; cp. L. hos-ti-s, enemy; hence "stranger," cp. guest (O. E. gæst).

¹ Probably a variant of folk (Skeat).

² Cohortem originally meant a yard or enclosure.

³ For gasd, ep. Gothic gazds.

Der.: gadfly, gad-about, hostility, host¹; also garfish, garlic (O. E. gár, spear.

Grind; L. frica-re, rub; Gr. chri-ein, to anoint.

Der. : grist, fricative, friable, friction, chrism, Christ.

Gut,² ingot. gush,³ geysir,³ gust,³ -pour; L. FUND (fus-), pour, futilis (easily emptied), refuta-re, to pour back; fonte-m, fountain; hauri-re (haust-), to drain; G. CHY, pour.

Der.: fuse, foundry, futility, refutation, font,4, nugget (for "ningot"), profusion, foison = fusion, confound, refund,

suffuse, exhaust, chyle, chyme, chemist.

H originally K, Latin G.

Ham (so called from the "bend" in the leg), hem, rootmeaning, bend, cp. cam (in Shakespeare from Welsh cam, crooked), L. cam-era, vaulted room, Fr. chambre.

Der.: akimbo, concamerated, the Cam, chamber, comrade (Span. camarada), chum. Some would add hammercloth

(I. hamr, covering); others hammer.

Hate (O E. hatian, orig., to drive away), root-meaning fall, hence fell or drive, CAD (cas-), fall; casus, chance,

CED (cess), go or yield.

Der.: heinous (F. haine from Low German, hatjan to hate), caducous, occident, chance = cadence, cheat (for escheat), case, casual, parachute (Fr. chute, a fall), decadence, decay, cession, ex-ceed (so pro- and suc-), cede, recede, cease.

Have, hawk = havoc (O.E. hafoc), hovel (hof, house), heave (O.E., hebban)—all from HAF seize; cp. L. CAP (cap-t, F. ceiv-, ceit-) to take, capta-re or captia-re, to chase; cap-ac em, able to contain; cap-sa, chest. From the same root come, head (O.E. heafod) = L. caput (capit, F. chef), G. keph-ale, L. capillu-s, hair.

^{&#}x27;Host, an entertainer, for hospiten, see under food; host, an army, from hostem (though misunderstanding the phrase "bannitus in hostem," "summoned against the enemy" to mean "summoned for an expedition"); host, the sacramental bread, from hostia, a victim.

² Also in Provincial English, a channel; cp. the "Gut of Canso."

³ Of Norse origin.

⁴ Baptismal font is font-em, font of type is O.F. fonte, from fondre, to cast.

⁵ What falls to the crown for want of heirs. The word got its present meaning from the rascality of the royal "Escheators."

⁶ Only with another suffix.

- Der.: haft, haven (what contains) heavy, heaven (?), receive, receipt, conceit, &c., incipient; chase = catch, cate, cater, cap, case = chase, = sash, casket, capitulate, chapter, captain = chieftain, cattle = chattle, = capital, kerchief, cabbage, cadet (see Skeat), capillary, dishevel (F. chevel).
- Heal (O. E. hæ'lan, from hál), w-hole (hál), hale, hail; G. kalo-s beautiful, kallos beauty.
 - Der.: Health, holy, holiday, halibut, hollyhock (both for holy-), hallow, wholesome, wassail (lit. "be hale"); caligraphy, calisthenics (sthenos strength).
- Heart (O.E. heorte) = L. cordi⁵ = G. kard-ia; root meaning to leap or swing; whence also L. cardin-em, hinge.
 - Der.: hearty, cordial, core, Cœur de Lion, courage, (Fr.) quarry⁶ (O.F. coree, intestines of slain animal), cardiac, pericardium, cardinal.
- Hedge, haw, cp. L. cing ere (cinct-), to surround.

 Der.: hawthorn, church-hay, hag, haggard, precincts, cinc-ture.
- Hall (O.E. heal), hele (helan to hide), hell, hole, hollow, hold, and holster, (Dutch) hull, husk (once hulse), cover or hide; L. cela-re, to hide; cella a cell; clam, secretly; oc-cul-ere to hide; color, color.

Der.: helmet, conceal, cellar, clandestine, occult, domicile.

Hill, holm, haulm. L. cel-sus, high; cul-men, top; columna, pillar. G. kara, head; cp. L. cerebrum, brain, "borne in the head," and cervic-em, neck (carrying the head).

Der.: hillock, excelsior, culminate, colonel, cheer¹⁰ (see Skeat), cerebral, cervical.

Probably from the same root in the sense 'to be hard,' are

¹ Formerly catour and acatour, buyer (accepta-re).

² Chase, to hunt, is from captare: a frame, is from capsa, as in casket.

⁸ Once cattle constituted most men's capital.

⁴ Norse, from heill; from hal, must come, hole misspelled whole.

⁵ The nominative cor has dropped di.

⁶ Quarry (for stone) is from quadra-re to square, and should be quorrer.

⁷ Conceived of as a covering that hid the real surface of the object.

⁸ Not a salt cellar, which comes from sal, salt, and should be saliere.

⁹ The O.E. hyll corresponds to L. colli-s, y being after an "umlaut" for o

¹⁰ Spenser's Red Cross Knight was "of his cheer too solemn sad."

horn = L. cornu; L. carina, a nut shell; a hull; and can cer, crab; whence hornet, corner, careen, cancer.

Home (O.E. hám), hive (O.E. hiw, a house), while ("a rest"). hind (see Skeat), L. QUI to rest; ci-vi-s, citizen; G koiman, to sleep.

Der.: Quiet, quit, quite, acquiesce, requiem, city (Fr. cité, L. civitat-em, a state), citizen¹, cemetery, comic and comedy (G. kōmos², feast + odē, song); hamlet, (O.F. hamel, O Frisian, ham, a dwelling).

Horse, same origin as L. CUR, (curs) run; curru-s, chariot; cel-er, swift; Celtic car, cart, carry, career, charge; G. polos, sky (as "whirling").

Der : Curricle, curriculum, concur, discourse, recourse,

chariot, cargo, caricature, pole.

Idle (orig. clear, hence empty), from AIDH, shine or burn. G. AITH, whence aithēr, upper air. L. æde-s, house ("fire-place" 4); æstu-a-re, to boil.

Der.: etherial, Éthiopian (op-s, face), edify, edile, estuary.

K =original G.

Kin, kind, child, knave (cnapa, boy), queen⁵ (O.E. cwén, woman, i.e. "mother"), root-meaning to produce or be born. L. GEN, produce; genus, (gen-er-), kind; genius, spirit attending man from birth; ingeniu-m, inborn faculty; gnatu-s or natu-s, (F. né) born; gente-m and nation em, a kindred or nation; natura, nature, (the "producer"). G. genea, race; genesis, birth; gynē, (gynaik) woman (cp. O.E. cwén); gē, earth (the "All-Mother").

Der.: kindred, king, (O.E. cyning, lit. "son of the tribe", knight (prob. "belonging to the tribe"), gender, genial, ingenious, engine, ingenious (L.-uus, free born), indigenous, gentle = genteel = gentile, gentry, puny = puisne; heterogeneous, oxygen, gynarchy, geology.

¹ Skeat accounts for the z as a misreading of the Middle English symbol for y.

² So called because the guests lay or reclined at it.

⁸ Supposed to be of a fiery nature; ep. the term em-pyr-ean.

⁴ Cp. Irish aidhe, a houseand, aedh, fire.

⁵ Quean, a contemptible woman, is exactly the same word except in spelling. This shows the correctness of the derivation.

L sometimes represents R.

- Leaf, lobby, lodge (L. L. laubia, porch; O.H.G. laup, leaf); L. lapid-em, stone; liber, book (orig. bark). G. lep-ra, scale.
 - Der.: leaflet, lapidary, dilapidate, library, leper.
- Lean (O.E. hlini-an) to slope; L. cli-nā-re,¹ to slope; clivus, a slope; G. KLIN, to slant; klima-t, a slope; klimax, ladder.
 - Der.: lean (adj.), lid, inclination, declension = declination, declivity, proclivity, (proclivus, inclined), clime = climate, synclinal, climacteric.
- Lie (O.E. licgan), lair; ledge, low (I. lág-r, low, lit. flat), log (I. log-r, a felled tree), leaguer (Du. leg-er, camp), ledger (Du. legger, one that lies); L. lectu-s (F. lit.), a bed; cp., law; (O.E. lagu), lit. what "lies" or is in order = L. leg-em (F. loi).

Der.: lay, layer, letter, coverlet (once coverlite), lectern, (prop. "couch," G. lek-tron), leal = loyal = legal, legis-

late (latus, carried).

Lief (O.E. leóf, dear), love, (lu-fi-an), leave, furlough (Dan. forlov, leave); root-meaning, to desire; cp. L. libidin-em, lust; liber, free (doing as he likes); F. livr-er, give (freely).

Der.: belief, libidinous, liberty, liberal, libertine, deliver,

livery (what is delivered).

Light, (O. E. leóht); lea³, low (I. log flame) loom (I. ljoma to gleam); root-meaning, to shine; cp., L. luc-em and lu-men (from lucmin) light; luna, moon. G.

lynx, the "bright-eyed" animal.

Der.: lighten, lightning; lucid, limn = illuminate, lunatic, lucubration (LUC + br, from FER, bear.) Lu-str-um purification, whence illustrious, illustrate is by some referred to in this group; by others, to LAV, wash (see lye).

Light (adj. O. E. leóht); root-meaning == to spring. L. levi-s, light; leva-re, to lighten; F. leger, light (p. 303).

¹ Obsolete, except in compounds.

² Also Norse.

³ A bright spot, probably among the dark woods; cp.—loo in Waterloo.

- Der.: alight, lighter (Du.), levity, alleviate, relief, leaven, levy = levee, legerdemain.
- Loan (O. E. laén, from lih-an, to grant); root-meaning let free; L. linqu-ere (lict), to leave, lice re, to be allowed ("left free"); G. leip-ein, to leave.

Der.: deliquent, relict, derelict, licence, licentious, licen-

tiate; eclipse, ellipsis ("leaving in the mind").

List-en (O.E. hlyst, hearing); loud (O.E. hlud); lurk (Danluske, to sneak²); root-meaning, to hear. L. client-empretainer ("listener"); gloria, glory.

Der. : lurch, clientele. Slave, from slav, a word that in the

Slavonic languages means "glory."

- Loose (O.E. leás), lose, loss; root-meaning, break or separate. G. LY, to break; L. so-lv-ere (solut), to break up, to pay. Der.: leasing, forlorn, perhaps lust; analytic, electro-lyte, palsy = paralysis, assoil = absolve, dissolute, solveut.
- Lye (O.E. leáh), lather (O.E. leáthor), root LAV, to wash. L. lava-re (lot, lut), to wash; di-luv-ium, a flood; probably lustra-re, to purify; pollutu-s⁴, defiled.

Der.: lave, lava, lotion, lavender (lavanda, things to be washed) laundry, ablution, alluvial, deluge, lustration, illustrious, luted (lutu-m, mud).

May (O.E. mag, I can), main, maiden (mægden, lit. "grown"), maw (lit. great), make, match (O.E. maca, equal⁵), mickle (O.E. mycel), much; root-meaning, grow, be strong. L. mag·nu-s, great; major, greater; maximus, greatest; magis-ter, master. G. mega and megalo-, great; mēchanē (L. machina), contrivance.

Der.: Might, mayor, majority, magistrate, maxim, megalomania, mechanist, machine, machination, perhaps many.

(i.) Mete, mother, moon (mona, the measurer), meals (O.E. mæl, stated time); root-meaning, to handle or measure.

¹ Alight is properly to lighten the load on the horse.

²The notion is to be listening.

 $^{^3\,\}mathrm{The}$ vowel sounds have changed irregularly, owing to analogy; see loose and lose in Skeat.

Lit., washed over, as when a river overflows and pollutes its bank with mud (8keat).

^{5 &}quot;One of the same make."

⁶ Taken by Skeat as Norse.

⁷ The measurer, i.e., the manager.

- L. manu-s, hand; mensus, measured; modus (moder), measure; mater, = mother; materia, stuff.
- (ii.) Man, mind, mood, mean (O.E. mæn-an, to intend). L. ment-em, mind; mone-re, to remind, warn; monstru-m, prodigy, "warning;" mane re, abide. G. mne-mon, mindful; man-ia, madness (excite | thought); all with the metaphorical sense "to think." G. mathein, to learn; L. medita-ri, to meditate; and mederi, to heal, from an extension of the same root.
 - Der.: (i.) meet (adj.), month, Monday; manual, mensuration, moderate, maternal, material; probably also mature (maturus, early), matins; also probably moral (mos, custom¹).
 - Der.: (ii.) mental, monition, monument, monstrous, mansion, mnemonics, mathematics.
- Mould (earth), meal; L. molli-s, soft; mel, honey; mola, a mill; malleu-s, a hammar; root MAR, to crush, whence, with application to persons, murd-er, L. mort-em, death; morbu-s, disease. Extended forms mark, malt, melt, milt, mild; L. margin-em, border; mulce-re, to stroke.

Skeat connects G. melan-, black, and L. malu-s, bad; the notion being, "dirty"."

Der.: mildew³, emolument, mellifluous, malleable, mortality, morbid, emulsion, melancholy, malice.

New (O.E. niwe) = L. novu-s = G. neo-s (for nevo-s); L. nuntius (Fr. nounce), messenger (for novu-s).

Der.: news, new-fangled, novelty, innovate, neologist, neonuncio, annunciation, pronounce, but -nunciation, denounce.

Night (O.E. neaht), from NEK or NOK, perish, destroy. L. nocte-m = night, nec-em, death; noce-re (F, nui-re), to hurt; G. nekro-s, dead.

Der.: nocturnal, internecine, pernicious, innocent, noxious, nuisance.

Nimble (M.E. nimel, O.E. nim-an, to take), numb; root-meaning, to allot, take; G. no'mo-s, law ("what allots");

[:] The measure of conduct.

² As from dust or powder.

³ Honey dew (Skeat).

⁴ Lit. "seized," O. E. num-en; hence deprived of sensation.

^{5 &}quot; Allot to oneself."

nomo'-s, pasture ("what is allotted"); nomisma, coin; L. numeru-s (F. nombre), number.

Der.: numbskull, Nym, antinomian, nomad, numismatics, numerous, and the ending -nomy.

One (O.E. án¹) = L. unu s (formerly oino-s); whence nullu-s (ne+ullus), none.

Der.: none (n-án), any (O.E. e'rig), onion = union, nullify, annul.

Q = original G.

Quick (O.E. cwic, living), 1/KWIW, live; L. vivu-s, alive; viv-ere, to live; victu-s, food; vita, life. G. bio-s, life; zoon, living thing.

Der.: quicken (make alive), quicklime, couch-,2 grass; viands, vivid, vivify, victuals, vitality, biology, zodiac.

R is sometimes changed to L.

Rack, reach (O. E. ræ'c-an), right (O. E. rih-t, straight), rank (adj.), 1/RAK, stretch. L. REG (rect), rule; rectus = right; reg-nu-m, kingdom; reg-em (F. roi), king; reg-ula, rule; su-rg-ere (surrect), rise ("reach up").

Der.: reckon (reccan, to set right), righteous (riht-wis), rake (of a ship), rich³, dirga⁴; direct, dress, rector, correct, escort, reign, royal = regal, realm, regulate, surge, source = surge, (in-), resurrection; also reg-ion, erect (whence alert), rig-id (rige-re, be stiff), with the original meaning "stretch."

Rake (O.E. raca), a tool for gathering; L. leg-ere (lect), gather or read; Gr. leg-ein, gather or speak; logo-s, speech, reason (with 1 for r.)

Der.: legend, lecture, elite = elect, selection, legume, coil = cull (collig-ere); antho-logy (anthos, flower), lexicon (lexikos, belonging to speech), logic, catalogue, dialogue, and words in—logy.

Saw (O.E. saga), sedge, scythe (O. E. sigthe), root-meaning, to cut. L. seca-re, to cut; serra, a saw.

¹ O.E. á is a corruption of ai, cp, án with Gothic ains and German ein; ham, home, with haima, heim.

² Provincial English, quich grass; O.E. cwic was sometimes shortened to cuc, as sweltry to sultry.

 $^{^3}$ From 0.E. rie, a doublet of reg-em, i.e. like a king; but riches comes through French from OHG riche.

⁴From dirige the first words of an anthem (Psalm v. 8) in the ancient office for the dead.

- Der.: section, segment, sickle (sec-ula), scion, risk (see Skeat), and perhaps chisel.
- Salt¹ = L. sal = G. hal-s; cp. seal,² and L. in-sula, island ("in water"), from a root meaning to go; specialized in L. sali-re (salt, sult), to leap.

Der.: saline, halogen, isola-te (It.), salient, dissilient, de-

sultory, assail, assault, result.

Share, shear, sharp, shire, shore, scarf, short, score; scare, scaur, scrap, scrape, scratch; rootmeaning, to cut; cp. L. curtu-s = short; coriu m. skin or leather; cortic-em, bark, also cern ere and G. kri-, to sift, and, with 1 for r, E. scale = shell, (O.E. sceale, shell), scale (scale, balance), shell, shelf (but not shelve), skill (I. skil, distinction).

Der.: shirt and skirt (=short), sherd, shred; cuirass.

scorch (take skin off), discern; critic, shilling.

Silly (O.E. se'lig, happy); cp. L. salvu-s, safe; salut-em. health; sollu-s, whole; solu-s, only; sola-ri, to comfort; solidu-s, solid; Gr. holo-s, whole.

Serva-re to preserve is probably related; servu-s, slave, may be from SER, to bind; whole (see heal, p. 311), has no connection

with holo-s, nor salve (O E. sealf) with salvu-s.

Der.: solicit (citus, stirred up), solidarity, console, save salutary. holocaust (kausto-s, burnt), catholic, preserve, servile.

- Sit, seat; cp. L. sede-re and sid-ere, to sit; sub-sidiu-m, help: G. hedra, seat.
 - Der.: set, settle, sediment, subside, assessor, assiduous, dihedral, cathedral, saddle
- Sow, seed; cp. L. sa-tus, sowed; se-men, seed; seculu-m, a generation, the world; Saturnus, the god of sowing.

Der.: Saturnine, Saturnalia, Saturday, seminary, disseminate, secular.

Span, spin, speed, spade⁵ (spædu); root-meaning, to stretch. L. spa-tiu-m, space; spes, hope; sponte, of one's free will, and probably stude-re, to be intent.

¹ At first, probably an adjective.

² The marine animal.

⁸ The share of plough-share is O.E. scear; share, a portion, is scearu.

⁴ This and the four following words are Norse.

⁵ So called from its broad surface.

G spa-ein, to draw. Also, with loss of s, path, L. pont-em, a bridge; penus, storehouse, and perhaps pati (pass), to suffer, and G. pathos, suffering.

Der.: spindle, spider, spacious, expatiate, despair, prosperous, spontaneous; studious, spasm; pontiff, penury, passive,

pathetic.

Stand, stead, steed, stud, all from STA-D, an extended form of STA, to stand. L. STA, stand; status, standing; statutum, law; statura, height; destina-re, to appoint; sistere, to stand; G. STE, stand; status-s, standing; histo s, web.

Der.: stable, establish, staid, stage, arrest, interstice, constant, institute, stanza, assist, statics, system, histology.

The following words contain extensions of STA, to stand:

Stare, G. stereo-s, firm; sterili-s, barren, from STA-R. stall, stale, stalk, stilt, stout (with 1 for r); ep. stolid (L. stolidus), stultify, (stultu-s, a fool).

staple, step, stub, stump, staff, stiff, stiffe, from

STA-P, to make stand.

stem, stammer, stumble, from STAM.

Der.: stereotype, sterile.

Sweet; L. suavis (for suad-vi-s); suade-re (suas), to advise.

Der.: suavity, assuage, suasive, dissuade.

T for original D.

Tear (v.), tarry (see Skeat), tire (v); root-meaning, to rend.

L. dole-re, to grieve; dele-re, to destroy. G. derma-t, skin.

Der.: condole, dolorous, delete, indelible, pachyderm (pachy-s, thick.

Thane (O. E. thegn, child, servant), thank, think, thing; root-meaning to fit, hew, produce; cp. G. techne, art; taxi-s (from tak-ti-s), arrangement, tek-tōn, carpenter. L. tex-ere (text), to weave; sub-tili-s, finely woven.

Der.: technology, syntax, taxidermy, tactics, architect, textile, tissue¹, subtle = subtile, Pentateuch and intoxicate. (see Skeat.)

¹ Really a passive participle of F. tistre, to weave from tex-ere.

Thin = tenuis; root meaning, to stretch. L. TEN-D (tent or tens), stretch; TEN (-tain), hold; tenta-re, to try; tener, tender. G. TEN, stretch; tono-s, tone

Der.: tend, retentive, retain, taunt = tempt, tentative, hy-

potenuse, tonic, monotone.

Thirs-t, L. torrere (tost), to parch; terra, dry land; testa, a pitcher (used in alchemy.)

Der.: torrent, torrid, toast, tureen, terreen, test.

- Thrill, through, thorn, throe, drill (Du drillen, to brandish), root-meaning, to cross over, penetrate, rub; terminus, end; tri-tu-s, rubbed; torna-re, turn. G. telos, end.
 - N.B.—Throw, thread, and Scotch thraw (O.E. thrawan) also thrust; akin to which are L. torqu-ere (tort), to twist, and tropo-s, tropē, a turn, are from extensions of the same root.

Der.: term, transom, trestle, trite, triturate, turn, attorney, teleology, talisman; torture, retort, tropics, trophy.

Tues-day. cp. L. Jovis, Jove's; diurnu-s, daily; whence F. jour, day; deus, a god; divinu-s, godlike.—root-meaning, be bright

Der.: jovial, journal, deity, deist, divine.

W = Latin V.

Wake, watch, wax, eke; root meaning, be strong; L. vegere, be lively; vigil, watchful; auge-re, increase; auxilium, help.

Der.: vegetable, vigor, vigilant, auction, augment, auxiliary,

august (augustu-s, majestic).

Wallow (O.E. wealw-ian), walk, well¹, wel-ter (cp. German waltz); root meaning, to turn. L. VOLV (volut), roll; valva, a door; G. halō-s, a threshing floor.

The 1 here stands for an older \mathbf{r} , seen in the next group.

Writhe, wreath, wrest, wrist, wroth, worth.² L. VERT (vers), turn; versa-ri, to be.

Der.: revolution, voluble, convolvus, valve, halo; wreathe, wrestle, wrath, conversation.

Ware, ward, warden, guard, warren, garrison; root-meaning, look sharply. G. hora-ein, to see; L.

Properly a spring.As in "Woe worth the day."

³ This and the next three words are French from German kindred forms.

vere-ri, to fear, probably too. L. veru-s, true (referred by some to the root VOL for VER, choose); worth (n) and ware perhaps mean "what is guarded."

Der.: wary, war-n, guardian, guarantee, warrant, panorama,

verily, very, reverence, veracity.

Water, wet; L. unda, wave; unda-re, to flow; G. hydor, water.

Der.: ottor, winter (?), undulate, abundant, redound, hydrant.

Wit, wot, wise; L. vide-re (vis), to see; G. eidos, appearance (whence o-id), eidolo-n and idĕa, image; histōr, enquirer.

Der.: witness, visionary, advise and advice, idolater (latris, servant), ideal, history.

Word = L. verbu-m; G. rhe-tor, orator; eiron, dissembler ("who only says").

Der.: verbage, rhetoric, irony.

Who, what; L. qui-s, who; qua-li-s, what like; quantu-s, how great; quot, how many.

Work (O.E. weorc) = G. ergo-n (for wergo-n), organon, instrument.

Wreak, wring, wrong, irk (Norse), L. urge-re, to press; vulgus, crowd. Probably both groups contain the same root with the sense, to press.

Der.: wrought, wright, energy, liturgy (leitos, belonging to the people), surgeon, organic, wretch, wrinkle, wriggle,

divulge.

Yoke = L. jugu-m == G. zygon; L. jung-ere, to join; G. zeug-ma, a yoking; cp. L. jus, right; jura-re, to swear; judic-em, a judge; judiciu-m, judgment; also L. jus, broth ("mixture"), and G. zymo-s, yeast.

Der.: conjugate, jugular, syzygy, juncture, junto (Span.), justice, injury, judicial, prejudice, juice, zymotic.

Supplementary List of Root Words.

LATIN.

aequu-s, equal. alacer, prompt. albus, white. al-ere, to feed. altus, high. ama-re, to love. amīcu-s (F. ami), friend. anima, soul. animu-s, mind (cp. anemo-s, wind). aptu-s, fit. adeptus, having obtained. aqua (F eau), water. arcus, a bow. arde-re (ars), to burn. argentum, silver. argu-ere, make clear. audi-re, to hear. ob-edi-re, to obey. ave-re, be intent. avidus, greedy. avi-s, bird. bellum, war (cont. of duellum, from duo, two). bibere, to drink. bonu-s, good. bene, well. brevi-s=G.brachy-s, short. caballu-s (L. cheval), a horse caed-ere, to cut. calc-em, lime. calculu-s, a pebble. causa, cause. cave-re (caut), to beware. cavu-s, hollow. cælum, heaven. cande-re, to shine. candidu-s, white.

carmen (F. charme), song, form of words. carn-em, flesh. celer, swift. cense-re, to judge. centum = G. he-katon =hund-red. circu-s,=G. kyklos=ring (O.E. hring). claud-ere (claus, clos), to shut. col-ere (cult), to cultivate. coquere (coct), to cook. corona, crown. corpus (corpor), body. cre-sco, grow. crea-re, create (make grow). cumulu-s, heap. damnu-m, loss. da-re (dat), = G. do-, give. $\operatorname{dec-em} = G$. $\operatorname{deka} = \operatorname{ten}$. decus, honor, ornament. dent-em, G. odon-t=tooth. dic-ere, to say. dica-re, to assign. dignu-s, worthy. disc-ere, to learn. doce-re, to teach. duc-ere = (tow), to lead. duru-s, hard. ed-ere = eat.es-ca, food. ego = I. em-ere, to buy. fall ere (fals), to deceive. fend-ere (fens), to dash. ferru-m, iron. flig-ere (flict), strike.

fixu-s, fastened. filu-m, a thread. flect-ere (flex), to bend. foliu-m (-foil), leaf. foris, outside. gelu, frost, cp. chill. ger-ere (gest-), to carry. glomus, (glomer), a ball. grad-i (gress), to step. gramen, grass. gratu-s, pleasing. gratia, favour, thanks. greg-em, a flock. habe-re (habit), to have debe-re, (debit), to owe. ("have from"). hi-a-re, G. cha-, to gape. horr-ere, to bristle or shudder. horta-ri, to encourage. humu-s, ground. homo, man. imita-ri, to imitate. ir-e (it), to go. comitem, companion. iter-(itiner), journey. jace-re (jact), to throw. jac-ere, to lie. jocu-s, a jest. juva-re, to help. juvenis = young.lab-i (laps), to slip. lab-or, work. lac-ere (licit), entice. latus (part), carried. latus (adj. for stlatus), wide. lega-re, to send. libra, a balance. ligare, to bind. lignum, wood. limen, threshold. litera (better littera), letter.

locu-s, place. loqu-i (locut), talk. lud-ere (lus), to play. macies, leanness. macer, lean. mare, the sea. $mediu \cdot s = middle$. merc-em, merchandise. $\mathbf{milit} ext{-}\mathbf{em}$, soldier. mille, thousand. mine-re, to project. minor, minimus, less, least minu-ere, to diminish. mitt-ere (miss), to send. morde-re (mors), to bite. mort-em. death murd-er). move-re (mot), to move. multu-s, many. muta-re, to change. navi-s=G. naus, a ship. $oculu \cdot s = eye.$ optare, to desire. optimus, best. opus (oper), work. ordin-em (F. ordre), order. origin-em, origin. ori-ri, to rise. orna-re, to deck. otium, ease. ovum (cp. avis), egg. G. okto = eight.octo, part-em, part. pecca-re. to sin. pell-ere (puls), drive. pend-ere, to pay. pende-re, to hang. placa-re, to appease. place-re, to please. plumbu-m(F.plong-er),lead. prehend-ere (F. pris), to seize.

pon-ere (posit, not pos-1), to place. probu-s, good. proba-re, to prove. prope (F. proch-), near. quær-ere (quest), to seek. quatuor (quadr)=G. tetr-= four. quer-i, to complain. quinque = five.rabie-s (F. rage), madness. rad-ere (ras), scrape. radius, a spoke. rap-ere (F ravir), snatch, hurry. ride-re (ris), laugh. rod-ere (ros-), gnaw; cp. radroga-re, to ask. rump-ere (rupt), burst, break. sacer, holy. sanctu-s (F saint), holy. sanu-s = sound.scrib-ere, script, write. **sen-em**, old man. senti-re (sens), to feel. septem = G. hepta= seven. sequ-i (secut, sue), to follow. soci-us, a companion, $\mathbf{sex} = \mathbf{G}$. $\mathbf{hex} = \mathbf{six}$. signu-m (sigilln-m), a seal. silva, awo d situ-s, placed.

spec-ta-re = G.

SKOP, look.

splende-re, shine. sponde-re (spons), to prostingu-ere, (stinct), thrust; stimulu-s, goad; cp. G. stigma, brand, our stick. string-ere (strict), bind, cp. string. Teg-ere (tect), cover, cp. thatch. tempus (tempor), time. tempera-re, to mix. tolera-re, to bear; cp. G. talanton, weight, talent. trah-ere (tract, trait). draw. tre-s = G. trei-s = three. tume-re, to swell. uti (us-), to use. utili-s, useful. uxor, wife. vacca, cow. vacuu-s and vanus, empty. vaca-re, be free. vale-re, be strong; cp. well. veh-ere (vex), carry. via = way. vesper, evening. vesti-s, garment. vetus, old. vinc-ere (vict), to conquer vitru-m, glass. vora-re, to devour, to eat. vove-re (vot.), vow. vulsu-s, torn. vulnus (vulner), wound.

¹ The pos that seems to represent posit, as in depose, repose, comes from Fr. poser, late Latin pausare, from Greek pau-ein, to stop.

GREEK.

akou-ein, to hear bal-lein, (ble), to throw. biblo-s, book. bio-s, life. chrono-s, time. didak-to-s, taught. dog-mat, opinion. doxa, opinion, glory. dyna-mis, force. dynastē-s, one powerful. gamo-s, marriage. gl**ōssa**, tongue. **gōnia,** angle. graph-ein, to write. gramma-t, letter. haire-ein, to take. hēlio-s, sun. hiero-s, holy. hōra, season, hour. idios, one's own, private. kako-s, bad. kausto-s, burnt. kosmo-s, beautiful order. world.

lab-ein (leps), to take. litho-s, stone. mikro-s, little. mei-on, less. mise-ein, to hate. onoma (onyma), name. ortho-s, right. osteo-n = L. ossi, bone. OXV-S, sharp. pau-ein, (pos), to cease. petra, rock. PHEN (phan), to show. phile-ein, to love. phot-, light. poie-ein, to make. prakto-s, done. sopho-s, wise. stell-ein, to send. steno-s, short. tēle-, afar. theo-s, a god. topo-s, a place. typo-s, blow, mark, type.

APPENDIX.

COMPOUND WORDS *

- 1. Words should not be hyphened where separate words will convey the signification just as well; and separate simple words should always be united when they are in common use, and when the words themselves are accented as single words.
- 2. The number of words formerly hyphened, or written as two words, which are now generally written as one, is large and constantly increasing; as,

railroad (railway is preferred), steamboat, slaveholder, slaveowner, wirepuller, footnote, prehistoric, quicklime, bystander, onlooker, headquarters, masterpiece, horseplay, wellbeing, goodwill, downcast, eavesdropper, noteworthy, byword, anything, anybody, everything, everybody, roughhew, heartache, raindrop, teardrop, nowadays, commonplace, candlelight, fireplace, forever, forevermore.

Many people even go so far now as to write any one and every one as single words. But these are just as distinctly pronounced and accented as two words as any man and every man.

3. So, many words which are now frequently seen compounded, or written as two words, may be found written as one by Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, or other old authors, and should now be so written; as,

wellnigh, erelong, bygonc, alehouse, schoolboy, spellbound, awestruck, downtrodden, selfsame.

4. Where a noun is used as an adjective, a useless compound word should not be made; as.

mountain top, Sunday school, supper table, slave trade, coffee trade, minute hand, multiplication table, journeyman printer, peasant woman, cabbage leaf, sister city, brother minister, apple tree, fellow student.

5. The following adjectives and nouns, as well as many others, are sometimes needlessly compounded:—

common law, common sense, ill health, free will, grand jury, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., North American Life Insurance Co.,

^{*} The authors are in 'ebted for this chapter, dealing with a perplexing subject, to Marshall T. Bigelow, of Boston, from whose work, "Mistakes in Writing English," it is taken, with some additions and adaptations.

New Westminster Directory, North Toronto Car Service, Map and School Supply Association, Yonge Street Bakery, Canada Southern R.R., Berlin Wool Shop, French Canadian.

Also phrases like the following:—

good bye, good morning, ever to be remembered (event), well laid out (grounds), long looked for (return), inside out, uncalled for (remarks), by and by, attorney at law, the pulling down, the carrying away, the blotting out, never to be forgotten, out of the way, good for nothing, well to do, hand to mouth, recently published, crudely expressed, cunningly contrived, etc.

Using hyphens between these words adds nothing to the clearness of the expression.

- 6. The following rules are given for foregoing classes of words, in accordance with the foregoing general principles. The Dictionaries are so inconsistent that they are not safe guides.
- 7. Military and civil titles like the following are hyphened:—governor-general, lieutenant-governor, receiver-general, adjutant-general, sergeant-major, aide-de-camp, commissary-general, queen-mother, queen-dowager, Prince-Consort, attorney-general, major-general, dieutenant-colonel, rear-admiral, vice-president, vice-chancellor, etc.; but viceroy, vicegerent.
- 8. The following words expressing kindred are hyphened.—
 father-in-law, son-in-law, etc., step-mother, step-daughter, etc.,
 cousin-german, second-cousin, great-grandfather, great-grandson, etc.,
 grand-uncle, great-aunt, mother-in-law, etc.
- 9. The following points of the compass should be written as single words:—

northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest.

But the following are hyphened: north-northeast, west-southwest, etc.

10. Fractions like the following, when written out, should not be hyphened:—

one half, two thirds, five eighths, ten thousandths.

Another class are hyphened as follows:-

one twenty-fifth, forty-nine fiftieths, ninety-nine hundredths, thirteen ten-thousandths, etc.

Numbers like the following are also hyphened:—twenty-five, forty-nine, twenty-fifth, forty-second, etc.

11. Compounds of half or quarter (whether a fraction or from quarters) like the following are usually printed with a hyphen:—

half-dollar, half-crown, half-barrel, half-way, half-past, half-witted, half-yearly, half-price, quarter-barrel, quarter-day, quarter-face, quarter-deck, etc.; but quartermaster.

12. The words fold, score, penny and pence, united with numbers of one syllable, are written as single words; but with numbers of more than one syllable they are hyphened or written as two words:—

twofold, tenfold, twenty-fold, hundred-fold, two hundred-fold; fourscore, twenty score, a hundred score; halfpenny, twopenny tenpenny, halfpence, fourpence, tenpence, fifteen-penny, fifteen pence.

13. Ordinal numbers compounded with the word rate or hand are usually written with a hyphen; as,

first-rate, fifth-rate; second-hand, fourth-hand, etc.

14. Numerals are compounded with words of various meaning, which explain themselves:—

one-eyed, one-armed, two-handed, two-headed, three-legged, four-story, four-footed, etc.

Numerals are also combined with a noun to form an adjective, as follows:—

two-foot rule, ten-mile run, one-horse chaise, twenty-feet pole, etc.

15. Compound nouns ending with man or woman are written as one word; as,

Englishman, workman, oysterman, goodman; needlewoman, Frenchwoman, marketwoman, etc.

16. Compounds ending with holder, monger are usually written as one word; as,

bondholder, stockholder, landholder, slaveholder; boroughmonger, cheesemonger, ironmonger.

17. Compounds ending with boat, book, drop, light, house, room, side or yard are made single words if the first part of the compound is of only one syllable, but are joined by a hyphen if it is of more than one, or written as two words; as,

longboat, sailboat, canal-boat; handbook, daybook, commonplace-book; dewdrop, raindrop, water-drop; daylight, sunlight, candle-light; alehouse, boathouse, warehouse, greenhouse, meeting-house, dwelling-house; bedroom, greenroom, (also anteroom), dining-room, dressing-room; bedside, fireside, hillside, river-side, mountain-side; ehurchyard, farmyard, courtyard, timber-yard, marble-yard.

18. Compounds ending with work are usually written as single words, unless the combination is unusual: as,

groundwork, network, framework, needlework, brickwork, ironwork, stonework; but mason-work, carpenter-work.

- 19. Compounds of *tree*, *leaf* and *bush* are frequently made; but this seems unnecessary. Such words are always printed separately in the Oxford Bibles.
- 20, Compounds ending with *like* are written as one word, unless derived from a proper name, or unusual combinations, when they take the hyphen; as,

childlike, lifelike, womanlike, workmanlike, fishlike; Argus-like, Bedouin-like, business-like, miniature-like.

- 21. Compounds beginning with eye are written as one word; as, eyelash, eyebrow, eyeglass, eyewitness.
- 22. Compounds beginning with school are written as one word, except when made with a participle (school-bred, school-teaching); as,

schoolboy, schoolmate, schoolfellow, schooldame, schoolhouse, schoolmaster, schoolmistress.

But the following are better as separate words:-

school days, school district, school committee, school teacher, school children, school board, etc.

- 23. The word fellow is frequently compounded with another noun, as fellow-citizen, fellow-traveller, etc.; but there seems to be no better reason for this than for compounding any of the pairs of words given in paragraph 4, above.
- 24. Compounds of a noun in the possessive case with another noun, and having a peculiar signification, are not infrequent; as,

bird's-eye, king's-evil, crow's-nest, bear's-foot, jew's-harp, etc.

But many like words have become consolidated; as, beeswax, ratsbane, townspeople, etc.

25. Compounds of a verbal noun ending in *ing* with a noun or adjective are generally connected by the hyphen; as,

printing-office, dining-table, composing-room; good-looking, cloud-compelling, church-going bell, etc.

In a few pages of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors occur the following compounds of this class.—

- "always wind-obeying deep," "well-dealing countrymen," "dark-working sorceress," "soul-killing witches," "fool-begged patience," "sap-consuming winter."
- 26. Compounds of words expressing colour, like brownish-yellow or yellowish white, need not be written with a hyphen; but where a noun is written with an adjective expressing colour, the hyphen should be used; as,

lemon-yellow, iron-grey, iron-red, silver-grey, emerald-green; also red-hot.

- 27. The word self is united with numerous words c'various parts of speech, forming compounds which are self-explaining. The hyphen is used in all words beginning with self, excepting selfhood, selfsame, and selfish with its derivatives. Self is also compounded with pronouns as a termination, and the compound written as one word; as, himself, myself, itself, etc. Some writers use oneself for one's self, and its use in this form is increasing.
- 28. Many compound personal epithets are in constant use, which are usually written with a hyphen and explain them selves; as,

light-haired, blue-eyed, sharp-nosed, broad-shouldered, long-legged

29 Compounds of adverbs like above, ill, well, so, (but no of adverbs ending in ly), with a participle or participal adjective, to form an epithet, may be written with a hyphen when they precede the noun they qualify, but not otherwise; as,

"the well-known author," "the so-called spelling reform," "this ill-advised proceeding," "the above-named parties."

Compound adverbs should be written as single words; as, meanwhile, awhile, meantime, everywhere, anywhere, forever, forevermore, moreover, howsoever, wheresoever, hereinbefore.

30. Compounds of all with an adjective or a participle are very common, and are written with a hyphen; as,

all-conscious, all-wise, all-knowing, all-commanding, all-seeing, all-honoured, all-informing, all-mighty, but Almighty.

31. Compounds made with prefixes are very perplexing as to the use of the hyphen, and are given in the Dictionaries and used by anthors both with and without it. Those made from prepositions or adverbs, like over, under, after, out, cross or counter, with words of one syllable, are generally made one word, and sometimes with words of more than one syllable.

But the practice is so variable, and the difference of the Dictionaries so great, that the matter must be left to the taste and discretion of the writer. All words should be consolidated that it is possible to consolidate.

Many of these compounds given in the Dictionaries, however, would be much better written as separate words, as they have two main accents; as,

upper lip, over anxious, over cunning, over burdensome, after age, after part, cross section, cross reference, counter revolution, counter influence.

- 32. Compounds made from prefixes like demi, semi, non, sub, inter, intro, intra, extra, etc., or like deutero, electro, pseudo, sulpho, thermo, etc., are often made and written as single words, although usage is unsettled.
- 33. Where the prefix co-, re- or pre- occurs before a word which begins with the vowel of the prefix, or where before a consonant the prefix makes a word similar in form with another of different signification, a hyphen should be used after the prefix; as,

co-operate, co-ordinate, pre-exist, pre-eminent, re-examine, re-creation, re-collect, re-formation.

34. It is not claimed that the foregoing rules are perfect, and usage is so variant that it cannot be expected they will be universally adopted, as the matter is dependent on taste as well as custom. But the main principle is to use the hyphen only where it will help the reader to understand the writer's meaning.

The authors append a selection of hyphened words, according to recent English usage, which they have come across in their reading, in addition to those already cited. Whether words should be compounded, hyphened, or written separately, has been so often left to the conflicting practice of printers, and is at all times so puzzling a question, that the addition of the list may not therefore be unacceptable.

Austro-Hungary, Anglo-Turkish, anti-social, anti-clerical, awe-inspiring, art-critic, after-glow, apple-blossom, agreed-on (dimensions), all-embracing, broad-based burial-places, by-product, ball-room, black-letter, battle-field, beacon-fires, basketchair, book-making, by-the-way, by-the-bye, by-and-by, brain-

weight, beer-shop, blue-stocking, cool-headed, common-sense (plan), character-sketching, clear-cut, cock-sure, co-operator, close-shaven, crudely-expressed, chalk-drawing, child-criminals. cannon-ball, close-fitting, cock-eyed, dark-green, deep-blue, dark-blue, day-dream, day-time, distinguished-looking, dininghall, dance-music, death-bed, dead-lock, dead-weight, dew-drop, dog's-eared, double-dealing, double-faced, down-trod, drift-wood, dumb-waiter, dwelling-place, day-school, dust-bin, eau-de-Cologne, ebb-tide, egg-shaped, elbow-room, eye-glass, Englishbuilt, empty-headed, exquisitely-modulated, ever-changing, everincreasing, ever-growing, evil-speaking, four-footed, four-storied, fellow-men, flame-coloured, finely-drawn, folk-lore, foul-mouthed, frock-coated, far-off, field-sports, fellow-subjects, fellow-citizen, fever-areas, farm-buildings, far-reaching, feather-brained, firstclass, fair-minded, fan-light, flower-bed, faint-hearted, fairhaired, fair-spoken, free-spoken, fashion-monger, field-day, fieldglass, field-officer, fire-engine, fire-proof, fine-spun fine-drawn, flesh-tints, fool's-errand, free-hearted, gas-fittings, gold-mounted. good-night, good-humour, goody-goody, garden-scene, goldenmouthed, gentle-hearted, good-will, God-speed, go-between, the go-by, go-cart, good-natured, good-tempered, good-breeding, great-hearted. ground-swell, half-breed, half-holiday, half-pay. half-dead, hand-glass, hand-bell, haggard-looking, half-closed, hard-drinking, hot-headed, high-spirited, high-born, home-made, hiding-place, high-minded, highly-wrought, half-weird, half-conscious, hand-mirror, half-believing, half-century, half-forgotten, highly-finished, Hartington-Salisbury (coalition), half-burned, Home-rule, high-sounding, hair-trigger (temper!), hard-visaged, harvest-home, heart-burning, heart-rending, heart-sore, heartmelting, heart-sickening, hanger-on, head-dress, head-gear, heirapparent, hero-worship, high-flavoured, high-mettled, horsejockev, hydra-headed, ice-cream, ice-house, ill-tempered, ill-bred. ill-favoured, India-rubber, iron-bound, ill-will, Indo-China, illdisposed, ill-gotten, ivy-covered (ruins), iron-grey, ivory-headed, ill-guidance, ill-starred, ill-considered, jaw-breaker, joint-stock. job-lot, job-printer, judgment-day, kind-hearted, knee-deep, kirk-session, kitchen-maid, knight-errant, lunch-time, largehearted, long-lived, long-loved, look-out, life-buoy, lady-love, long-forgotten, Liberal-Conservative, long-protracted, long-suffering, life-size, life-like, last-named, long-continued, law-makers, low-bred, money-making, much noted, master-hand, merrymaking, middle-class, make-believe, meeting-place, matter-offact, magic-lantern, make-shift, maiden-like, maid-servant, manor-house, maple-sugar, market-gardener, master-mind, meanspirited, me lium-sized, mid-winter, middle-aged, manv-sided. modern-looking, mill-dam, mocking-bird, mole-hill, moss-grown, mother-of-pearl, moving-power, musk-melon, narrow-minded, neat-handed, near-sighted, news-room, night-cap, non-payment, non-contagious, non-submissive, noble-hearted, nobly-born, newly-met never-failing, nineteenth-century (poet), non-useful, nice-looking, nesting-places, nature-worship, night-lights, novelreading (public), note-book, off-hand, old-fashioned, oil-well, open-handed, open-mouthed, over-tired, on-goings, orange-peel. ovster-shell, over-zealous, out-put, out-of-door, over-elaborate. old-time, open-air, pen-and-ink, peace-offering, press-gang, passdegree, poet-painter, pleasure-seeking, paper-knife, pinchedfaced, peasant-life, pro-Russian, poet-laureate, panic-stricken, quick-witted, quarter-day, rain-beaten, reading-book, railwaycarriage, rain-cloud, rock-bound (coast), rhyme-sounds, roughcast, race-horse, rack-rented, rail-fence, reading-desk, rearrank, receipt-book, red-haired, resting-place, return-ticket, returning-officer, riff-raff, ring-finger, right-minded, river-bed. oad-maker, rolling-stock, root-crop, rose-coloured, roundshouldered, Sabbath-breaker, sailing-master, safety-lamp, saddlehorse, salt-cellar, sand-bank, sash-frame, sauce-pan, scale-board, scrap-book, screw-driver, sea-green, sea-level, sea-sickness, sealing-wax, search-warrant, seed-time, self-command, self-abasement, self-conceit, self-evident, self-sacrificing, self-love, selfassertive, self-questioning, self-condemning, self-respecting, selfdefence, self-educated, self-importance, self-righteous, self-supporting, self-government, self-elected, self-constituted, selfwilled, state-directed, simple-minded, sight-seeing, semi-detached, sea-fight, sweet-scented, sub-title, still-born, sonnet-writter, setoff, sense-organs, safety-valve, sky-line, signal-rocket, sixthform (boy), semi-moral, short-service (system), stable-boy, stone-work, such-and such, so-and-so, steel-grey (dress), soulpiercing, soul-sustaining, so-called, sweetly-scented, soft-spoken, semi-starvation, thorough-going, turning-point, title-page, tortoise-shell, tide-swayed, twin-born, trade-unions, transformationscene, toilet-table, tulip-tree, typhoid-fever, tenant-right, unlooked-for, undreamed-of, vantage-ground, washing-day, woodenshoed, water-colour, water-melon, well-dressed, worn-out, wellknown, well-nigh, white-cowled (monks), well-deserved, work-. a-day, world-wide, water-sprite, war-whoop, walking-stick,

would-be, wage-earner, wide-spread, well-trained (intellect), wrong-doing, wind-swayed, wife-beating, war-drum, well-to-do, word-picture, wall-paper, water-colours, weak-hearted, wax-modelling, weather-beaten, wedding-ring, wedding-cake, well-favoured, well-intentioned, whip-hand, wine-merchant, window-blind, wishy-washy, work-box, wood-engraving, worldly-minded, year-book, yellow-haired.

Supply the hyphen when needed in the following sentences: The shrill-sounding bugle had scarcely awaked us when we heard the far distant cannon loud booming through the cold grey dawn; and not far distant from us we were soon able to distinguish the misty forms of the Russian skirmishers in their ash grey coats.

We had become so absorbed in his slow striking sentences that we were astonished when the slow striking clock pealed forth twelve.

Old school ideas are not more taught in old school houses than in new ones.

He is a stone mason, but not a master mason.

The sextons in " Hamlet" were grave diggers, but not grave diggers.

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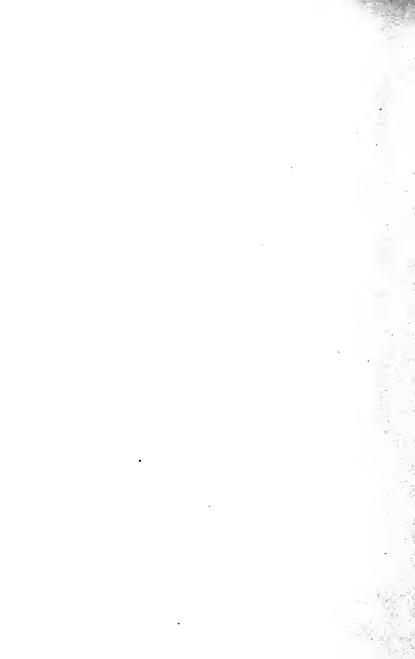
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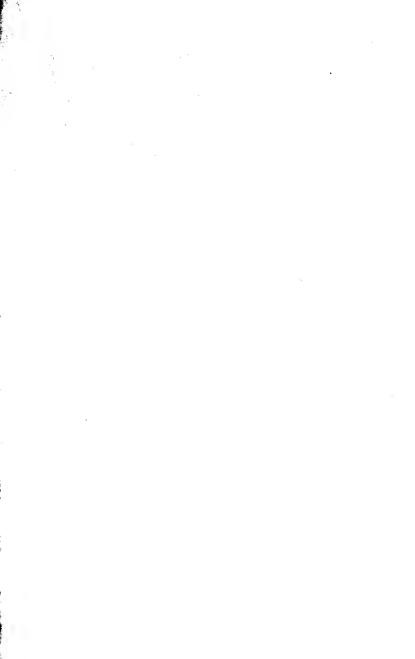
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